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APPENDIX TO THE JOURNALS

OF THE

SENATE AND ASSEMBLY

OF THE

THIRTY-SEVENTH SESSION

OF THE

LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

VOLUME I.

SACRAMENTO:

W. W. SHANNON, : : : : : : : SUPERINTENDENT STATE PRINTING.

1907.

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SECOND BIENNIAL MESSAGE

OF

GOVERNOR GEORGE C. PARDEE

TO THE

LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

(THIRTY-SEVENTH SESSION

1907

SACRAMENTO

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1907

SECOND BIENNIAL MESSAGE

OF

GOVERNOR GEORGE C. PARDEE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
SACRAMENTO, January 7, 1907.

To the Senate and Assembly:

GENTLEMEN: It becomes my constitutional duty, before retiring from the office of Governor, to communicate to you such knowledge as I have respecting the condition of the State, and to present such recommendations for your consideration as appear to be necessary for the public good.

The material condition of the State, as a whole, was never better than at present nor perhaps ever before so good. California is enjoying its full share of the remarkable prosperity of the whole country, and all business enterprises are being amply rewarded. This favorable situation of our State appears truly remarkable when it is remembered that the disaster of April 18, 1906, resulted in a destruction of property values of at least half a billion dollars and in a temporary suspension of all business in the commercial metropolis of the Pacific Coast. For six weeks the banks were closed, and yet they have now so well recovered the lost ground that the clearings for the past year have been greater than for the year which preceded it. The settlement of insurance losses soon will have replaced nearly one half of the direct losses from the great fire, and San Francisco is already well started upon a new career of prosperity which will eclipse all that went before. San José, Santa Rosa, and other cities which suffered seriously are displaying like recuperative powers. Meantime, the general progress of the State has been unaffected, except that it appears to have been accelerated, rather than retarded. Our farms and our mines have yielded their golden returns to industry; the lumberman, the manufacturer, and every other producer who has been called upon to aid in replacing the waste of the late disaster finds the demand for his products larger than he can meet, and 1906 will pass into financial history as a banner year for California, in spite of the unparalleled calamity which came so unexpectedly.

The outlook for the future is now far different from what it seemed

last June, when I called the Legislature together in extraordinary session. At that time the problem was to provide such legislation as would tide the State safely over a period of impending distress, and the measures demanded and adopted were those of pressing temporary expediency. Now the dangers which threatened, and which were so ably met by the Legislature at that special session, have passed away, and the Legislature can again take the long look ahead and frame its policies on the lines of permanence.

I congratulate you, gentlemen of the Senate and Assembly, upon this happy deliverance of the State from serious perils, and I bid you godspeed in the important tasks you are called upon to undertake.

REFORM OF THE REVENUE SYSTEM.

It affords me pleasure, as I am about to retire from the office of Governor, to be able to announce that a good beginning has been made in the direction of a reform of our system of State taxation—an important subject which I called to the attention of the Legislature in my inaugural address in 1903 and again in my biennial message in 1905. On both of those occasions I referred to the glaring deficiencies of the existing system, which, though supposed to be founded on equality, operates most unequally and unjustly. The Legislature of 1905 gave the matter serious consideration, with the result that there was created a State Commission on Revenue and Taxation, composed of two members of the Senate, two of the Assembly, the Governor, and an expert appointed by him. The members representing the Senate were Hon. M. L. Ward and Hon. J. B. Curtin, and the members from the Assembly were Hon. W. H. Waste (who soon resigned and was succeeded by Hon. E. F. Treadwell) and Hon. H. S. G. McCartney. Prof. C. C. Plehn, of the University of California, was appointed expert.

The Commission so composed organized soon after the Legislature adjourned and has prosecuted its important task with due diligence during the past two years. It has collected a mass of valuable information respecting the operation of the present revenue laws, which only serves to reveal more plainly their imperfections, and it has agreed upon the basis of a new system which it is believed will avoid the most serious objections to the old and will come much nearer doing justice to all interests and classes. With whatever difference of views the six members of the Commission may have entered upon the study of the subject, they were in entire agreement in the conclusions ultimately reached, and which were embodied in a preliminary report published last August. The final report, now completed, which will be laid before the Legislature, differs from the preliminary report only in minor details so far as affects the measures proposed and in presenting, in greater detail, the information collected.

A NEW SYSTEM OUTLINED.

In my former message to the Legislature I advocated the separation, so far as it could be accomplished, of State and local taxation as being the necessary first step toward the reform desired. This is the conclusion reached by the Commission, and it has devised a form of separation which it believes will be both practicable and equitable. Briefly stated, it consists in taking for the exclusive use of the State all the taxes to be derived from certain classes of corporations; also the poll tax, inheritance taxes, insurance taxes, franchise taxes, and fees collected by State officers. If the product of all these taxes, at the rates suggested by the Commission, shall be retained by the State, it is estimated that there will result a revenue for State purposes of from $9,000,000 to $10,500,000, which would be sufficient to meet all demands upon the State treasury at the present rate of expenditure, including the support of the public schools. For the support of county, city, town, and other local governments there would be left the entire product of the taxes upon real estate and personal property, which they are now compelled to share with the State government. One of the greatest advantages to accrue from such a division of the different sources of revenue between the State and local governments would be that it would at once end all of the causes of dissatisfaction arising out of the equalization by a State board of the assessments of the different counties. Each county and each city or town could then have a high or a low assessment of property values as might best suit local conditions, without the possibility of doing injustice to other communities.

The inauguration of such a system as this can only be accomplished by amendment of the Constitution, and the proposal made by the Commission on Revenue and Taxation is that the present Legislature shall submit to the people, to be voted on at the next general election, a constitutional amendment legalizing the suggested change. The method proposed for the taxation of public-service corporations and also of insurance companies is that of exacting a percentage of their gross earnings. Thus, it is proposed that all railroad companies, including street railroad companies, shall pay on their gross receipts earned within the State of California not less than four nor more than five per cent (the precise rate to be fixed by the Legislature); all sleeping-car, dining-car, drawing-room car, and palace-car companies, and refrigerator, oil, stock, fruit, and other car-loaning and other car companies, not less than four nor more than five per cent; express companies, three per cent; telegraph and telephone companies, three and one-half per cent; gas and electric companies, not less than four nor more than five per cent. Insurance companies are to pay two per cent upon their gross premiums received on business done in the State,

and banks and trust companies to pay one per cent upon the book value of their shares of capital stock. It is also proposed that all corporations shall pay to the State a tax of one-twentieth of one per cent upon their authorized capital stock.

AN ESTIMATE OF PROBABLE REVENUES.

Assuming the adoption of this plan of taxation, the revenues, old and new, for the support of the State government will be about as follows:

Old Revenues Retained or Only Slightly Changed:		
1. The poll tax	$500,000	
2. The inheritance tax	300,000	
3. Insurance taxes and fees	300,000	
4. Official fees, sundry offices	250,000	
5. Collections by State boards and institutions	225,000	
6. Earnings of State property and investments	1,000,000	
		$2,575,000
New Sources of State Revenue:		
1. Railroads, including street railroads	$3,800,000	
2. Express companies	120,000	
3. Car companies	75,000	
4. Telegraph and telephone companies	210,000	
5. Light, heat, and power companies	600,000	
6. Franchises	500,000	
7. Banks	1,500,000	
		6,805,000
		$9,380,000

These amounts are computed on the lower of the two rates suggested for railroad and other corporations, and if the higher rates are adopted the total estimated income for State purposes is increased to $10,500,000. It is proposed to insert the rates of tax in the Constitution, subject to the power of the Legislature to change them once in six years.

The rates suggested by the Commission have been computed with a great deal of care after very full investigation. The effect of their adoption would be to compel the corporations named to pay, in nearly all instances, more taxes than at present, and in some cases much more. Yet it is not believed these rates would do an injustice to the corporations, which could well afford to pay something additional in consideration of the advantage of always knowing just what their taxes would be in proportion to their income and being relieved of all fears of unexpected and possibly unjust assessments.

That the plan proposed would solve the revenue problem for the State government can not be doubted by any one who will carefully investigate. Our public-service corporations are growing rapidly, and the revenue derived from taxing them upon their gross receipts will increase to meet the increasing needs of the State. This has been the

experience of other states which have adopted this plan of taxation in whole or in part. Only recently it was announced that the State of Wisconsin had found it unnecessary to levy any State tax because the revenues from indirect taxation were ample to meet all needs. Several other states have adopted a plan similar to that proposed by the Commission.

I urge upon the Legislature that it give its serious attention to this subject; that it review the work of the Commission, and determine the exact percentages of gross income tax to be levied, and that the constitutional amendment, when perfected, be submitted to the voters at the election two years hence. The people can be trusted to settle the question wisely. It has now been under discussion for four years, and when the discussion shall have extended over six years surely every intelligent citizen of California can be trusted to form his own opinion.

Our present law of taxation is antiquated and thoroughly discredited. Every State in the Union having one like it is dissatisfied and trying to effect an improvement. The plan suggested by the California Commission on Revenue and Taxation is along the lines which have been followed in the most advanced states and those whose revenue systems are now in the most satisfactory condition. There will be no more auspicious time than the present to refer the issue to the people, and by doing this the present Legislature can earn the gratitude of all citizens who are groaning under the unjust burdens of the present system, and praying for a better one.

PRIMARY ELECTION AND CONVENTION REFORM.

By a general consensus of opinion, the time has arrived when the citizens of California should proceed to effect certain needed changes in the methods by which candidates for office are nominated; and since the primary election lies at the root thereof, it is quite natural that there should be a demand that the reform shall commence at that point. Thus we find both of the old parties pledged by their latest State platforms to the inauguration of what is known as the direct primary.

This term does not appear to mean the same thing in all of the several states which claim to have direct primary laws, but in its most radical form the direct primary implies the nomination of all party candidates, State, county, and municipal, by direct popular vote. It would also follow from this that party committees, if still continuing to exist, would be of greatly diminished importance. In other words, this very thorough-going remedy for the admitted evils of conventions and of State and county committees consists in the practical annihilation of the system of which they are the principal parts.

But in certain states where the direct primary idea has found lodg-

ment it has been applied in a modified way, conventions being retained but the voters being given the privilege of indicating on their ballots their choice of candidates, and the delegates being bound by the popular choice up to a certain point. The states of Oregon and Wisconsin have adopted the direct primary in its pure and unmodified form; Minnesota has done the same as to all local and district officers, but not as to State officers, who are still nominated in conventions; Illinois and North Dakota retain the conventions along with direct popular vote for candidates. In Iowa the Legislature has given serious consideration to a law of the latter type, but has not yet adopted it.

THE OPERATION OF THE CALIFORNIA LAW.

There is little if any doubt that in its unmodified form the direct primary would be, at present, unconstitutional in California. At the general election in the year 1900 the Constitution was amended in the supposed interest of primary election reform, but the language of the amendment appears to exclude any primaries except those for the election of delegates to conventions. The statute of 1901, following the amendment, throws around primaries for the election of delegates the same safeguards as are provided for general elections; but the law makes these legalized primaries compulsory only in the twelve most populous cities of the State, and leaves it optional with the voters of other communities to adopt the system if they care to do it. They have not cared to do it, and, in consequence, in the greater portion of the State, delegates to conventions may be chosen in any manner desired by the party committees.

In most instances delegates to conventions which are to nominate county or municipal candidates are chosen at informal primaries, but very often in the cases of State and district conventions, including those which nominate Congressmen, Railroad Commissioners, Members of the Board of Equalization, and Judges of the District Courts of Appeal, the delegates are appointed by the county committees. The present law permits this thoroughly unrepresentative practice, and that is one of its greatest weaknesses. By such methods the people are prevented from taking any effective part in the making of nominations which concern them most vitally, and the way is opened for boss and corporation control.

To comprehend the full meaning of the system it is necessary to bear in mind that if a handful of politicians denominated a committee can appoint the delegates to a convention, they can usually perpetuate their power, because the convention thus composed appoints the new committee, which can in turn appoint the next convention. In other instances conventions composed of delegates elected at informal primaries name the delegates to State and district conventions, and this

is better, because more nearly representative, than the appointment of delegates by committees; but this plan of indirect election is itself often very unsatisfactory and can not be entirely commended.

If the convention system is to be retained, as seemingly it must be until the Constitution is amended, the primary law should require the direct election by popular vote of all delegates to State and district, as well as county, conventions. Only by being kept in close touch with the people can a party organization be representative, and when it ceases to be representative it immediately becomes dangerous. That party control should be based upon the will of the party voters is universally admitted in principle, but in practice the principle is easily lost sight of, and though at first no evil result may be apparent from the acceptance of unrepresentative practices, a party organization which gets out of close relation with the mass of voters will cease to work in their interest; instead of being an instrumentality to give effect to the will of the people, which is the only rational function of an organization, it tends to become a means of thwarting and defeating it.

MORE TRULY REPRESENTATIVE COMMITTEES.

Direct popular election of delegates would do much to improve our nominating conventions by making them more representative, but at the same time equal care should be taken to secure representative committees to manage party affairs. I am of the opinion that State and county committees should never be named by or during conventions, but that the members should be chosen directly by the voters at the same time that delegates are elected. A member of a governing committee usually exercises more influence in the direction of party control than a delegate to a convention, and if there is ground for holding that the latter should be chosen only by popular vote, much more should that be the case with the committeeman. And when a State or county committee has been chosen by the party voters, the law should not permit such committee to be set aside, on the specious pretense of creating a State Executive Committee, or a Campaign Committee, or any other kind of committee devised and fathered by politicians. In former times, before political bosses had become so fertile in expedients, a State Central Committee was the governing body of the party in the State at all times when a convention was not in session; but to-day a State Central Committee is, at least in that party which is usually in a majority in California, no more than a meaningless name. Most voters do not realize this, but it is a fact. Real control is exercised by a body called a State Executive Committee, which is not a sub-committee of the State Central Committee, nor appointed by it, but is

entirely independent of it and is a creation of the one-man power; it is appointed after the convention by the chairman of the latter, or, as has sometimes happened, by the candidate for Governor. When an election campaign is on the State Central Committee holds no meetings; it does not even elect its own president and secretary, for the officers designated for the State Executive Committee become those of the State Central Committee, which is thus captured, or dominated, by the body appointed to supplant it. The only function which appears to be left to the once-powerful State Central Committee is to meet once in two years and decide when and where the next convention shall be held.

A NEW POLITICAL ENCROACHMENT.

As if this perversion of party organization were not bad enough, the past year has witnessed another departure more surprising than any which preceded it. In the State convention of the majority party there was adopted without debate, and seemingly without a thought, the strange proposition that henceforth the retiring State Executive Committee shall appoint the temporary chairman of the coming convention. Whatever may have been the motive with which this innovation was proposed, it is easy to see to what it will lead. A clique which may happen to be in control of the old committee will have it within its power to program the State convention through the temporary chairman, who is the only important chairman, because he appoints the committees on credentials, on organization and on platform. When the State Central Committee was unhorsed by the State Executive Committee the party's governing body ceased to be representative of the people; the proposal to deprive the State convention of the power to organize itself is an extension of the same kind of politics and is an attempt to prevent the party voters from having any effective representation in State conventions. If one could really persuade himself that a State convention made up of intelligent citizens of California would actually permit itself to be denied the exercise of the right to organize and govern itself, there would be the strongest of justifications for joining with those radical reformers who demand the abolishment of conventions at once and forever.

ABUSES IN THE CONVENTION SYSTEM.

But whether or not the next Republican State Convention shall surrender its right of self-government, it is only fair to admit that the convention system as now conducted develops some evils for which misrepresentation of the people is not wholly responsible, although the evils are greatly aggravated thereby. By far the worst of these

evils is the making of combinations whereby nominations cease to represent the honest preferences of a majority of the delegates and become a mere matter of "trading" or worse. The adoption of this practice in State conventions is the prolific parent of innumerable abuses, but in particular it facilitates domination by bosses and corporate interests. If these interests can succeed at the beginning in controlling absolutely only a small minority of the delegates, they may hope, by making a series of trading combinations, to capture the more important nominations and even to dictate for their own benefit the selection of judges for our highest courts. Further than this political demoralization could hardly go while keeping up even a pretense of self-government by the people.

Nevertheless, the genesis of this evil, as of most evils of politics, is in the people themselves, who are frequently so anxious to promote the success of local candidates that they do not stop to think of the ultimate consequences of setting in operation the dangerous system of trading combinations. They begin trading to secure what they believe to be a worthy object, and in the end they are traded out of control of the party and out of decency and self-respect. The special misfortune of the convention system is that it furnishes such a fertile field for the cultivation of this alarming abuse, and it is difficult to see how it can be remedied without either some essential modification of the convention or its abolishment, as many advocates of the direct primary propose.

OPINIONS CONCERNING THE DIRECT PRIMARY.

The direct primary, in one form or another, now exists in Oregon, Montana, North Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Mississippi, and Texas, and, in the hope of ascertaining how far it is a practical working success, I addressed inquiries to the Governors of those states. In response I received letters generally affirming the success of the experiment, but admitting a few objections or suggesting certain changes. Thus, Governor Chamberlain of Oregon wrote that the effects in his State had been salutary, that the direct primary tends to eliminate bosses and machine politics, and that it will in future be still more beneficial, because the voters will understand better the responsibilities devolved upon them. The principal objection found in Oregon was the large expense imposed upon candidates, who were compelled to make, practically, two campaigns. To remedy this Governor Chamberlain proposes a legal limitation of the amount of such expenditures.

Governor Johnson, in his reply, conceded that there are defects in the Minnesota law, which applies to city, county, and district nomina-

tions; efforts have been made to extend its operations to State nominations, but they have failed because, as Governor Johnson believes, no feasible plan has been presented. In the main the new method of making nominations has proved itself to be an improvement upon the convention plan, and it is a great promoter of independent voting.

Governor Davidson of Wisconsin wrote that the law in that State proved itself upon the first trial to be "very satisfactory" and that "nothing but words of commendation of it" were heard. Nevertheless, the Wisconsin law is admittedly imperfect as it stands, Governor Davidson saying: "What appears to me to be one of the chief faults in the statute is the opportunity it gave Democrats in Wisconsin to make the Republican nominations. The Republican party * * * is almost supreme in Wisconsin. Very few votes were cast for Democratic candidates here on September 4th, that party generally preferring to make the Republican nominations." This would indicate that a direct primary, to be conducted fairly, must go hand-in-hand with a strict party registration law which will render it impossible for a voter to participate in any primary contest except that of the party to which he professes to belong.

A COMPROMISE LAW IN ILLINOIS.

The Illinois law represents a compromise, which was adopted principally because it was feared that the direct primary pure and simple would lead to the making of many nominations by such small numbers of voters that such nominations would be as unrepresentative as the work of the worst convention. Therefore, while conventions were abolished in the making of municipal nominations, they are retained in all other cases. But when the voters cast their ballots for delegates they also vote for candidates for the various offices, including United States Senator. Moreover, it is left optional with counties to abolish conventions in making county nominations, if they choose to do so. Delegates are required to cast at least one ballot for the candidates who received a plurality vote in their respective districts; the law releases them after the first ballot in order to prevent a deadlock; but the theory seems to be that when there has been an explicit expression of the popular choice, or anything resembling it, delegates will not be likely to go far wrong. Governor Deneen asserts that the Illinois plan has worked well and believes that, with a few modifications, it will be superior to either the Minnesota or the Wisconsin method. He concedes, however, that there is still a strong feeling in his State in favor of a more uncompromising direct primary law.

It is not necessary to quote the replies received from other states,

which present no points of special significance differing from the foregoing.

It will be observed that the direct primary, particularly as a method of nominating State candidates, has not yet advanced beyond the experimental stage, the existing laws being conceded by their makers to call for amendment. The objections oftenest urged against a direct primary law which dispenses with conventions are that it tends to a multiplication of candidates and hence to the making of many nominations by small fractions of the electorate; that the largest centers of population in a State and the largest towns in a county will dictate most of the nominations, because their votes will be more concentrated than those of the rural districts; that the expense to candidates, already too great under the old plan, will be largely increased; that without conventions there will be no good way of making party platforms, the Wisconsin plan of having the candidates meet after their nomination and frame the platform being open to objection. On the other hand, it is argued that the new system will naturally be improved and that all of the objections before mentioned can be overcome; also, that the voters could well afford to put up with a good many disadvantages to get rid of the evils of convention nominations effected by trading and of unrepresentative party committees. As to whether the direct primary will abolish bossism opinions differ considerably, but in fairness it must be conceded that if the boss is not destroyed by direct nominations, the most profitable field for the exercise of his arts will be removed with the passing of the convention.

CONCLUSIONS FROM THE FOREGOING.

To sum up, I have pointed out that the present method of making nominations in California is susceptible of marked improvement; that the direct election by the people of all delegates would be a long step in the right direction; that the Illinois primary law, which permits voters to vote for candidates as well as for delegates, might be added to our convention system with beneficial results, as might probably be done without constitutional amendment; that the reform of the party committee organization is also a necessity; that if it be decided not to attempt to reform the existing methods but to cast them aside and establish the direct primary in its full vigor, there is at least a fair probability that the new plan would be successful, although a constitutional amendment would be needed to accomplish it, and therefore we should be compelled to wait two years before results could be obtained.

I recommend the careful and conscientious attention of the Legislature to this matter, as demanded by the party platforms and the people of the State.

STATE FINANCES.

On assuming the duties of Governor, four years ago, I found the condition of the General Fund such that, in order to meet the expenses of the State government, it became necessary to borrow from other funds $1,368,000. In order to restore to the funds thus borrowed from, it was necessary to increase each of the tax levies for the years 1903-4 and 1904-5 nearly six cents above what would have been necessary had it not been for the deficiency in the General Fund.

The State Treasurer has been able to meet all demands upon the General Fund up to the close of the calendar year without touching a dollar of new taxes, and has a surplus of $1,000,000 for meeting appropriations to be made by the incoming Legislature. This condition has resulted from making a sufficient tax levy each year during my administration, and from a more abundant yield from certain special forms of raising State revenue than conservatism had reckoned on.

Therefore, while economy should characterize all appropriations, it will not be necessary for the incoming administration to be parsimonious in approving appropriations for meeting the real needs of public institutions and the legitimate requirements of public expenditure, a necessity that was imposed upon me when I took office by reason of the depleted condition of the State treasury.

The disaster of April 18, 1906, and succeeding days, wrought great destruction to taxable property, but the splendid prosperity enjoyed by our State has well nigh made good to the State tax roll the taxable value destroyed. The total assessed valuation of all property in the State for 1905 was $1,624,991,742. For 1906 it was $1,595,897,411; a difference of $29,094,331. There is no doubt that this deficiency has been much more than made good by increase of wealth since the last assessment was made.

Had it not been for the necessity for adding six cents to the tax levy for the first two years of my administration, in order to make up the deficiency I found in the State's funds, the average State tax rate during my four years' term would have been lower than that of the preceding administrations, except Governor Markham's. As shown above, there is, instead of a deficiency, a surplus of $1,000,000 now in the State treasury.

BETTERMENTS.

A growing population and the consequent increasing demands on our public institutions tend steadily to increase taxation. It is only when taxation begins to trench upon productive enterprise that real injury is inflicted, provided, always, that public moneys are so expended as to give a dollar's worth of value for each dollar taken from the pockets of taxpayers.

In obedience to the views above expressed I have, during my administration, been as liberal in approving appropriations designed to meet real needs of public institutions as it seemed the tax-paying power of the people could meet without hardship, and I think that the following comparisons of appropriations made for permanent improvements during my own administration and the three preceding ones will bear out this conclusion:

Markham administration	$1,443,764 57
Budd administration	1,140,375 27
Gage administration	826,743 83
	$3,410,883 67
Pardee administration	3,191,372 79

Of the above amount credited to my administration only $306,500 was appropriated by the extraordinary session of 1906.

This very substantial gain in betterments was accomplished without making an excessive tax levy. The average tax levies on each $100 of assessed valuation under the three preceding administrations were as follows:

Markham administration	48.7 cents
Budd administration	52.8 cents
Gage administration	49.0 cents
Pardee administration	51.5½ cents

LEGISLATIVE EXPENDITURE.

Although excessive legislative expenditure is not under Executive control, yet the administration is, in the public mind, somewhat chargeable with it and the dominant party can not escape responsibility for it. I therefore beg leave to call the attention of the Legislature to an instructive comparison of legislative expenditure during eight legislative sessions, exclusive of legislative printing:

No. Session.	Contingent Senate.	Contingent Assembly.	Cost of Session.
Thirty-first	$55,500 00	$63,359 19	$196,409 59
Thirty-second	46,714 69	70,000 00	203,300 16
Thirty-third	35,431 09	24,707 53	170,629 57
Thirty-third, extra	1,351 87	3,000 00	31,881 87
Thirty-fourth	35,996 00	47,247 39	198,233 48
Thirty-fifth	51,950 00	59,922 30	225,493 42
Thirty-sixth	62,497 82	83,687 86	258,354 69
Thirty-sixth, extra	2,737 40	4,000 00	25,477 54

While excessive legislative expenditure does not, of itself, entail so heavy a burden upon taxpayers, the spirit that prompts it tends to excessive appropriations in other directions and it tends to destroy public confidence in the legislative branch of government and has been a strong factor in the refusal of the voting public to grant the Legis-

lature time enough in which to perform the work which a growing State imperatively requires. No matter how sincerely disposed a Legislature may be to do so it can not, in a sixty days' session, give to public business the attention which it demands. Economy in legislative expenditure is a necessary first step toward the granting of a longer time in which to legislate. Unwelcome as the thought may be, it is lack of public confidence in legislative bodies that prompts the voter to confine legislative effort within such narrow metes and bounds, and gives such insistence to the growing demand for direct legislation.

CUSTODY OF PUBLIC FUNDS.

In my message to the Legislature two years ago I pointed out the necessity for placing public funds in banks at interest on average daily balances, the banks to furnish unquestioned security for the loan and to hold the money subject to call. The Legislature, acting upon this suggestion, enacted a law, approved March 20, 1905, providing for making such deposits. But, being in doubt as to the constitutionality of the measure, the Legislature also submitted a constitutional amendment to the people providing for the deposit, not only of State funds, but also of county and municipal funds in like manner.

This amendment was adopted by the people, and I respectfully recommend to the Legislature such supplementary legislation as shall enable the purposes of the constitutional amendment to be fully carried out. I do this, not only in the belief that the policy commended will result in idle moneys producing large earning capacity, but also in the belief that the carrying out of this measure will prevent an unnecessary contraction of the volume of circulating medium to the injury of business. With the purpose of this amendment put into full operation, tax-paying time will thereafter produce almost no stringency in the money market.

INSURANCE OF STATE PROPERTY.

I desire again to call the attention of the Legislature to the fact that no provision has as yet been made either for insuring State property or for creating a State insurance fund out of which losses may be paid without waiting for a session of the Legislature to make appropriations therefor. The State has so far been more fortunate than prudent with regard to fire losses. It has no buildings that are strictly fire-proof, and no way is furnished institutions for making extensive repairs caused by fire without great delay and inconvenience.

A State tax levy of five mills on each $100 of assessed valuation, imposed for the purpose of creating a fire indemnification fund, would yield something like $75,000 a year, and would, in a few years, create a fund quite sufficient for the purpose, replenished from time to time

by direct appropriation where losses are made good out of it. This fund might well be placed in the custody of the State Board of Examiners for investment in negotiable securities, to be sold as moneys are needed for making losses good. The State can insure its own property more cheaply than it can hire it insured, and prudence dictates that it create an insurance fund of its own.

THE FIVE PER CENT LAND FUND.

The old adage that there is never a great loss that is not attended by some small gain was seldom better exemplified than in the recent procurement from the United States Government of five per cent on the gross amount realized on the sales of public lands within the State. Many other states were allowed and paid this fund years ago, and there was never more than a purely technical reason why the claim of California had not long since been paid. The great disaster of April 18, 1906, and the increased activity of the California delegation in Congress moved the heart of Congress to respond to the appeal, and legislation was at once had making the five per cent fund available. The State Treasurer has already received upon this account the sum of $425,712.59, and a warrant for $2,559.02 in addition has been drawn in favor of the State, but has not reached the State Treasurer. It is believed that this fund will reach $1,000,000 when all allowances have been computed. As required by our State Constitution, this fund will be covered into the permanent State School Fund, which fund, no matter how large it may become, will still be inadequate for meeting the growing requirements of public education.

THE PRISON SYSTEM OF CALIFORNIA.

No fact in connection with the penal institutions of the State stands out with greater distinctness than the rapid growth of the prison population. Between June 30, 1900, and June 30, 1906, the number of inmates of our two prisons increased from 2,130 to 2,633, or 24 per cent. This increase in a period of six years was much greater than the increase during the ten years which preceded. In 1890 there were 2,057 prisoners in the two prisons; so that between that year and 1900 there was a total increase of but 73, as compared with an increase of 503 in the last six years. It is as difficult to explain the smallness of the increase during the preceding ten years as it is the magnitude of it in the last six years.

The Legislature of 1905 appropriated $168,000 for the construction of a prison wall and new cell-house at Folsom Prison, and $310,000 for the extension of the prison wall at San Quentin Prison and the erection

of new cell-houses. None of this money was made available before July 1, 1905, and then in sums ranging between $20,000 and $40,000 each half year, extending, in the case of Folsom, to January 1, 1909, and in the case of San Quentin, to July 1, 1909.

At San Quentin it was necessary to execute a large amount of grading before construction work proper could begin, and there have been delays due to the necessity for securing the consent of the United States Government to the filling of an arm of the bay, to the San Francisco fire, and to other causes; in the case of Folsom the State Board of Prison Directors did not feel like commencing construction until after there should be a reasonable assurance that the State would not lose the benefit of the water power which was the principal reason for establishing a prison at that place. Work is now progressing at both prisons as rapidly as it can be performed with convict labor. Nevertheless, it will be several years before San Quentin and Folsom can be put in good condition for the discipline and proper care of even the present number of prisoners, and, owing to the increase in the prison population, the construction work provided for will no sooner have been completed than the State will again be face to face with the problem of more cells. The lack of a sufficient number of cells to permit the segregation and classification of prisoners has all along been the worst feature in the situation and largely explains the failure to develop a proper prison system in California.

PAROLE AND THE INDETERMINATE SENTENCE.

There are two good ways of lessening the congestion consequent upon having too many prisoners and too few cells to put them in, aside from constructing additional prison quarters for them. One of these is the extension of the parole system, and the other is to enact a prudent indeterminate sentence law. Both of these will require additional legislation to put them into operation.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, 48 prisoners were paroled out of the two prisons. During the year ending June 30, 1906, there were 53 paroled. In all since the parole law went into effect, in 1893, only 304 prisoners have been paroled. Of these 27 violated their parole, and of those who violated it 18 were returned to serve out their unfinished sentences, leaving only 9 to win their liberty by their perfidy, and these have the danger of apprehension perpetually hanging over them.

To make the parole system effective there must be a parole officer connected in some intimate way with each prison. He must know the prisoners, not only as prisoners but as men, and must make himself familiar with their pre-prison history. Then he must follow, helpfully, those who need help while out on parole. There are doubtless many

men in our prisons who are well deserving of being paroled, if only the Board of Prison Directors had time to reach their cases, which, being busy men of affairs, they have not yet had.

That some punishment is due those who violate the law, merely as a vindication of the law, most penologists admit. It will not subserve the interests of justice to turn such men loose upon society merely because they are sorry they have done wrong as soon as they are sorry, no matter how sorry they may be. There must be a degree of punishment that will prove a deterrent factor in the conduct of the criminally disposed. This attained by a minimum sentence, the best thought of prison discipline should be to return the prisoner to society as soon as may be with due regard to social safety. This the indeterminate sentence permits to be done by allowing the prisoner to work out his own liberation by good conduct and remedial effort.

There are those who have felt that the indeterminate sentence could not well be put in operation until the new cell-houses are constructed, but it does not appear that the operation of that law need wait for cell-houses. The sooner it is put in operation the less congested those cell-houses will be when completed.

It costs California $138.70, besides interest on the investment, to keep a man in prison, and if one can be set at liberty, either on parole or by indeterminate sentence, so that he can, by his service, earn $500 a year, it is immensely profitable to open the gates to such men as soon as they can be opened with due regard to the dignity of the law and the safety of society. This does not so much depend upon reformatory work as it does upon setting men at liberty who are not really criminals, but good men who have done bad things, as many good men do; but some of the bad things done by good men are, fortunately, not so very bad. There are prisoners enough who are criminals at heart to keep our new cell-houses full, and many such should never come out because thoroughly case-hardened. I think it time to inaugurate the indeterminate sentence system in California, almost as much for the relief of the State as for the relief of the prisoners who would be the sooner liberated by it.

MORE WORK NEEDED IN THE PRISONS.

Of 2,633 persons undergoing punishment in our prisons, 676, or a few more than one fourth, had undergone imprisonment before. It is noticeable that most of the atrocious crimes against life, as incident to onslaughts upon property, are committed by recidivists. This is partly because the confirmed criminal is a natural recidivist if ever allowed his liberty, and partly because the effect of prison life, as our prisons are conditioned, is to demoralize rather than to reform. When California shall come to the establishing of a true reformatory more

redemptive work may be accomplished than can now be hoped for, and yet if more educational work were done in our prisons, and if the waking hours of prisoners were more fully occupied, we might look for less demoralization if not for more positive reformation.

Tasks unrelieved by any hope of personal gain are seldom educative into habits of sustained industry. California needs to have more profitable work for its prison population to do, and as soon as it can be brought about industries should be established at both prisons for the manufacture of such commodities as the State institutions require. If, then, in addition to a certain specified task to be completed on State account, the prisoners were given an opportunity to earn something for themselves, be it ever so little, they would learn to perform sustained labor before they knew it, and there are few men in prison who have been habituated to sustained labor.

I am more than ever persuaded, however, that not all the prison reforms we need are likely to be fully realized until our entire prison system of control shall have undergone a considerable reorganization. It is my judgment that the executive head of the prison system should be a General Superintendent of Prisons and Reform Schools, who shall be a specially trained man, and who shall be allowed to select such subordinates in his own office as he may need, and select the wardens of the State prisons by and with the consent of the Board of Prison Directors. Such an officer must necessarily give his whole time to the work, and the whole time of one competent official is worth several times more to the State than the spare hours of many busy men engrossed in private affairs, no matter how able and interested they may be.

STATE HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.

The provision made by the Legislature of 1905 for the maintenance of the five State hospitals for the insane aggregated $2,013,055, without counting appropriations made for permanent improvements or acquisitions of new properties, and this sum will all be used before the termination of the fifty-eighth fiscal year June 30, 1907.

At the beginning of the fifty-sixth fiscal year, July 1, 1904, there were in the five State hospitals 5,774 patients. On November 30, 1906, the population of these institutions was 6,091, a gain of 317; but as a result of the great earthquake of April 18 last, 101 patients at Agnews Hospital were killed; otherwise the total patient population of the five hospitals would have been 6,192, making the increase of patients 418, or about 14 per month. Projecting this ratio of increase forward for the ensuing two years it will be necessary for the Legislature to appropriate $2,156,235 to sustain our hospitals for the insane during the fifty-ninth and sixtieth fiscal years, an increase of $143,000 for

the two years. This does not exceed the most reasonable anticipations, inasmuch as the increase in patient population during the next two years is likely to be as great as 500 persons.

There is a growing conviction among hospital authorities the country over that better work ought to be done toward effecting permanent cures of patients suffering from mental ailments. Our hospitals have been taking good physical care of patients intrusted to their charge, but they have all been overcrowded and have not been supplied with up-to-date appliances for the proper treatment of the patients. There is not a State hospital in California to-day that is fully equipped. All of them should be, and I respectfully commend to the Legislature the wisdom, economy, and humanity of making appropriations for each of the five institutions sufficient in amount to build and equip suitable cottages for the care and effective treatment of acute cases. The hospitals at Napa and Mendocino have funds in hand for one such cottage each, but each should have another, and the other institutions should each have two. It costs the State in the neighborhood of $3,000 to maintain each insane patient during the expectancy of hospital life. If by expending $500 or $1,000 in the most improved efforts to effect a permanent cure during the early stages of the disease such cures can be effected in any considerable number of cases, it will warrant the State, on purely economical lines, in making a very considerable expenditure for that purpose. It goes without saying that the humane considerations are at least as important as the economic.

For the care of chronic incurable patients the State should have recourse to cheaply constructed buildings upon agricultural lands where the labor of such patients as can labor should be profitably employed, and where all may be made happier by a freer and more wholesome out-of-door living. This will make room in the existing institution buildings for the accommodation of such patients, other than those already described, as may be committed from time to time. No new hospitals should be built until those we now have shall each contain 2,000 patients.

AGNEWS STATE HOSPITAL.

This institution merits special consideration. It was totally wrecked by the earthquake of April 18, as the cost of salvage practically equaled the value of the material saved. The loss is estimated at about $800,000, and 11 officers and attendants and 101 patients were killed and many injured. The earthquake was very severe at this point, but had the workmanship and superintendence of construction been what they should have been it is not likely that many, if any, lives would have been lost. It is impossible that so severe a lesson as that taught by the

Agnews disaster shall fail of impressing its importance upon future public construction in this State. Temporary accommodations have been made for 800 patients still retained there with which they can be made reasonably comfortable until reconstruction work can be done. The situation is not all that could be wished for, but is at all events eligible. It is near to one considerable city and not far from the bay district of California with its rapidly increasing population. Its location is one that makes it especially adaptable for the care and treatment of special phases of insanity. The reconstruction of a modern institution at Agnews, upon lines that will insure safety of the officers and patients and make the security of the buildings probable, will involve the expenditure of possibly nearly $1,000,000. If the construction work be extended over a period of four years, and it is not probable that it can be well done in less time than that, this appropriation can be made without seriously embarrassing the finances of the State.

HOME FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED.

Included in the estimates for the maintenance of the State hospitals is the maintenance of the California Home for the Care and Training of Feeble-Minded Children, at Eldridge, in Sonoma County. This institution has taken good physical care of the unfortunates in its charge, but has fallen far short of accommodating all who are proper subjects for admission to it. I therefore respectfully commend to the Legislature the need for enlarging this institution to meet the legitimate demands made upon it. It is doing good work, and its ability to take care of the feeble-minded ought to be adequately extended.

A COLONY FOR EPILEPTICS.

There are probably as many as two hundred epileptic insane persons scattered through the five hospitals of this State, and there are probably half as many in the Home for Feeble-Minded, but there are scores of epileptics throughout our State who are neither insane nor feeble-minded. Our State should make reasonable provision for the care and treatment of this class of unfortunates.

This will not require the creation of a new institution. At the Home for Feeble-Minded there is abundant land, and a single board of managers will suffice for every purpose of both institutions. In my judgment, the Legislature should make provision for establishing an epileptic colony at the Home for Feeble-Minded. In this way many patients now improperly in our insane asylums would be given care and attention which they can not receive in the asylums. It is time for California to be moving in this direction, especially as it may be done with such comparative inexpensiveness.

DEPENDENT AND DELINQUENT CHILDREN.

During the eight years ending with June 30, 1906, California has paid out toward the support of dependent children the sum of $3,664,408.03. Of this sum $2,856,751.51 has been devoted to the sustaining, in part, of an average of 5,567 children in orphanages, and $807,656.52 to sustaining 2,341 children aided through boards of supervisors outside of orphanages, mainly by allowance to the surviving parent, or other relatives, in their own homes. During the last four years the number maintained in orphanages has dropped from 5,907 in the fifty-fourth fiscal year to 5,277 during the fifty-seventh, and the amount paid to the forty-odd orphanages has dropped from $375,857 in the fifty-fourth year to $337,955.22 in the fifty-seventh. In outside aid, dispensed through the boards of supervisors of the several counties, the number has decreased from 2,539 during the fifty-fourth fiscal year to 2,062 during the fifty-seventh, and the sum paid for this form of aid has decreased from $114,442 in the fifty-fourth year to $103,338.68 during the fifty-seventh.

This latter form of expenditure, commonly called out-of-door relief, has a rather constant tendency to increase, owing to a prevailing predisposition of county boards of supervisors to proceed in such matters along lines of least resistance, because they can pass their expenditures up to the State for reimbursement. There are some counties, however, which have their charities so well organized that their benefactions under this law are bestowed with great discrimination.

The comparative economy secured recently in the distribution of the moneys supplied by the State is the result of a more careful inspection of claims and more thorough visitation of applicants for relief. It is along the line of establishing the fact of dependency that the greatest reform in the administration of this fund is to be looked for, and this fact should be established by the juvenile court, and not otherwise, before any child shall become a State charge. It is now established by the managers of orphan asylums and by the supervisors of the several counties; and it is almost certain that a considerable percentage of children drawing State aid are not, or need not be, dependent on the State. No matter how conscientious the orphanage people may be, they can not have the same opportunity that a court would have for ascertaining all the facts in an inquiry conducted under oath. In order to prevent an unnecessary humiliation of deserving applicants, such examinations might well be held in chambers, at the discretion of the judge.

The money that the State gives our forty-four orphanages constitutes only one half to three fifths of the total cost of their maintenance. They are maintaining over 1,300 children for whom they receive no State aid at all.

DELINQUENT CHILDREN.

The number and atrocious character of crimes committed in this State by youths, and the steady growth of California's prison population, bring home to us all the tremendous importance of the problem of child delinquency. The advantageous point of attack for this evil is at its incipiency, and this is when truancy first manifests itself. It is with truancy that delinquency almost invariably begins. Truancy and parental schools should be established where needed, and the compulsory education law should be more strictly enforced. Every considerable city in the State should have one or more special schools for backward children, and nearly every county should maintain a truancy or parental school and at least one school attendance officer to make the law and the school effective. A more general provision should also be made for the addition of manual training to our common school course. We should not only strive to compel children to attend school, but also do all in our power to interest them in their studies when they are there. Nothing contributes more certainly to this end than manual training.

The State is maintaining juvenile reformatories at both Ione and Whittier. The school at Ione, known as Preston School of Industry, is maintaining an average of about 210 students at a per capita annual cost of $247, or a total of $51,870 per year. The permanent investment in this institution now amounts to about $325,000, including equipment. The school is doing good work, especially since a system of manual training has been introduced and since real work has been undertaken in building enterprises. However, there is room for improvement along the lines of educational work in mechanics and agriculture, and in commercial work for advanced pupils.

The State School at Whittier has been maintaining an average attendance of about 280 boys and 35 girls at a per capita annual cost of $311.79, or about $110,000 a year for salaries and maintenance. The school work *per se* has been good, but there has been wanting a keener spirit along the industrial side of the training given, and manual training has not as yet been established. The farm of 160 acres is in good condition, but the sanitation is and has been bad and something like an epidemic of typhoid has resulted, very likely from that source of infection. The State's investment in this school is about $350,000, not counting repairs and betterments made from time to time with current and contingent funds.

Neither of the schools above mentioned is maintaining parole officers. I regard this as an error, and strongly recommend that the Legislature not only require the maintenance of such officers, but provide therefor in a financial way.

I commend these institutions to the favorable consideration of the Legislature.

PLACING OUT OF CHILDREN.

The State should be the guardian of every child within its borders, especially the dependent children, but that guardianship has not heretofore been properly asserted. There is no question that the best place in which to rear a dependent child is in the home of some good, childless family, but there is no department of charitable work that needs to be carried on with more tactfulness, and with more unselfish motives than that of the placing of dependent children in homes other than their own. California has, as a State, exercised no such function of guardianship. Associations and individuals, with no official authority, have undertaken this work, but it is time that proper legislative action were taken in this regard. It should be made the business of some department of State government to investigate and license such placing-out agencies as are entitled to public confidence, and prohibit the activities of such as are not.

States which undertake to discharge the guardianship of dependent children maintain sytems of visitation and inspection to all homes in which dependent children have been placed, and the welfare of such children is thus assured, their education enforced and their personal and property rights protected. The work here outlined is usually performed by State Boards of Charities and Correction, and it would be well to confer this function upon this board and equip it properly for that purpose. It is not improbable that as many as one thousand such children are now drawing State aid who should be placed in homes to be reared, thus saving the State anywhere from $75,000 to $100,000 a year in appropriations for dependent children.

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

The duties by law imposed upon this Board are "to investigate, examine, and make reports upon the charitable, correctional, and penal institutions of the State, including the State hospitals for the insane, of the counties, cities and counties, cities and towns of the State, and such public officers as are in any way responsible for the administration of public funds used for the relief or maintenance of the poor in public institutions or of any of the inmates of said institutions." While this field of utility is a broad one, and abundantly justifies the continued existence of the Board, I think that it may well be further broadened to include a Children's Home Bureau, whereby every dependent child placed in a home other than its own may be visited, watched over and protected, and whereby homes may be found for

such children as are free and fit to be placed in homes. Such a service should prove of incalculable advantage to dependent childhood, and an important source of economy to the State.

The management of county and municipal institutions is of scarcely less importance to the State than the management of State institutions. It has, in other states where prison management has far surpassed that of our own, been held to be true that the jails of counties and cities manufactured criminals faster than the State reformatories and prisons could redeem them to reputable living. The burden of pauperism in California, comparably rich and sparsely settled though the State is, is becoming grievous to be borne. It is as essential to the welfare of the commonwealth that local institutions and handling of public functions be looked after as that State institutions and public functions shall be, and I know of no agency better adapted to this service than the State Board of Charities and Corrections, being, as it is, nonpartisan in character and entirely outside the main currents of political life.

CALIFORNIA AND THE EXPOSITIONS.

During the last four years this State has participated in two great expositions held in St. Louis and Portland, respectively. In each instance the display made was creditable and profitable to the State. At St. Louis the expenditures by the California commission were $129,148.13, being $851.87 less than the sum allowed by law to be expended. However, there were certain salvages, interest, and miscellaneous sources of income which enabled the commissioners to return to the State treasury the sum of $5,762.97 in cash. Besides this credit to the exposition fund, there were left in the hands of the commissioners, available for use at the Portland exposition, materials and fixtures of an estimated value of $12,480.85. In this exposition, as at Portland, California received a great number of grand prizes and gold and silver medals.

The fortunate results from the display made at St. Louis in 1904 prompted the Legislature to make an appropriation for the Lewis and Clark exposition in 1905. The amount appropriated for the former exposition had been $130,000, and for the latter $90,000 was provided. The law made the Governor sole commissioner, and as my assistants I selected Messrs. J. A. Filcher and Frank Wiggins, who had been the commissioners for the St. Louis exposition. The display of products made was admirable and challenged favorable comparison with displays made by any and all other states. Although the accounts in connection with the State's participation in this exposition are not quite all settled as yet, there will be a balance of about $4,000 to be turned back into the State treasury, and, besides, there are materials and

fixtures left for use in some future exposition of the approximate value of $10,000. No scandal and no serious controversy marred the success of the State's participation in these two great expositions.

THE JAMESTOWN AND SEATTLE EXPOSITIONS.

At Jamestown, Virginia, during the present year there will be held a national and international exposition as an observance of the tercentennial of the first settlement of this country. The United States Government and the governments of many states have arranged for participation in this exposition, which will possess many features of historic and industrial interest, and California has been urgently invited to provide for proper representation of her material products and of her contributions to the progress of civilization. The exposition management has set apart space for California, and it remains for the Legislature to say whether the State shall avail itself of the opportunity presented. Believing that in the past the exhibitions made of our resources and products have been profitable to the State, as well as gratifying to the pride of all its citizens, I recommend participation in the Jamestown exposition and suggest the making of a suitable appropriation.

Another exposition will be held upon the Pacific coast in the year 1909, when, in the City of Seattle, the Alaska-Yukon exposition will throw open its gates. Although not fully informed concerning the plans for this exposition, I believe it will be important, and both for reasons of material profit to be anticipated and as a matter of courtesy to the State of Washington, I would urge participation by California. To that end I suggest some form of declaration of intention by the present Legislature, and also such an appropriation as will cover the cost of preliminary preparation. A further appropriation can be made by the Legislature of 1909.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

There is no department of State government that better deserves legislative support than the State Board of Health. The work it is now doing is of inestimable importance to the welfare of the people of the State, and yet it is doing but a small part of what could be done by it for the public good. Until recently there had been no adequate record kept of births, deaths, and marriages in this State. If for any reason it has been desirable to look up the antecedents of any person, or to trace any person to his grave to know of a certainty that death has taken place, it has been next to impossible to find a reliable record for the purpose. If the present Bureau of Vital Statistics shall be maintained, as it should be, both a full and an exact record can be found

regarding births, deaths, and marriages. In the settlement of estates these records are invaluable.

The Board maintains a hygienic laboratory at Berkeley, by means of which pathological specimens are examined by experts for the benefit of physicians and health officers, making it possible to diagnose contagious diseases and so prevent epidemics and consequent sickness and death. Through its Secretary, other officers, and members, the Board has carried on an important public educational work throughout the State, has organized one State and two district health officers' associations, and has vitalized public interest in affairs which concern the physical well-being of the people. Much time and effort and a little money have been expended in keeping the streams of the State as free as possible from contamination, and so securing sources of pure water supply.

A pure food department is one of the imperative needs of the State Board of Health if it is to safeguard the public from fraud and from consuming deleterious substances. To make such a department effective California should enact a State pure food law supplementary to the National pure food law. With Nation and State working together for a common purpose, there is reason to hope for the doing away with an evil of gigantic proportions and lamentable consequences.

California needs, associated with its State Board of Health, a sanitary engineering office, with a competent sanitary engineer at its head, to whom may be referred all subjects connected with the sanitation of cities and towns and State institutions. As time passes systems of sewage disposal and sources of healthful water supply become increasingly important, and, unless competent advice can be furnished in such cases, mistakes will be made that will prove costly. Opportunities for educative work of incalculable value are here presented, and it is the proper province of the State to lead in educative work of this character.

Educational work is also needed along the line of remedying the physical deficiencies of children during the school age, and especially in relation to the deficiencies of dependent children cared for in orphanages. Many of these are handicapped for life for want of simple treatment given at the right time, and, for the lack of such treatment, paupers, criminals, and human failures abound where self-respecting and self-sustaining citizens would otherwise have resulted.

The profitableness of the expenditures here recommended to legislative attention may not be immediately visible in a decreased tax levy, but we may be sure that those profits will be realized along lines of lessened inefficiency, pauperism, and crime. I commend the needs of the State Board of Health to the attention of the Legislature.

PUBLIC EDUCATION.

There has been a large increase in school census children in our State since 1904. The total for that year was 407,398 between the ages of five and seventeen years. For 1906 the total reached 440,917. The gain of attendance at school, either public or private, does not keep pace with the increase in the number of children. During the year 1904 the number of those who had attended some school during the year was 355,746. The report for 1906 increased this number to only 364,950, a difference of only 9,104. This would seem to show that California is receiving additions to its population from people who do not appreciate the advantages which education affords.

The number of school census children who had attended no school at all during the year 1905 was 75,965, while two years before it was 71,652. If we say of the larger number that four-twelfths are either between five and six years old, and therefore under school age, or between fourteen and seventeen, and therefore above the age of compulsory school attendance, we still have in California more than fifty thousand children who ought to be in school, but are not there.

This is sufficiently startling to challenge attention, and yet it has only to deal with those who have not at any time during the year enrolled themselves in any school, public or private. When the crucial test of average daily attendance comes to be considered, the case becomes astounding. The average daily attendance at the public schools reported June 30, 1905, was 217,873. That year the number of school census children was 418,315. If we deduct from this the number accredited to private schools, 42,092, and assume that they all went to school every school day, we still have 376,223 to account for. Out of this number only 217,873 averaged as being in school, while 158,350 averaged out of school every day in the school year. In brief, only 58 per cent of the children accredited to the public schools in California are in school continuously.

It is not by the amount expended in school houses, or the sum annually expended in teachers' salaries, or in apparatus and supplies, that the value of a school sytem is to be determined. The supreme test is that of efficiency, and with the parents of 50,000 children utterly disobeying the compulsory education law, and the parents of 108,350 more children disobeying it partially, the standard of efficiency for 1905 was certainly not one to satisfy this State. I recommend legislation requiring incorporated cities and towns to maintain one or more attendance officers, for it is probably in cities and towns that the most serious dereliction of school duty lies.

The new law for the apportionment of State school money works well. In six counties out of fifty-seven it has wrought a decrease in

the amount of State school moneys apportioned, but inasmuch as the loss sustained in such counties was effected by cutting off allowances for children who were never inside a school house, the injustice inflicted was more apparent than real. Of the $4,092,691.59 of State funds apportioned during 1906, the sum of $2,141,691.59 was apportioned on a basis of average daily attendance and $1,951,000 on a basis of the number of teachers allowed by the school census. The weaker counties and communities have been helped, and the stronger ones can not complain of being injured, for the reason that no injustice has been done them.

It will be of interest to note the effect of State aid upon the high school system of the State. The total number of high schools entitled to receive State aid June 30, 1903, was 143. June 30, 1906, the number was 159. The enrollment for 1903 was 17,473. For 1906 it was 28,075. The average daily attendance for the year ending June 30, 1903, was 13,689. For 1906 it was 21,397. The number of teachers employed in 1903 was 741. For 1906 it was 1,137. The number of graduates in 1903 was 2,074. For 1906 it was 2,813. The total expenditures for 1903 were $1,229,500.39. For 1906 they were $2,118,849.15. The total investment in high school property in 1903 was $3,353,646. In 1906 it was $5,093,014. State aid has increased the strength and efficiency of high schools rather than created a multiplicity of them, and it has helped a good work all along the line. It should be continued.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

Our State University is a noble monument erected by the people of this State to the cause of education. It is the realization of the ambitions of the Pioneers of '49, who planned, even before California was admitted to the Union, in our first State Constitution a system of free public schools crowned by a great university. It is an institution of advanced learning, where the poor and the rich, the high and the low, can, and do, meet on terms of equality. With its free instruction, many poor young men and women, whose efforts will more than repay the State, in good citizenship and in dollars and cents, all the University has cost or ever will cost us, have been able to secure an education.

California, with only two millions of people, supports—one entirely and the other partially—two of the greatest of the educational institutions in the United States: the University of California and the Leland Stanford Junior University. No other State can boast of an equal self-sacrifice on the part of its people.

Some twenty-five hundred of the sons and daughters of California attend our State University, and the great cost of their instruction is cheerfully borne by the taxpayers. Yet, the buildings at Berkeley can

well and conveniently accommodate only one half the number of our sons and daughters actually in attendance at the University. And many of the buildings in use are mere, cheap makeshifts, which the Board of Regents, bending to stern necessity, have been compelled to put up to house, even inconveniently and crowdedly, the army of young people whom the people of the State have put into its charge. Many of these buildings are rickety firetraps, housing collections, instruments, and apparatus which cost much labor, knowledge, and money to acquire. Yet, until now, the finances of the State have never been in such condition as to warrant sufficient enlargement of University quarters. Now, however, with the great increase in taxable property in this State, with a million dollars surplus at its command, I am of the opinion that, in addition to the many other calls that will be made upon its resources, the State treasury can find the means, without increasing the burdens of taxation beyond the normal, to make an immediate addition to the beginning made by the erection of California Hall toward properly housing our University. Private benefaction has done more than the State toward the realization of dignified, convenient, and proper educational domiciles for our University young people. The magnificent Mining Building, the gift of Regent Hearst, the Doe Library, the Harmon Library and Gymnasium, and other smaller but no less appreciated gifts to the University, testify to the high esteem in which, by generous individuals, our institution is held. Only California Hall, among the many buildings erected by legislative appropriation, is now worthy of this great State and that great University.

One of the first buildings erected at Berkeley ought to be a building in which to house the College of Agriculture. California's wealth, prosperity, and fame rest largely upon her agricultural and allied interests. And these are important enough to warrant us in adding to the Davisville University farm and the Kearney farm, near Fresno, a great and necessary building at Berkeley devoted to agriculture and all that goes with it.

I therefore recommend to the Legislature that the sum of $500,000 be appropriated for the erection of a proper Agricultural Building at Berkeley.

UNIVERSITY FARMS.

The University farm at Davisville and the Kearney gift at Fresno should both receive the support of the State. Neither is unnecessary for the uses to which they both may be put in the practical teaching of agriculture and all the industries connected with it, such as pomology, viticulture, dairying, and livestock raising, all so necessary to the State's prosperity. To properly equip these two farms will require the erection of suitable buildings on each, the acquiring of

machinery, tools, stock, and equipments of various kinds, as well as the employment of instructors, mechanics, and laborers. All this should be done intelligently, liberally, and well. I therefore recommend to the Legislature the appropriation of at least $400,000 for these purposes. No better use of public money can be made.

UNIVERSITY SALARIES.

I desire, while speaking of the University, to call attention to the fact that the salaries paid to the teaching force at Berkeley are, in many cases, only to be designated as niggardly, and in but very few even approaching a satisfactory standard. The limited funds at the disposal of the University and the great number of students who present themselves for instruction compel the Board of Regents to pay instructors and assistants, most of whom have spent years of time and thousands of dollars in qualifying themselves to teach California's sons and daughters, salaries that are, compared with the wages of mechanics and other skilled workmen, to say nothing of those occupying private positions of even less responsibility and importance than those who teach our young people, shamefully small. Many such men at Berkeley, men of standing and reputation in the world of letters, known throughout this country and Europe for their attainments, are paid eighty, ninety, one hundred, one hundred and fifty dollars a month. Such salaries as these are totally inadequate to recompense those to whom they are paid, nor can those who receive them live upon them in these times and enjoy those comforts of home and family which such people are, in simple justice, entitled to.

Even the professors and heads of departments in the University are not adequately paid. Comparisons with the professional salaries paid at other, but no better, universities than ours show how poorly paid, as a whole, our professors are. Harvard's minimum professorial salary is $4,000; and for each five years of service this minimum is increased $500, until a maximum of $5,500 is reached. Columbia and Chicago pay their professors $5,000 each, with $7,000 in exceptional cases. Stanford pays $4,000. Our professors receive $3,000, $3,500, and $4,000. Taking the difference of living expenses into account, Harvard's $4,000 is equivalent to at least $5,000 here.

It is a high tribute to the devotion to their professions of the men whom we have at Berkeley, and a high compliment to the standing and reputation of our University, when men of world-wide reputation, such as our professors are, will stay with us when, at other universities, they could receive equally honorable positions and higher salaries. California, in her present time of prosperity, is able to pay the University teaching force somewhere near adequate salaries; and, being

able, she ought to do it. I therefore recommend to the Legislature that the appropriation for the salaries of the teaching force at the University be increased at least twenty-five per cent.

PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS' SALARIES.

The members of the faculty of the University are not the only people connected with our educational system who are underpaid. For the teachers in our public schools, who receive from sixty to eighty or ninety dollars per month, are very much underpaid.

We should have, for the teachers in the public schools, the very best talent obtainable. Teaching, like the practice of medicine, law, or theology, is a profession, and its practitioners should be trained as doctors, lawyers, and preachers are. This training requires years of time and large sums of money to acquire; and, like all other professional people and those who learn trades, our teachers should regard their work as a life work. Now no person should be expected to take up a life work which will, as in the case of our teachers, yield a maximum salary of only ninety or one hundred dollars per month.

Almost any active intelligent man or woman can earn more money in private employment than our teachers do. The natural result is that too many of our best teachers, especially men, are deserting the schoolroom for other employments. We need more men teachers, and all our teachers ought to be more contented with their positions than they can be with the salaries we pay them. In almost all private businesses there is an opportunity to gain better salaries by closer application and years of service. The opportunities to do this in the school department of this State are not very many; and, when gained, the rewards are not very great.

I therefore recommend to the Legislature the amendment of the school law so that the pay of teachers shall increase a certain fixed sum, say ten dollars per month, at intervals of, say, five years of continuous service. By this means long service will give promise of greater returns, and, in this way, better inducements will be held out for the ambitious to take up and remain in the profession of teaching as a life work.

SALARIES OF STATE OFFICIALS.

On several occasions I have called attention to the totally inadequate salaries paid to State officials. Even the Governor, with $6,000 per year, a house to live in and $2,500 per year toward its support, and traveling and other funds at his disposal, is unable to make both financial ends meet. But a State Treasurer, whose bond alone is $100,000 and costs $300 per annum, is paid but $250 a month as recompense for the great responsibilities he has to assume. The Secretary of State,

with the many and varied duties of his most important office, is also paid but $250 per month. The State Controller, also a very important and necessary official, receives a like salary of only $250 per month. The Attorney-General, the legal counselor and adviser of the State, with its vast and multifarious interests, is paid, like all the others. only $250 per month. So, also, are the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, the head of our great public school system, and the Surveyor-General. In private businesses, much smaller than that of the State of California, similar positions are accompanied by salaries twice, even thrice, as great.

It is true that it costs a large sum, a very large sum, of money to run this State government. But its great cost does not arise from the salaries paid its elective officers.

I desire, also, to call the attention of the Legislature to the fact that it is already very difficult, and rapidly becoming impossible, to secure and retain efficient skilled, or even unskilled, help at the hospitals and other State institutions. When the mechanic, even the unskilled laborer, receives, at private employment, three, four, five, six, and eight dollars per day, the State can not expect to retain the services of skilled and competent persons for one, two, or three dollars per day. I therefore recommend that sufficient money be appropriated to secure, at the State institutions, by means of better pay, the willing services of skilled and competent employés.

SAN JOSE AND LOS ANGELES NORMAL SCHOOLS.

The main building of the State Normal School at San José was rendered wholly unfit for use by the earthquake of April 18, 1906. This building, utilized for the Normal School proper, was of brick. The children's training school is of wood and has been put in a thorough state of repair and safety at an expense of about $5,000. Competent architects and engineers have examined the main edifice and report that it should be taken down, discarding even the foundations, and an entirely new structure erected in its place. Such new building should be built of nothing less stanch and durable than a steel framework and concrete curtain walls. It is probable that such a structure will cost as much as $250,000, and I recommend that the Legislature make this appropriation. The school is now being conducted in temporary buildings, and no time should be lost in proceeding to reconstruction work.

The State Normal School buildings at Los Angeles were repaired at a cost of $40,000, and there is no pressing need of replacing these buildings with others. The site occupied by these buildings is of great and increasing value, and it is as valuable for the State to hold as it

is for private or corporate ownership. It is only a question of time when the State will desire to erect buildings in Los Angeles for the accommodation of its courts and other offices, and when that time comes no better site can be found than that now occupied by the State Normal School.

THE STATE PRINTING OFFICE.

During the last two fiscal years the State Printing Office was operated at a gross expense of $572,319.21, and if the cost of new equipment be added, the total expenditure has been upwards of $600,000. Of this sum nearly $300,000, or one half, represented the expense of manufacturing school text-books, which, being sold, returned their cost, or a little more, to the State. The printing executed for the different departments of the State government, including the University, cost $180,102.60, and $92,443.66 was the cost of printing for the Legislature. The number of school books manufactured during the fifty-sixth fiscal year was upwards of 400,000, and during the fifty-seventh year upwards of 550,000. Few persons are aware that the State government conducts the largest book manufacturing business on the Pacific Coast and the only large school-book printing establishment west of Cincinnati.

Public printing is a rather serious problem for all State governments as well as for the Federal Government, and one of the most frequent complaints is the excess of cost as compared with private printing. An expert who had made inquiries in different parts of the country asserted recently that public printing costs from two to ten times as much as private printing. The cost of printing done in the California State Printing Office is high, but a comparison with other public printing establishments would probably result favorably to ours. As the best way to reduce the cost of work I have favored the equipment of the office with the most improved machinery in the form of type-setting machines, presses, folders, automatic feeders, and bookbindery machines. This has been accomplished, and the office is now so well equipped that in the school-book department the cost of the work has been sensibly diminished, and during the year 1907 it should be possible to further reduce the prices of the school text-books, although they are already lower than retail prices of corresponding books produced elsewhere by private publishers. The apparent assets in the school-book department of the office increased in three years and a half under Superintendent of State Printing Shannon from about $130,000 to approximately $340,000.

The State Printing Office plant is too valuable to be much longer housed in the present unsafe building in the Capitol park; a suitable

building should be erected at some other place in Sacramento, nearer to the river and the railroads, so that incoming and outgoing freight may be more cheaply handled.

COOPERATION OF STATE AND NATION.

In my inaugural address of four years ago I called the attention of the Legislature to the pressing need of protection for the forest and water interests of this State and advised coöperation on the part of the State with the United States in these matters. The Legislature of 1903 appropriated $60,000 to be expended in collaboration with the several departments of the National Government engaged in this kind of work, with the express understanding that the National Government would expend a like sum for the benefit of California, the work to be done by the Government's trained experts. This has been done, even in excess of contractual requirements, and the work is still progressing. The Legislature of 1905 appropriated $76,000 more to be devoted to the same ends. This work has been, and is now being, done mainly along the following beneficial lines:

1. *Topographic.*—This work has been prosecuted by a department of the United States Geological Survey and has consisted, mainly, in surveying and mapping the physical features of the west side of the Sacramento Valley from Iron Cañon, above Red Bluff, to Suisun Bay. Contour lines have been run at intervals of five feet difference of level and the work will be completed on the west side by June 30, 1907, and within the present appropriation. The results of this work are being accurately mapped and printed for distribution by the Government at Washington. This work will, by June 30, 1907, have cost the State $50,000, and the National Government an equal sum. It is estimated that it will require four years more and an expenditure by the State of $80,000, to do a similar work covering the east side of the Sacramento Valley. It is of great importance to the State, and I recommend that this expenditure be made and that the coöperative topographical work be continued until the entire State shall have been covered.

2. *Hydrography.*—The area of land in California suitable for irrigation is easily ascertainable. Not so the supply of water for the irrigation of that land. A part of the coöperative work under consideration has been the making of an exhaustive study in order to determine the quantity of waters in California both above ground and below available for irrigation and the generation of power. Many of our principal streams have been, and are being, carefully gauged. More than seventy gauging stations have been maintained, but the work needs to be extended over a period of years to make the results of permanent value.

Careful investigations are being made into the extent and probable permanency of subterranean water-bearing strata throughout the State. The importance of this work may be judged from the fact that two thirds of the irrigated area in Southern California is now being supplied with water by irrigation from wells, and that the single community of Pomona has $565,000 invested in pumping plants. One fifteenth of the entire expenditure of the United States Government for this kind of work is being expended in California. Our State Legislature has appropriated $35,000 to carry on this work for the four years ending June 30, 1907, and it is estimated that it will require $25,000 as the State's share for carrying on the work the next two years, the increase to be devoted to investigations of underground waters. So far, only one third of the expenditure has been devoted to this work and two thirds to investigations regarding surface waters. I earnestly recommend that this appropriation of $25,000 be made.

3. *Hydro-Economic Investigations.*—The determination of the quality of the waters used for domestic supply for cities and towns, and for manufacturing and irrigation, is of equal importance with that of the available quantity. The State's contribution to this branch of the work has been small, only $1,000 having been set apart for it during the last two years. The United States Government has, in this particular, expended two dollars to California's one, and wholly for California's benefit. It has been found that certain streams are contaminated by certain of their tributaries and not by others, but to trace the source of such contamination to its head is a work of some magnitude, inasmuch as sample waters must be taken from streams each day in the year and carefully analyzed. To prosecute this work effectively the Legislature will be asked to contribute $2,000 a year for the next two years, the General Government contributing a like amount. This appropriation should be made.

4. *Irrigation and Drainage Investigations.*—This branch of the coöperative work has been undertaken in collaboration with the United States Director of Experiment Stations, and is most important to California. Next to the quantity of water available, and the quality of it, must be ranked its economical use, for only by economy in use can all the arid lands of our State be finally brought under successful tillage. This investigation has covered the wasting of water by irrigating communities and methods of preventing such waste, the duty of water where it is being used economically and otherwise, the rates and conditions governing evaporation and percolation in handling water for irrigation, the cost of pumping under differing conditions and with different appliances and powers, and the drainage of surplus irrigation and other soil waters for their conservation and for the

reclaiming and preservation of soils. For this branch of coöperative work the State has contributed $25,000 for the four years ending June 30, 1907, the Government contributing an equal sum for the same work. The Legislature will be asked for $10,000 a year for the next two years for continuing this important work, and I recommend that the appropriation be made.

5. *Forestry Coöperative Work.*—When this department of coöperative work was undertaken California had no general forest policy and had made no beginning toward having one. Under coöperative endeavor with the United States Forest Service, the forestry resources of the State were carefully surveyed, methods of conserving our forest resources were studied by expert foresters, our best timbers were subjected to scientific tests touching their utility for commercial purposes, and so were trees grown here but imported from foreign lands The effects of fires and of grazing timbered lands were carefully and even exhaustively noted, and methods were studied and experiments made in reforesting burnt and cut-over areas. Finally, a forestry policy for California was elaborated and presented to the last Legislature, which enacted forestry laws making at least a beginning toward an ultimate forestry system for our commonwealth. This has about completed the coöperative forestry work for California as originally outlined, and no appropriation will be asked for this department of work for the next two years. The total cost of this branch of the work, so far as appropriations have been made during the last four years, has been $25,000.

OUR STATE FORESTRY SERVICE.

The Legislature of 1905 made the Governor, Secretary of State, and Attorney-General ex-officio a State Board of Forestry, and authorized the appointment of a State Forester with two assistants. An appropriation of $17,600 was made to defray all of the expenses of the forestry work for the succeeding two years. This was, confessedly, a beginning, and only a beginning, looking toward the ultimate evolution of a comprehensive and efficient forestry service for the State. The forestry act was essentially coöperative in its spirit and comprehended coöperation with the Forest Service of the United States Government so far as practicable, coöperation with the respective counties of California, and coöperation with corporate and private forest owners in a united attempt to protect alike the forestry property of the Nation, the State, and individuals from destruction by fire, in renewing deforested areas, and in generally advancing forestry interests.

There is an increasing demand for reliable information as to the renewal of forests when cut-over, as to feasible methods of making

trees grow where they do not now grow naturally, as well as how best to conduct a lumbering business without destroying the reproductive powers of timbered areas. But the resources placed at the disposal of the State Forester are wholly inadequate to the attainment of these ends. His own time, and that of his assistants, is chiefly taken up with routine work in striving to secure coöperation along lines of fire protection rather than tree planting and forest renewal through aiding natural processes. The service needs more money and more technically trained assistants in order to meet demands that are legitimate and insistent. Technically trained foresters can not now be obtained, so great is the demand for them the whole country over, for less than $1,800 per annum.

For forest protection 367 fire wardens have been appointed by the State Forester. Of these 103 were paid by the several counties coöperating with the State Forest Service, 128 are being paid by the United States Forest Service and are mainly forest rangers guarding National forest reserves and parks, and 136 are paid by corporate or individual forest owners, or are serving without compensation and therefore without the best results. During the danger season of 1906 there were reported as many as 120 forest fires, which burned over a total area of 650,000 acres, destroying forest property of immense value. Forest wardens reached and aided in extinguishing 75 of these fires, but there can not be an adequate protection of the forests without the employment, during the season of danger, of at least twenty district fire wardens for the proper organization of their respective districts for coöperative fighting of fires. Such wardens will each cost $90 per month, and expenses, during the danger season, but will save to the tax rolls of their respective districts many hundred times their cost. The price of lumber in the open market is a forceful reminder of the necessity for a more adequate forest protection in this State. During the past season twenty-four arrests were made under the forest laws, sixteen of the resulting court cases have been disposed of, and fines to the amount of $425 have been imposed and the money covered into the State treasury to the credit of the State Board of Forestry. It would be conducive to greater efficiency on the part of counties coöperating if half the amount of fines imposed and collected were covered into the forest funds of the counties wherein such convictions are had.

The present forestry law, and code provisions in conflict therewith, should be so revised by the coming Legislature as to eliminate inaccuracies and ambiguities. It is estimated by the State Forester that an efficient safeguarding and advancing of the forestry interests of California will necessitate an appropriation of $30,000 per year for the support of the State Forest Service, and, in the light of the

destruction heretofore wrought in California's forested areas, once regarded as inexhaustible but now sadly depleted, I am of the opinion that the Legislature should make such an appropriation. Not only are our lumber interests involved, but our irrigation and drainage interests as well. A good beginning has been made, but let it not remain merely a beginning. There is too much at stake to permit of any hesitancy on the part of the State.

LANDS REVERTING TO THE STATE.

As a consequence of the present laws in regard to the sale of property for non-payment of taxes, the State is acquiring a great deal of more or less valuable land, and an intelligent policy in regard to the disposition to be made of it is urgently needed. An investigation recently undertaken by S. J. Flintham, of the United States Forest Service, who worked in coöperation with the State Forester, resulted in the discovery that there was in certain counties an aggregate of nearly half a million acres which had not only been sold but deeded to the State for unpaid taxes. The scope of this investigation included only the counties containing forest lands and a few other counties in the south where forest-tree planting is being encouraged. The total area for the whole State is, of course, considerably larger and is being added to annually.

In some counties the removal from the assessment roll for taxes of the great extent of lands which has been sold to the State is becoming a serious evil. As a means of lessening the same the Legislature of 1905 passed an act permitting the acquirement, under certain conditions, by purchasers from the State, of tax-delinquent lands for a sum less than accumulated taxes and interest, but it is a question whether this law does not work an evil by encouraging many persons to let their taxes go delinquent in the hope of buying their property back for less than the taxes would have amounted to. In a good many instances lands sold to the State for unpaid taxes continue to be occupied and used by the former owners, and there are even instances where valuable mines continue to be worked after having been sold and deeded to the State. The temptation to this form of speculation is increased by giving unlimited right of redemption of tax-delinquent property up to the time when the State has actually sold it.

As a beginning for the needed remedy I suggest that the law be amended to terminate the right of redemption six months after the land is deeded to the State. This would still give property-owners five years in which to redeem—as a deed to the State is not given until five years after the first sale for non-payment of taxes—and that period is believed to be amply sufficient. A considerable portion of the tax-

delinquent lands—more than 180,000 acres—is located within the boundaries of United States forest reserves and national parks, and it is believed that the Federal Government would acquire these lands and give in exchange other lands situated outside of such reserves and parks. But it would hardly be profitable to the State to make the exchange until after our land laws have been so amended as to keep enterprising speculators from snapping up at $1.25 per acre any lands of value which might be acquired by the State in this way. To that end I suggest that there be created a board of control, to consist of the Governor, Controller, Surveyor-General, and State Forester, empowered to appraise, sell, exchange, or reserve, subject to court review, these lands, as may be deemed most advisable in each instance. One of the advantages of such a system would be that timbered lands which ought to be reserved for the benefit of watersheds could then be protected. The Legislature could not have for consideration a more important subject than this, and I respectfully urge action along the lines proposed.

SIXTH DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

On August 17, 1904, there was commenced in the Superior Court of Los Angeles County an action by the Sixth District Agricultural Society against a number of individuals, who, it was claimed, were unlawfully in possession of the fair grounds, and claimed the title thereto. The complaint alleges that the Sixth District Agricultural Society holds the title to the fair grounds upon a trust to use them for maintaining agricultural fairs and for public exhibitions of live stock, and that the defendants had associated themselves together for the purpose of asserting ownership to the property and of diverting the rents and profits thereof to their own use.

The controversy thus brought into court had its beginning as early as the year 1883, when some of the defendants in the above-mentioned action and the predecessors in interest of other defendants instituted an action affecting the title to the fair grounds, in which action the Sixth District Agricultural Society intervened, with the result that a judgment was had confirming the title in the Society and ordering certain conveyances to be made to perfect the record.

In the year 1897 a second attempt was made to obtain control of the property by substantially the same group of persons who had made the previous attempt. Having organized an association designated as "District Agricultural Association No. 6," they elected under the provisions of a statute passed in 1895 to have a capital stock and distributed the shares among themselves and others making like claims. The first board of directors of this corporation comprised a majority of

the directors of the Sixth District Agricultural Society. Proceeding under the Act of 1895 this new association took possession of the fair grounds, and ever since has exercised ownership over them for the individual profit of its stockholders.

This was the state of affairs when, in the year 1904, new appointments to the board of directors of the Society were made and the control of its affairs came into the hands of a majority disposed to contest the claims of the new association. As stated above, the suit in court to determine the controversy was commenced in August, 1904. A judgment has been recently rendered in the case which establishes the title and right of possession in the Society, and in addition declares that the defendants are accountable to the Society for rents and profits in the sum of $5,584.

Among other things the court finds as follows:

> "That there is not, and there never was, any such corporation as 'District Agricultural Association No. 6,' and that no such corporation ever in fact or of right issued any certificates alleged to be certificates of stock. That the attempt to form such corporation was without the authority of law, and that the acts whereby the defendants and their associates attempted to form said corporation, and their acts in attempting to create a capital stock and to issue so-called certificates of stock, and their acts purporting to elect directors, and all other proceedings taken by said defendants and their associates in connection therewith, were and are a mere pretense, sham, and wholly without right, and were taken by defendants and their associates as a pretext for and in pursuance of a scheme for obtaining the said property of the said Sixth District Agricultural Association and converting and using it for their own use, profit, and gain, and diverting it from its lawful and proper purpose and uses."

This tract of land, now lying in the City of Los Angeles, is worth several hundred thousand dollars, and the State should intervene strenuously to resist every effort that may be made to take it from her. As shown above, the Superior Court, after a long and exhaustive trial of the case upon its merits, has decided that the property belongs to the State. Only a finally adverse decision of the court of last resort should cause the State to relinquish to any individuals this valuable property. It is more than probable that an attempt will be made at this session of the Legislature to so modify the law under which the State now holds the property as to make it possible for the adverse claimants to gain possession of it. All such attempts should be

frowned upon, and nothing should be done or be permitted to be done that will, in any way, weaken the State's title to the land. I commend this important matter to the especial attention of the Legislature.

THE STATE CAPITOL.

At its last regular session, upon the recommendation of architects employed by it, the Legislature made an appropriation of $352,925 to remodel and improve the interior of the State Capitol building. The report upon which the appropriation was based called for the adding of a fourth story by lowering the ceilings of the Senate and Assembly chambers; for new heating, ventilating, lighting, and plumbing systems; for two electric elevators, for the removal of the wooden roof-trusses, and for other extensive changes calculated to render the building more nearly fireproof.

The improvement work is now well on its way, considering the set-back caused by the San Francisco disaster, and when completed the building will be as comfortable and convenient as the most modern office structure. This end is devoutly to be wished, the present improvements having been long needed. Although the Capitol was a magnificent building when it was erected, little has been done in the last thirty-five years to replace the original primitive conveniences with more modern ones. The plumbing system, in particular, is bad, and the heating and ventilating facilities are of an antiquated type.

If it be found, upon investigation by the Legislature, that additional appropriations are needed to complete and beautify the interior of the Capitol, I recommend that such appropriation, if possible, be made. With the work still in progress, there can be no doubt that further improvements can be made at the present time with much less expense to the State than at any future time. In comparison with the cost of similar buildings in other states, the expenditures required at this time, added to the original cost of the State Capitol, make a very modest total. The State of California should take pride in having its most important public building reflect the wealth and the refinement of its citizenship.

RAILROAD RATE DISCRIMINATIONS.

The practice of rate discriminations on a wholesale scale by railroads in California has been revealed through an investigation of the transportation of oil which was recently completed by the Commissioner of Corporations of the Department of Commerce and Labor of the United States. This is a serious evil, menacing the very existence of many business interests, and calls for a remedy which at present our State laws fail to supply. One of the worst features in the situation is that

most of the discrimination has been practiced in favor of the gigantic trust known as the Standard Oil Company and against competing companies representing California enterprise and capital, many of which competing companies have been already crushed out of existence.

When great oil discoveries were made, a few years ago, in the Kern River and other districts, a large number of companies was organized and capitalized to carry on the production and refining of oil and the allied industries. For a time many of these companies prospered and their enterprising promoters were in a fair way to reap the reward of their efforts. But the Standard Oil Company came into the California field, and since then scores of independent oil industries, as if stricken by a deadly blast, have withered and died. The report published by the Commissioner of Corporations upon his investigations shows how this changed condition has been brought about.

The Standard Oil Company has pursued in California the same practice which it has adopted elsewhere of securing special tariffs and rebates for the double purpose of gaining extraordinary profits for itself and driving its competitors out of business. In this, the Southern Pacific, the Santa Fé, and several other railroads appear to have been willing instrumentalities in the hands of the trust.

SOME DETAILS OF THE DISCRIMINATIONS.

A hundred pages of the report of the Commissioner are devoted to a description of the various devices by which injurious discrimination is practiced. The payment of rebates to favored shippers—generally the Standard Oil Company and its allies, the Pacific Coast Oil Company and the Associated Oil Company—has played a large part, and the employment of secret rates has been the next most common practice. The investigation "developed the existence of more than eighty different deviations from published tariff rates on oil in California." A list of all these discriminations is given in the report, from which it appears that many of these discriminations are in rates from Bakersfield, a considerable number from Richmond, and others from Los Angeles and other points.

In California fuel oil is generally sold to manufacturing plants and other large consumers on contracts running for a year or longer, and the margin is so close that even a small difference in transportation rates is likely to turn the scales in favor of one competitor in the trade and against another. But the advantages in rates given to the Standard Oil Company and its allies were not always small ones; they were often large in amount. To quote Commissioner Garfield: "Again and again the bid prices of independent crude oil producers, based on the full tariff rate of freight, indicate that they would have underbid a favored competitor had they been given the secret rates that he

obtained." While the published tariff rate of the Southern Pacific Company on shipments from Bakersfield to Redding, Red Bluff, Keswick, and other points in the northern portion of the State was 2 cents per gallon, the Standard Oil was shipping at 1.4 cents. This discrimination amounted to 25.2 cents per barrel, and enabled the Standard to make a handsome profit while shutting its competitors out of the trade.

In one instance the Standard Oil Company contracted to sell oil in Redding for 79 cents per barrel, when for competing companies the freight alone cost 84 cents a barrel. From Richmond, where its principal refinery is established, to Keswick the Standard Oil was given a secret rate of 46 cents per barrel, while from other points around San Francisco Bay where rival refineries had been established the rate was 84 cents. From Richmond to San José, a distance of 55 miles, the railroad company shipped oil for the Standard Oil Company at the rate of $1.20 per ton, while from Stockyards to San José, only 45 miles, a rival company paid $2 per ton. At a time when the Santa Fé Company's published rate on oil from Redondo to Los Angeles was 10 cents per hundred pounds, the Standard Oil Company was allowed to ship for 4 cents, and even this discrimination was afterwards increased. From Bakersfield to San Diego the Santa Fé gave to the Associated Oil Company a rate which meant a discrimination of more than 42 cents per barrel.

OTHER DEVICES TO HAMPER PRODUCERS.

The foregoing are a few out of many instances of injurious discriminations in favor of the trust and against the independent producers; but rate discriminations were only one of a number of means employed to harass or destroy independent producers, as demonstrated by the Commissioner of Corporations. One of the most potent means used for their discouragement has been the failure to furnish them cars when needed. Several years ago most of the oil cars in use in California were owned by a subsidiary company of the Standard Oil, and when the latter came into the California field these cars were withdrawn. The railroad company could or would not supply others, and the independent oil producers, being unable to guarantee deliveries of oil, were reduced to distress. The Standard and its allies could guarantee deliveries with little or no fear of car shortage. Some of the enterprising competitors bought or built cars in the East, but the railroads refused to haul them, and compelled the owners to sell or rent them. Evidence is presented to show that when the car shortage was at its worst, large trains of oil cars were standing in railroad yards marked "Hold" or " To be held."

Under such intolerable conditions as these, it is not strange that most

of the independent producers and refiners have been driven to the wall, and the only wonder is that so many of them survive as really do. But unless they are given the protection of the law in some better manner than that in which it has been afforded hitherto they will all be reduced to helplessness and the sway of the oil trust in California will become absolute.

LEGISLATION IS NEEDED.

All of the discriminations and other improper practices before described have occurred in connection with commerce within the State of California, and therefore do not constitute a violation of the laws of the United States. It is not within the power of the Interstate Commerce Commission to deal with these particular abuses. But the Legislature of this State can provide remedies, or at least can supply the means to punish those who are responsible for the evil. At present there is a most remarkable absence of statute law on the subject; although the State Constitution contains a stringent provision forbidding just such discriminations as have been described. Section 21 of Article XII says:

> "No discrimination in charges or facilities for transportation shall be made by any railroad or other transportation company between places or persons, or in the facilities for the transportation of the same classes of freight or passengers within this State, or coming or going to any other State."

Nothing could be clearer or more positive than that constitutional declaration, but although another section says that "the Legislature shall pass all laws necessary for the enforcement of this article," it has failed to do so in the matter of rate discriminations. The Constitution itself provides no penalty for violation of the prohibition of discriminations, and no statute on the subject can be found. It is true that Section 489 of the Civil Code purports to fix maximum rates, but the Supreme Court has intimated that this is no longer in force, and it does not touch upon the subject of discriminations. Consequently, as matters now stand, any railroad which chooses to do so may, in spite of the absolute prohibition by the Constitution, proceed to practice such discriminations in intrastate commerce as could not be practiced in interstate commerce without inviting the severe penalties of the Federal law. These discriminations may be carried even to the extent of destroying independent business concerns and aggrandizing the trusts, and bring down no legal punishment on the heads of the authors of such acts. There is crying need of a punitive law, and I call the subject to the serious consideration of the Legislature.

TRUST METHODS, AND A REMEDY.

It is not solely by securing unfair discrimination in transportation rates that the Standard Oil Company and other trusts are enabled to destroy competition, and, after having done this, to oppress the great mass of consumers, as they had previously oppressed rival producers. By the very weight of their capital and the extent of their credit they make competition difficult, and when, by the adoption of unscrupulous commercial methods, they push their advantages to the limit, they become a serious menace to many industrial interests. In other states these conditions, some time since, reached the stage which justified government intervention so far as government could intervene on grounds which would be legally and economically sound.

California has had too little development along commercial and manufacturing lines until very lately to call for the attention of trusts and cause them to ask and receive such railroad rate and other discriminations as in the East first created great trusts and then gave them the further power to ruthlessly crush out of existence their business competitors. Our climatic and other conditions are such as to enable our people to produce much more per capita than those of other states and countries. Our first production was gold; our second cereals; our third was, and is, citrus and deciduous fruits. Our manufactures are just beginning to be developed. If allowed to compete on equal terms with those of other states, if given the opportunity, free from the "strangle-hold" of transportation discriminatory rates and other trust methods, our State's manufactures, in the hands of our people, will soon develop into magnificent proportions. The fate of our oil producers, driven to the wall by the foreign Standard Oil Company by means of favorable transportation discriminations, teaches us that we are in danger of having any and all home industries which may assume considerable proportions taken from our people and given over into the hands of foreign trusts by our railroads, which are dependent upon us for their existence and the colossal fortunes which, from us in part, they are making for those who have them in charge.

For these reasons the control and regulation of industrial trusts is a subject which deserves to engage the attention of the Legislature during the present session. In this connection I desire to direct special attention to the anti-discrimination law adopted in Kansas two years since, and which is so entirely sane and evidently just that it appears to be a model for California and other states. It is directed against one of the most common practices of the trusts, consisting in selling the same products at high prices when no competition exists, and at other times, or in other places, at prices so low that competition is speedily crushed out. The law in question provides that it shall be adjudged "unfair

discrimination" and a penal offense if any person, firm, or corporation shall intentionally, for the purpose of destroying the business of a competitor in any locality, discriminate between different communities by selling a given commodity at a lower rate in one place than in another, after making due allowance for difference in cost of transportation or manufacture. The offense of unfair discrimination thus created is made punishable by a fine of from $500 to $5,000, and contracts made in violation of the law are declared void.

It is not conceivable that such an act as is above described would do injury to any legitimate interest in California, and it could be made to put an end to some of the competition-wrecking operations which the trusts are accustomed to carry on. In the oil investigation conducted by the Commissioner of Corporations, it was learned that the Standard Oil Company resorted to discrimination in prices as a weapon against its strongest competitor, the Union Oil Company, and the latter was forced into an agreement to sell to its rival all the refined oil it should make and cease to compete in that branch of the business. This is an example of the iniquitous trust practices which can not be punished by any law now on our statute books, but could be reached and stopped by such a law as is here proposed.

THE STATE RAILROAD COMMISSION.

The regular biennial report of the State Board of Railroad Commissioners will be laid before you, and from it you may be able to determine whether the usefulness of this branch of the State government is great enough to justify the expense it involves. It is a matter of common knowledge that for a good many years the amount of business transacted by the board has been small and that few persons who consider that they have suffered grievances at the hands of the railroads manifest a disposition to submit them to that tribunal. I have caused an examination of the minutes of the board to be made, and from this it appears that during the last two years about a dozen more or less trifling complaints were all which were brought to the attention of the Commissioners; the authors of these complaints generally dropped them when called upon to make a formal showing, and in all that time there has not been a single contested case calling for the taking of testimony and the hearing of arguments. In short, the board has, practically, done no business, because it has no business to do. Its main function is supposed to be the fixing of transportation rates, but it has fixed no rates, unless it be upon an agreed basis, for a long time past. Even the compilation and publication of the railroad statistics of the State, which was formerly done with some thoroughness, has been abandoned in recent years, and when, not long since, one

of the leading railroad companies asked for a compilation of railroad laws and decisions in California, the Commission answered that it could not be furnished because of lack of funds.

The railroad commissions of some of the other states are kept continuously busy with a variety of useful work, though in most cases they have less power in regard to the fixing of rates than has the California Commission. They are charged with such duties as regulating grade crossings, inspecting the trackage, bridges, and equipment of railroads in the interest of public safety, investigating the causes of disasters in which loss of life occurs, and examination of railroad accounts. The New York and Massachusetts Boards of Railroad Commissioners, for example, are required by law to keep informed on such matters and be prepared to make recommendations concerning the physical condition of all railways and their equipment and the degree to which their train service affords reasonable accommodation to the public. They are also required to investigate all accidents involving loss of life, if in their judgment an investigation is needed.

By the framers of our Constitution it was doubtless expected that the California Commission also would be a busy, working commission, and an administrative authority, rather than a court of appeal; but they failed to assign to the board these additional duties imposed on other state railroad commissions, and it is at least questionable whether the field of duty defined by the Constitution can be enlarged by statute. But it is plain that if the California Commission can not be made more useful than it is it should be abolished, and I recommend that the Legislature consider the advisability of submitting a constitutional amendment to that end.

REGULATION OF INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The experiences of many of those who held insurance policies on property destroyed by the fire of April 18 to 21, 1906, teach us that some legislation is necessary in order to protect the insured in this State from the dishonest methods which certain insurance companies adopted in the settlement of their losses. The paying of premiums ought to insure the payment of the losses which the insurers contract to pay. The average insured has no means of ascertaining whether or not the insurance company which solicits his risks is financially sound or conducted by honest men. The State should protect the insured by insisting that all companies doing business here shall pay any losses that may occur under their policies. Too drastic legislation, however, will defeat the very thing aimed at; it will so hamper business as to keep out of the State many solvent, honest companies.

It has been suggested that the State shall require the deposit of a

large sum of money as an evidence of good faith and ability to pay. To be of any real protection in cases of great catastrophe, when protection is especially necessary, would require a very large deposit. Other states may make the same requirement, with the result that most, if not all, companies would be able to do business in not more than one or two states. The more insurance risks are distributed, the less apt is bankruptcy to follow a localized catastrophe.

Any legislation, therefore, which will tend to limit the field of activities of insurance companies would be undesirable. If, however, the Insurance Commissioner of California were empowered by law to refuse to admit to this State any company which does not keep on deposit, in the hands of a trustee, on conditions imposed by this State, a sufficiently large sum, either in money or bonds, the objections to the requirement of a deposit in this and any other states might be overcome, and, at the same time, a reasonable guarantee might be secured. If this trustee were some well-known and safe financial institution, not necessarily in this State, and if the conditions imposed by this State concerning the purposes and uses of this deposit were such that it would protect, not only California, but other states, it is not at all improbable that the other states in which the depositing company does business would, by law, accept such a deposit as a means of also protecting their citizens.

One thing, however, that seems absolutely necessary to protect the insured in this State is a standard policy form, which should be simple, concise, and exact. Such a standard policy should not contain any provisions which will in any way enable the company issuing it to rid itself of its obligations on account of the indirect effects of "an act of Providence." A fire loss resulting as the indirect or even the direct result of an earthquake should not lessen the claim of the insured upon the insurer; nor should the immaterial injury by any cause of any insured property lessen the responsibility of the insuring company.

If it be considered necessary to permit the addition of "riders" to the standard form of policies, it should be provided that the form and wording of these additions to the policies should receive the approval of the Insurance Commissioner and be printed in the policy in red ink and in antique style type not smaller than small pica, and, finally, in order to become effective, should be signed by the insured, thus making him a presumably willing and cognizant party to the contract thereby created.

Whatever may be said in favor of mutual insurance, which, ordinarily, must be local in its character and extent, it is safe to say that had San Francisco fire risks been carried in such companies there could have been no fire losses paid in that city. For all, or a large proportion of the insured, who would also have been the insurers, having lost all

their insured property, the ability to pay the losses would have been destroyed. Any mutual insurance legislation should take cognizance of this lesson taught by the San Francisco disaster, and should provide that risks shall not be assumed where such massed losses may occur.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Experience in all the wars that this country has ever had teaches that it is necessary to have either a trained citizen soldiery or a large standing army. The latter, for many reasons, we do not want, and, if it be possible to avoid it, we must not have. Recognizing the necessity for a serviceable National Guard from which to recruit its armies in time of war, the Government of the United States annually appropriates large sums of money toward its equipment and training. But in order that this governmental aid shall be continued, to say nothing of being increased, it is necessary that the State shall do its part toward properly sustaining our National Guard, which is composed of our young men, who, without personal recompense, spend their own time and money in learning military drill and tactics.

I again call the attention of the Legislature to the service rendered by the National Guard of California during the time of San Francisco's great distress. I also call legislative attention to the need of the National Guard for proper armories, which other states, recognizing the necessity for their State troops, have erected. The money now spent in renting armories for our National Guard amounts to a high rate of interest on the money it would cost the State to erect them.

I therefore strongly recommend to the Legislature the appropriation of sufficient money for the erection of suitable armory buildings in all the cities in this State where there are two or more companies of State troops.

In addition thereto, I also recommend, in accordance with the request of the Adjutant-General, the appropriation of sufficient money to properly maintain the National Guard of California.

LABOR AND SOCIAL STATISTICS.

The twelfth biennial report of the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics shows a large amount of conscientious investigation and compilation, although the material accumulated prior to April 18, 1906, was destroyed by the fire and it was necessary to reproduce it so far as possible. The scope of the operations of this Bureau was considerably enlarged by the legislation of 1905 which required the collection of statistics of marriage and divorce and of crime. Some very valuable data on these lines will be found in the report, which also includes a

mass of statistics on wages, strikes, lockouts, child labor, Chinese and Japanese competition, farm labor, and rehabilitation work in San Francisco. In addition to its statistical work, the Bureau has rendered good service in enforcing the child labor act of 1905, which has proved effective for the purpose for which enacted.

COMMISSIONERS VERSUS COMMISSIONS.

I am impressed with the conviction that the good results attained through legislation providing for the abolishment of the State Board of Horticulture and the substitution therefor of a single Horticultural Commissioner with power to organize his assistant forces so as to make them responsible directly to him, and himself responsible to the chief executive office, is worthy of imitation in other departments of the State government. It seems to me that the United States Government, with its executive and administrative functions organized under departments, each having a single head and an undivided responsibility, is a good model to follow. State governments should not be the last to benefit by a process of concentration of effort and responsibility that has proven so advantageous to all other enterprises of large magnitude. State and institutional boards are neither very efficient nor economical, and can not be, because the responsibilities of their members are so divided. Division of responsibilities never makes for efficiency in the conduct of either public or private affairs, and I am strongly of the opinion that if most of our State boards and commissions were abolished and departments substituted, each being under a responsible head, holding office at the pleasure of the chief executive, with the executive strictly responsible to the people, a marked degree of improvement in efficiency and economy in the dispatch of public business would result.

TULARE LAKE LANDS.

There are some 300,000 acres of valuable agricultural lands now lying under water in Tulare Lake. It is not improbable that a succession of seasons of deficient rain and snow may cause their emergence again, nor is it improbable that they will again be inundated when the snows of winter and the showers of spring again fill the incoming streams to overflowing. Meantime these lands will continue to be of uncertain value and will contribute inconsiderably to the productive power of the State. For many years there has been desultory talk of the construction of a canal down the trough of the San Joaquin Valley for the double purpose of carrying away flood waters and for aiding the drainage of adjacent irrigable lands at ordinary stages of water. It may be questioned whether it would prove of public advantage to

precipitate these waters into the San Joaquin River, and thereby complicate the reclamation problem along the lower reaches of that river; but it may be possible to construct a canal of such carrying capacity and length that it will not only furnish drainage for the trough of the upper valley, but irrigation for the west side of the lower part of the valley.

I commend this to the serious attention of the Legislature, coupled with the suggestion that provision be made for a careful survey of the territory concerned for the purpose of ascertaining the most practicable method of reclaiming that large body of valuable land. Also, I would suggest that a method for the proper financing of such an enterprise be made a part of the report made to the succeeding Legislature.

REPORT OF STATE MINERALOGIST.

The report of the State Mineralogist shows that for some years past California's mineral products have been increasing in value at the very satisfactory rate of $2,000,000 per annum. This fact alone would demonstrate that mining, the State's oldest industry, and one of its most important, is enjoying a high degree of prosperity; but additional evidence of this is found in the figures of total production, which exceed $43,000,000 for 1905 and represent forty different mineral substances. I am glad to be able to report that the new law for the suppression of illegitimate mining companies, which, by means of misleading advertising, preyed upon the public, has worked well, and the dishonest promoters have generally sought other fields for their operations.

Acting upon information furnished by State Mineralogist Aubury, the United States authorities recently instituted an investigation of the charges that fraudulent land locations of large extent have recently been made in the counties of Butte and Plumas. It appears that approximately 500,000 acres of land, most of it covered with valuable timber, have been located under the placer laws, and certain of these locations have also been made over the claims of miners who have long been in peaceable possession. This matter is one of immense importance, and the result of the proceedings taken by the Government of the United States will be awaited with deep interest.

DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING AND ARCHITECTURE.

Since the office of State Engineer was abolished, a good many years ago, the engineering work of the State has been divided between several different boards and commissioners. The Commissioner of Public Works, the Highway Commissioner, and the Débris Commissioner all have their duties, the boundaries of which are not very clearly defined,

and oftentimes it is merely a question of convenience to whom or to what department a given piece of work shall be assigned. In the construction of public buildings the board of trustees, or of managers, of each institution usually selects its own engineers and architects, and each engineer or architect works along lines laid down by himself, with the result that the lessons learned from experience in the construction of one building profit nothing in the building of the next. Better results could be secured by a centralization of authority. It would be well to merge the engineering departments of our State government into one department of engineering and public construction, with a single engineer at its head, who should be held responsible to the executive office and should be empowered to associate with him an expert architect, and such other experts along special lines as his work may from time to time require. It should be the duty of this office to procure or make plots of the grounds of all institutions, locating thereon all sewer and other pipelines and drainage systems, and no alterations or enlargements of any public building should be made without first having obtained the consent and coöperation of this department of public construction.

California is a growing State, and it is inevitable that a great deal of public building must be done, roads constructed, dams built, and reservoirs excavated, and, besides, there is a world of overflowed lands to be reclaimed and arid wastes to be redeemed from drought. Of all such enterprises the fullest records should be preserved and the work be done under a continuing policy that shall begin somewhere and end at some definite goal, instead of being a patchwork beginning and ending nowhere.

It would be wise to centralize and systematize the constructive work of the State under a single head in a single office, with the purpose of procuring uniformity of effort coupled with economy of expenditure.

THE STATE AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

This State institution, properly conducted, can be made, as it once was, of great value to the agricultural and allied interests of this State. The exhibition of 1906, shorn of the objectionable features which characterized some of its predecessors, proved, by the attendance at, and interest shown in, it by exhibitors and others, that a real State agricultural fair, either in districts or at one central place, can be made worthy of State patronage.

In many of the other states such exhibitions are considered, as ours should be, of the greatest interest and value, and are visited by, literally, hundreds of thousands of people.

I would therefore recommend to the Legislature the appropriation

of sufficient money to properly equip and maintain the State agricultural fair and to remove from the Capitol grounds the present eyesore of a pavilion, and erect, on the fair grounds, a respectable, convenient building for the purposes of such exhibitions.

PUBLICATION OF OPINIONS OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

I desire to commend to the Legislature for its special consideration the recommendation made by the Attorney-General that authority be granted for the compilation and publication of a volume to be made up of the more important opinions written in the Attorney-General's department during past years. Many such opinions which have been furnished in response to requests from different State officers and boards are of great value, and if made easily accessible would greatly facilitate the transaction of State business. A modest appropriation will be needed for this purpose.

Another important suggestion is made by the Attorney-General, who renews a recommendation first presented two years ago, that his office be relieved of the duty of passing upon applications to sue in the name of the State, and that the function of granting or withholding such permission be left with the courts, where it seems more properly to belong.

RIVER IMPROVEMENT, NAVIGATION, RECLAMATION, DRAINAGE, IRRIGATION.

The people of this State who are directly interested in preserving the navigability of our rivers, in the reclamation and drainage of the vast bodies of very fertile land which lie in our river basins, or in irrigation of those other vast bodies of fertile land which require only the irrigating ditch to make them most productive—the people who are directly interested in these matters are beginning to realize that all four of these important projects are inseparably connected the one with the other, and that each and all of them are dependent for their final perfection upon the improvement of our rivers.

The navigation of our rivers is of the utmost importance to all who occupy the great valleys through which they flow. The six million acres of level land lying between Bakersfield and Redding, together with the four million acres of rolling arable land lying tributary to these valleys, will one day easily support, in affluence and comfort, five million people. The open waterways of our great rivers will, if they be kept navigable, furnish cheap and easy transportation to the great commerce created by this dense population, as the presence of these navigable rivers will do much to keep down freight rates on the railroads. It behooves the State and the Government to see to it that the

navigability of these rivers be not only kept as it is, but greatly improved. There should be fifteen feet of water in the San Joaquin as far up as Stockton and in the Sacramento as far up as Sacramento City, and nine feet above these points.

It is a well-known fact among experts that if the waters of a river be kept within its banks it will scour out its bed and deepen itself. The Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers have had many, and still have some, crevasses, or breaks, in their banks, through which the water escaped and still escapes when the rivers rise. The full scouring effect of the water was and is thus lost, and consequently the rivers are not so deep and their navigation, therefore, is more difficult than ought to be the case.

IMPROVEMENT OF NAVIGATION.

Four years ago the Legislature appropriated $200,000 for river improvements, putting its expenditure into the hands of the Auditing Board to the Commissioner of Public Works and the Governor. It was determined to use this money, first, in the closing up of the largest and worst breaks in the river banks, thus confining most of the water to the channel and securing the scouring effect, and, second, to securing certain threatened points of the banks against erosion and other breaks. It was also determined, when possible, to require the owners of lands on which breaks in the river banks were or were threatened, to coöperate with and pay dollar for dollar with the State for the prosecution of the work. Under this system of coöperation several bad breaks have been stopped, other threatened breaks have been prevented, and the rivers have been greatly improved, so that navigation is much easier than it had been for a long period of years. There is now a tide of several inches at Sacramento, a thing unknown for many years before, and river steamers have no difficulty in reaching this city even at the season of lowest water.

The State appropriation, by means of this coöperation, has been made to do duty for four years. It is now about exhausted. The work on the rivers should be continued. I therefore strongly recommend that another appropriation of a like sum be made, to be expended under like conditions.

With a better river, reclamation work is made easier, cheaper, and more certain. The water, confined to the river and not allowed to escape into the basins and attack cross and back levees in the rear, is much more rapidly, easily, and cheaply prevented from inundating reclaimed lands. Navigation and reclamation go hand in hand; both being dependent upon the carrying capacity of the river channel.

The surface of lands along our rivers lying behind levees is generally lower than the high-water surface of the rivers. It is, therefore, more or

less troubled by seepage water, and the rain that falls on it can not be readily drained off. The higher the bottoms of the rivers are, the more serious and expensive becomes the problem of taking care of the seepage and rain waters. The deeper the rivers, the better is navigation, the cheaper, more certain and less expensive is reclamation and drainage. The latter is, therefore, like navigation and reclamation, dependent on river improvement.

A VAST AREA FOR IRRIGATION.

About ten millions of acres in and adjacent to the San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys will, if irrigated, raise, in prodigious quantities, almost everything from potatoes to oranges. With proper storage reservoirs in the upper reaches of the rivers and streams of these valleys and the proper use of the countless millions of gallons of water that every year go to waste, this land will support, on irrigated and intensively cultivated farms, a family to every ten acres of its vast expanse. Upon these farms, and in the towns and cities that will grow up and be dependent on them, there can live, as I have said, five million happy, prosperous, and contented people.

The water with which to irrigate these ten million acres must be taken from our rivers and their affluents. The necessary storage reservoirs and the water for irrigation purposes can be much more easily and cheaply utilized if the rivers themselves are improved and their channels deepened so that the water may be confined therein and not allowed as it has been, and, to a far too great extent, still is allowed, to burst the river banks, inundate the surrounding country, and play havoc with reclaimed lands. Thus, deep rivers will, as has been shown, aid navigation, reclamation, drainage, and irrigation. And these four things will add much, very much, to the wealth of this State and the prosperity of its people. With these four things provided for, north and south of the Tehachapi, our two million people will increase by leaps and bounds, and our one hundred million acres will harbor twenty-five or thirty million people.

The Legislature can, in my opinion, make no better use of the public funds than to provide for the continuance of the work of river improvement.

CALIFORNIA'S HARBORS.

With a north and south coast line of something like eight hundred miles, California has but four natural harbors of sufficient size to safely accommodate a large ocean commerce; viz., at Eureka, San Francisco, San Pedro, and San Diego. Upon these avenues to the ocean California is dependent for the exit and entrance of all the ocean commerce which may be directly or indirectly hers. Upon their proper improvement and use the prosperity not only of the cities lying on these

harbors, but also of the whole State of California, to a very great extent, depends. If the shores of these harbors shall be monopolized by a single, or a few, transportation companies, that healthy development of trade and competition, upon which the prosperity of cities, states, and countries depends, will be greatly hampered and the whole State will suffer in consequence thereof.

San Francisco Bay, on its Oakland side, is an example of the paralyzing effect of such monopolization. Here, when the town was first organized, all the water front was given over into private ownership. This ownership finally passed into the hands of the Southern Pacific Company.

San Francisco's water front, thanks to the farsightedness and patriotism of some of her early citizens, has been saved to the State and is being used by and for the State. But San Francisco's water front is only part of the Bay of San Francisco. On the Oakland side is also a water front which is also of great importance to this State. It is of almost equal importance, even to San Francisco, with that portion of San Francisco Bay and its shores which lie in the City and County of San Francisco. For, through Oakland and its neighboring cities is the natural, easy, and convenient access of transcontinental railways to San Francisco Bay and city. The more railroads that terminate on San Francisco Bay, the better it will be for San Francisco. And the easier it is for these railroads to get to San Francisco, the more of them will come.

THE WATER FRONT OF OAKLAND.

The Oakland water front, however, has been monopolized by the Southern Pacific Company and its predecessors in ownership. By means of this ownership the Southern Pacific is endeavoring to keep other and competing railroads from acquiring an easy and convenient access to the bay and San Francisco. The struggle of the Western Pacific to break through the Southern Pacific's water-front barrier is an example of what difficulties competing roads must encounter in their endeavors to get to San Francisco. That city and the whole State of California would be better off if this impediment to the approach of competing railroads did not exist.

Oakland's water front, which has passed into private ownership, consists, according to the decision of our Supreme Court, in the strip of land lying within the boundaries of the original town of Oakland and bounded by the lines of high and low tides, as they existed in 1852. Below that line of low tide, both in the estuary of San Antonio and in the Bay of San Francisco, the land lying beneath the water belongs to the State of California. Over it, however, in the interest of naviga-

tion, the United States has certain jurisdictions, which are bounded by the so-called bulkhead and pierhead lines, already established by the Government, the names of which explain their purposes.

In my first biennial message to the Legislature I called attention to the fact that certain transportation companies had already built moles and piers over this State land, and that, if not regulated by law, either the companies already occupying portions of it or others coming in hereafter, might monopolize, to the exclusion of still later comers, the whole extent of this State land. This sort of a monopoly dwarfs that portion of California's commerce passing to and from San Francisco.

Section 478 of the Civil Code requires the approval of the Surveyor-General, which approval is open to review by the courts, before a railway corporation may acquire a right of way over public lands of this State. The Legislature of 1903 passed a bill leaving out the provision that the courts may review the approval of State officers of such applications for rights of way. I vetoed this bill on the ground that the interests of the State would be much better conserved if such matters were to remain subject to court review.

Section 475 of the Civil Code provides that grants of rights of way for railroads over public lands, as provided in Section 474, do not apply to any lands of the State within the corporate limits of towns and cities, or within three miles thereof. The Legislature of 1903 passed a bill repealing this Section 475 of the Civil Code. I vetoed this bill on the ground that no particular inconvenience had resulted from this restriction; that railroad companies had had apparently no particular difficulty in gaining access to and across the lands described in Section 475; and that public improvements have not suffered to any appreciable extent because of the provisions of this section.

Section 474 of the Civil Code grants rights of way to railroads over swamp, overflowed, or other public lands of the State, not exceeding two hundred feet in width. The Legislature of 1903 passed a bill which removed the limit of width for railroad rights of way over such public lands. I vetoed this bill on the ground that it is not sound public policy to allow unlimited width for railroad rights of way across the public lands.

OCCUPATION OF STATE LANDS.

On the Oakland side of the Bay of San Francisco, extending beyond and below the line of low tide, and, therefore, occupying State lands, are the mole and pier of the Southern Pacific and the pier of the Key Route. These two structures cover many acres of State lands. Under Sections 475 and 478 of the Civil Code as they now stand, these two structures have been built without any authority of law. Had the proposed amendments of 1903 become laws, these lands could have

been granted to the railroads and could have been widened indefinitely until they monopolized, to the exclusion of other railroads, the land of the State opposite the Oakland water front and for three miles to the north of the town of Berkeley and three miles to the south of the city of Alameda. Soon after I became Governor I asked the opinion of Attorney-General Webb as to how railroad companies could obtain rights of way across public lands lying within incorporated cities or towns within three miles thereof. His answer may be summed up in the following quotation from it:

> "There is no procedure laid down in the codes of California by which a railroad corporation may acquire a right of way for the location and maintenance of roadbeds, tracks, wharves, piers, slips, or terminal facilities over submerged lands beyond the corporate limits of the City of Oakland, which limits are the ordinary low-tide line, and the only method left for such a corporation to pursue is to obtain a special grant from the Legislature."

In my message to the Legislature in 1905, in commenting on this opinion of the Attorney-General, I said as follows:

> "If this state of facts obtains as to Oakland, it must also obtain as to any other city or town which is placed as Oakland is, and the need of a State policy in respect to water fronts appears to be indicated. Such a policy should be carefully considered, in order that laws framed in accordance with it may be liberal enough to encourage enterprise and yet conservative enough to prevent monopolization of valuable privileges and to protect the rights and interests of the State in water-front property. Commercial opportunities are beneficial only as they are utilized, and the building of wharves, piers, and docks promotes the general welfare. There should, therefore, be some well-guarded law under which the right to occupy submerged State land, within or near, incorporated cities for these purposes may be facilitated and regulated.
>
> "As the lands under navigable water are held by the State only in trust, for the promotion of commerce, it can never entirely alienate such lands, and it is a question to be determined by the State government what the tenure of the occupants shall be. Some states, like the State of Washington, on this coast, and the State of Massachusetts, on the Atlantic coast, grant leases for long terms of years, and charge rentals. If legislation should be had on this

subject, and it should be determined that the leasehold policy is the most expedient one for California, the rentals should not be fixed so high as to deter enterprise. The primary aim should be to develop commerce; the collection of revenue from this source, while desirable in itself, is secondary."

I renew my recommendation that a well-guarded law be passed, under which any railroad company may be allowed to lease from the State a sufficient, and only a sufficient, portion of the public submerged lands lying within the limits of incorporated cities, or within three miles thereof, to enable them conveniently to carry their traffic to navigable water. This law should be carefully guarded so as not to remove it from court review and so that only portions of the public domain not more than two hundred feet in width shall be leased to any corporation. The greatest care should be exercised to keep out of such legislation a repetition of the attempt of 1903 to put it into the power of a single corporation, or even a few corporations, to monopolize, to the exclusion of competing roads, public lands, the proper use of which is of such great value to all the people of this State.

Such lands, in limited quantities, ought to be leased to the corporations desiring to use them; and the terms of the leases should be such that the rental to be paid shall be determined at intervals of not longer than ten years. While the yearly rentals should, in no case, be large enough to hamper trade or put any onerous burdens upon the lessees, the privilege to be enjoyed is valuable enough to call for the paying of a reasonable rental. And in this rapidly growing State there would be no hardship in providing that the rental should be fixed every ten years.

SAFEGUARDING OF STATE'S INTERESTS.

All these observations apply not alone to the Bay of San Francisco. They are equally pertinent to Humboldt Bay, to San Pedro, and to San Diego. The City of Los Angeles is especially interested in the port of San Pedro; and the rights of the State to the lands in that harbor should be jealously guarded, lest the metropolis of the south suddenly wake up to the fact that her sea trade and commerce, having fallen into the hands of a monopoly at the shore, are seriously hampered and her prosperity greatly interfered with.

I especially call the serious attention of the Legislature to this matter of the protection of our few harbors, upon which depends, to a very great extent, the future prosperity of this State and its people.

In regard to the Oakland harbor, or that portion of San Francisco Bay lying opposite or contiguous to Oakland, I can not refrain from again calling the attention of the Legislature to the vast importance of

so safeguarding it that it may be open to the approach and use of all railroads that desire to get to deep water. I have called attention to the fact that upon its proper safeguarding and use the future prosperity of San Francisco, to a very large extent, depends. For, as is apparent, San Francisco's future prosperity depends, very largely, upon competing railroads obtaining easy and convenient access to her; and that access is easiest and most conveniently obtained over the State lands lying in front of and contiguous to Oakland.

But San Francisco is not the only portion of this State that is vitally interested in the protection from monopolization of these State lands and their use by competing railroads. The counties lying in and contiguous to the great Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys, in fact all the counties lying north of the Tehachapi, are also vitally interested in the preservation and the proper use of this property of the State. For over it must pass much of the trade and commerce coming from and going to these counties; and the railroads, steam and electric, transcontinental and intrastate, which we hope will, ere long, gridiron our valleys in every direction, will center at the Bay of San Francisco and will, if it be possible for them to do so, gain access to deep water across the State lands lying in front of or adjacent to Oakland. The whole State, certainly every county north of Tehachapi, is interested in seeing that these lands be not monopolized by one, or even a few, transportation companies, but that they be kept for the use of all who desire to utilize them.

A COMMISSION OF INQUIRY.

In line with this is the taking over by the State of the actual improvements, for trade and commerce, of these lands, as the water front of San Francisco has been taken over and improved by the State. I recommend that a commission, to consist of the President of the Board of State Harbor Commissioners for San Francisco, the Mayor of the City of Oakland, and the State Commissioner of Public Works, be authorized to examine into the State lands lying in front of and contiguous to the City of Oakland and plot and map a system of improvements thereof, in the interest of commerce and trade, and report the same to the next session of the Legislature; and that, in order that this work be expeditiously carried out, the sum of $75,000 be appropriated by the Legislature for the employment of engineers by and the necessary expenses of the said commission.

I also recommend that similar commissions, for similar purposes, be constituted for Humboldt Bay, San Pedro Harbor, and San Diego Bay, and that adequate appropriations for the use of these commissions be made.

In this connection, I call particular attention to the report of the Harbor Commissioners for the Bay of San Diego, which represents that

there has been extensive encroachment upon the State's tide lands in that harbor, and that to prevent the ultimate loss of much valuable property the boundaries of the State-owned lands should be definitely ascertained and clearly established as soon as possible through surveys and the production of other evidence. This is an important suggestion, and no doubt it applies with as much force to San Pedro and other harbors as to San Diego.

WHARVES AND DOCKS IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The wharf and dock facilities at San Francisco are by no means sufficient for the purposes of the vast commerce which is passing through its portals. For a long time previous to the catastrophe of April, 1906, it was evident that the growing commerce of the port of San Francisco required immediate extension of its facilities. And, therefore, the Legislature of 1903 proposed to the people that they vote the State's credit for two millions of dollars in bonds for that purpose. This legislative proposition was submitted to the people two years later, as the law directs, at the election of 1904. The people voted the bonds, but owing to an adverse opinion of the Attorney-General of the State concerning their legality, it became necessary to submit the matter to the Supreme Court. That tribunal decided, late in 1905, that the bonds had been legally issued. The Harbor Commission thereupon, following the red-tape provisions of the law, proceeded to ask for and accept bids, and award contracts for part of the necessary work, and had decided to award a contract therefor on April 19, 1906. The catastrophe of April 18th, however, compelled a postponement of the work for several months. It is now under way.

It will thus be seen that the delays in the prosecution of this work have been from two sources: first, three years as required by law and necessity; second, six months on account of the catastrophe of April 18, 1906, and the days following.

The destruction of the City of San Francisco has suddenly increased the work put upon the harbor facilities. The much larger importations of building materials, which have suddenly increased one hundred per cent, to say nothing of other supplies, together with the destruction of a portion of the already insufficient docks and wharves, have demoralized the trade of the port.

Another thing which has added to the confusion is the fact that, owing to the bad condition of the streets, the capacity of teams for moving freight from the docks has suddenly decreased one third at least. That is to say, a team that was able to move three tons before the fire, is now able to move but two tons. The result of this is that it has become impossible to remove freight from the wharves as fast as it is unloaded from the vessels; and, therefore, on account of the

incumbered docks, it is impossible to unload vessels so expeditiously as they should be. Add to this the fact that the warehouses of the city have been, in great part, destroyed, which renders consignees loth to remove freight from the covered wharves, and we have a still further, and not inconsiderable, increase in the causes which lead to San Francisco's present distress in regard to her wharfage facilities.

CHARGES IMPOSED ON SHIPPING.

The claim is often made that the port of San Francisco is the most expensive port in the world. As a matter of fact, however, the port charges of San Francisco, that is, those that are fixed by and controlled by the State, are lower than those of any other organized port in the world. Similar charges in other ports, such as Sidney, in Australia; Hamburg and Bremen, in Germany; London and Liverpool, in England; New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Portland (Oregon), Seattle, and Tacoma, in this country, vary from 7½ cents to $1.50 per ton, according to kind, for freight which, in San Francisco, pays a uniform toll of 5 cents per ton. Pilot charges, towage, water, ballast, stevedoring, and supplies of all kinds may be higher in San Francisco than they are in other ports, but these charges are not fixed by the State. I repeat that instead of being higher in the port of San Francisco, the port charges which are fixed by the Harbor Commission under the State laws are lower than those of any other port in the world.

The dockage charged by the State at San Francisco is 2 cents per ton for vessels up to 208 tons register discharging cargo; three quarters of a cent for each additional ton; half rates for vessels receiving cargo or discharging or receiving ballast or lying idle. European dockage charges vary from 5½ to 34 cents per registered ton for vessels entering or leaving the docks. Besides this there is a discharging expense of 1½ to 8 cents per ton. There are many ports also in which, in addition to these charges, there are town dues on goods ranging from 7 cents to $1.25 per ton of freight passing over the wharves. Our wharfage charges are a uniform rate of 5 cents per ton passing over the wharves.

Only about one half the revenue received by the State is derived from tonnage and dockage. The other half is derived from the belt railroad, rents of the ferry building, etc. And only about sixty per cent of the wharfage, of 5 cents per ton, is collected from the freight of ships lying at our docks. The remainder, forty per cent, of our wharfage receipts is collected from the freight which arrives, by ferry, in the railroad cars which pass over the water front.

The method of administering the State's property at the port of San Francisco has long since outlived its usefulness. Already decrepit, its absolute inability became apparent when the great catastrophe suddenly threw upon it a large amount of extra work for which it was

not prepared. When the business of the port was much smaller, its affairs could be readily managed by a commission of three members, none of whom need be or can be, under the law, expert in such matters. A commission appointed every four years, as this one is, and composed, as this one has to be under the law, of men whose business is not connected with ships, shipping, wharves, or salt water, must necessarily fall, as the Harbor Commission has, slowly, but surely, deeper and deeper into the pool of politics, until it is looked upon, from Siskiyou to San Diego, from Del Norte to Riverside, as a convenient place in which to take care of political workers and incompetents of all kinds. This is no new thing. It has grown up during the years, until the pressure from the politicians upon the commissioners is too great to be entirely resisted, and the San Francisco water front is looked upon as a fair haven into which shall be towed the political derelicts of the whole State. It would be cheaper, far cheaper. for the State to pension off on full salaries a large percentage of the employés of the water front and employ in their place competent and industrious men. Under such circumstances, the work could be better. more expeditiously and more economically done with two thirds or one half as many employés.

COMPETENT PERSONS WHO ARE DEBARRED.

I said above that the law prevents the appointment, as Harbor Commissioners for the port of San Francisco, of men whose business is connected directly or indirectly with ships, shipping, wharves, or salt water. In support of that statement I quote from the law, as follows:

> "No person shall be appointed to any office by virtue of this article, nor be employed in the service of the board, unless he be a qualified elector of the State, nor shall any person be so appointed or employed who is interested in any vessel sailing or plying in and out of or on the inland waters of the Bay of San Francisco, as owner, mortgagee, or otherwise, or a stockholder or in any company owning such vessels, who is a consignee, the general or freight agent or manager of any such vessel, or agent or other employé of the owner of any such vessels, or who is engaged in the business of marine insurance, or of procuring such insurance, or who is engaged as a stevedore, in loading and discharging such vessels. No person not a citizen of the United States shall be employed either as a contractor or laborer on any work done under this article. And eight hours shall constitute a legal day's work, whether performed directly for the State or for the person or persons receiving a contract under this article." (Sec. 2545, Political Code.)

It will thus be seen that any Governor who obeys the law in the appointing of Harbor Commissioners, must overlook all those who, by business training, are best capable of administering and looking after the affairs of a great port. But worse than this, worse because even those who are not trained by previous business experience to be Harbor Commissioners can, with reasonable intelligence and assiduity, become expert in the duties thereof—worse than this, the term of office of the commissioners being four years, no sooner do incumbents become acquainted with the duties of their positions than they are displaced by others, who, as their predecessors were, are compelled to learn their duties, to be, in turn, displaced, when they have accomplished the task. Worst of all, however, is the notion, which has become an unwritten law of custom, that the first duty of a Harbor Commissioner is to take care of political derelicts, without regard to fitness, competency, or industry, except in political campaigns.

The salaries paid commissioners are also entirely inadequate to secure the services of men of large experience and business fitness as Harbor Commissioners. No man whose previous business training would fit him to successfully manage such an immense and varied business enterprise as is transacted on the water front of San Francisco can afford to give all his time, as the President of the Board must, for $300 per month, even if the position were secure for a longer period than four years. And to expect competent men to give their whole time, or any great portion of it, as associate commissioners should, to the State for $250 per month, is worse than an absurdity.

THE SYSTEM WRONG IN CONCEPTION.

The whole system upon which the administration of the San Francisco water front is based is wrong, radically wrong. Instead of there being three commissioners, there should be one commissioner, whose term of office should be dependent only upon his rendering efficient service and who should be paid a salary commensurate with the value of the service rendered to a business of the magnitude of that transacted on the San Francisco water front. Under this commissioner should be various departments, each headed by men selected by and responsible only to the commissioner. The subordinates of these department chiefs should be selected by and be responsible to, and only to, their chiefs. Efficiency and competency should be the only criteria of employment or retention. But while the executive functions, for the sake of a more energetic administration, should be thus concentrated in one person, it might, and probably would, be found expedient to associate with the commissioner an advisory board, in

about the same way in which the State Commissioner of Public Works has associated with him, for certain purposes, an auditing board. In this way, and in this way only, can the water front of San Francisco be put into shape to properly take care of the business passing and to pass over it.

Whether such a state of affairs shall be brought about depends upon the Legislature, in whose hands is the power to initiate and to bring about the necessary changes in the law.

PROGRESS OF THE CONSTRUCTION WORK.

There has been a good deal of complaint because the destroyed portion of the San Francisco water front has not been more expeditiously restored and new wharves built. That material for the restoration of private edifices in San Francisco has not been available in sufficient quantities, everybody knows. The State is in no better position in this regard than individuals. It has been absolutely impossible for the State to secure lumber and material, either in proper sizes or sufficient quantity, to more expeditiously replace its destroyed property. It would, for instance, be worse than foolish to use green, or uncreosoted, piles in the teredo- and limnoria-infested waters of San Francisco Bay. Such piles have a life of only about two years, and wharves built upon them would hardly be more than completed before their supports, eaten off by the marine worms, would require the entire replacement of the piling. Not only would this be an absolute waste of public money, but it would require that such wharves shall be thrown out of commission, pending repairs, about every two years, and this should not be permitted even to relieve the present water front distress. The only way in which wharves can be made to live ten years or more in the Bay of San Francisco is to creosote the piles or build the superstructures on cement or metal piers. At present it is utterly impossible to secure creosoted piles, and the building of cement or metal piers requires a long time, a longer time, probably, than will be required to secure and use creosoted piles.

When it is realized that private permanent work in San Francisco, meeting, as it does, the restraints of want of material and the means of its transportation, is slow in beginning, it is not to be wondered at that public work, meeting the same obstructions and the red tape required by the law, is also slow, but no slower than, if as slow as, private work.

But a properly organized administrative and executive force is not the only thing necessary for the proper expansion of the shipping facilities of the port of San Francisco. To build the necessary wharves and docks will require many millions of dollars and years of time.

THE STATE'S DUTY REGARDING HARBORS.

San Francisco harbor and water front is the property of and should be administered by and for the benefit of the people of the State of California, of which San Francisco is only an important part.

While the improvement and expansion of the facilities at San Francisco are of direct benefit to that city and, as I have shown, to the whole upper part of this State, and also of indirect benefit to the rest of California, it must not be forgotten that there is a good harbor at San Diego, another at San Pedro, and a third at Eureka, in the improvement of each of which many of our people have a direct, and all of us have an indirect, interest. Let it not be forgotten, also, that, on the eastern shore of San Francisco Bay there is a water front which is of nearly equal value to San Francisco and the rest of the State as that which lies in the City and County of San Francisco. Therefore, when the people of California are asked to pledge the credit of the State for the extension and perfection of the shipping facilities for the water front of San Francisco, those who ask it should not forget that, while it should improve that water front, the State of California, for its own protection and future prosperity, should also see to it that the shipping facilities at San Pedro are taken in hand by the State, to the end that the great and growing City of Los Angeles and the country surrounding be not left to the tender mercies of private monopolies. The ports of Eureka and San Diego, for similar reasons, should not be longer neglected by the State. Nor should San Francisco and the counties lying north of the Tehachapi permit, for reasons before spoken of, the monopolization of the water front lying on the eastern shore of the Bay of San Francisco. And if the harbors other than that of San Francisco be not looked after and taken care of by the State, it will be difficult to persuade the people of California to vote the State's credit for the improvement of San Francisco water front.

In other words, let the efforts of those who are interested in the improvement of our harbors be directed toward a broad, patriotic, comprehensive plan looking to the improvement and the saving to the people of the State of all our harbors. Let there be no selfish, localized plan; let it be State-wide.

BETRAYALS OF TRUST BY PUBLIC OFFICIALS.

Two years ago California was humiliated by the trial and conviction of two of her State Senators for bribery. A third member of the Senate fled, and is now a fugitive from justice. The Senate is to be congratulated on its prompt action in expelling, after an exhaustive trial and before their conviction by juries, the Senators who, by their

dishonest acts, brought shame and disgrace upon California and cast a stigma upon our boasted republican form of government.

The recent developments in the City of San Francisco, which seem to indicate a state of affairs at least as bad as that which existed in New York City under the régime of Tweed, ought to shame every person who claims to be a Californian. That official corruption could go to the extreme which seems to have existed in the metropolis should concern every person who loves this country and desires to see its free institutions perpetuated. For, if unchecked, this official corruption will so poison the whole body politic as to cause the sure death of public spirit and private patriotism.

The official who betrays the trust imposed in him commits a crime against his fellow citizens that is blacker, more despicable and more to be detested than even cold-blooded murder. The latter is a crime against an individual, or, at most, against a very few. But the former is a crime against many and disturbs the very foundations of our free institutions. The bribe-taker is, however, no greater criminal than the bribe-giver. Both should be scorned of all men; both should be punished for their crimes against the State. He who betrays the people in times of peace is no less a traitor to his country than he who betrays it in time of war. There are, to our shame, be it said, Benedict Arnolds still among us.

I commend to the careful, patriotic attention of the Legislature this subject and hope that some method will be devised whereby detection and swift conviction may be made more certain than, to our disgrace, be it said, appears now to be the case.

TECHNICALITIES IN OUR CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

Another thing that is engrossing the attention of all thinking men in this State is the way in which, by juggling with the technicalities of the law, justice is defied and our courts and laws made laughing-stocks by cunning lawyers. California ought to blush when it remembers how our criminal procedure permitted the notorious George D. Collins to juggle with justice, defy the courts, roll up needless expenses for the public purse to bear and, worse, for worse than this, implant still deeper in the public mind the suspicion that our laws and courts are made and conducted not for the purpose of doing but of hampering justice. And no one has forgotten how, only a short time ago, another attorney, in suing for a fee, publicly set forth how, by means of dilatory motions and an endless trickery with the machinery of the law, he had so delayed the bringing of his client into court that the matter had become outlawed.

The San Francisco officials who have been indicted for crimes against the public good are either innocent or guilty; and in the interests of

public morality, that innocence or guilt should be quickly established, and justice, either in vindication or severe punishment, should be swiftly and surely meted out to the accused. Yet we see the courts blocked and day after day, week after week, spent in the interposition of dilatory motion upon dilatory motion, followed by time-consuming argument after argument, until it would seem almost as if there was some truth in the public suspicion that the courts are sieves whose meshes are large enough to let through those with sufficient money and influence.

It is a serious matter, one that appeals to us all, that justice may be thus laughed at, the courts mocked, and the protection of our laws against criminals and criminal acts thus defied. No one of us is safe, either in life, liberty, or property, if those accused of crime may thus stave off trial until witnesses forget, are bribed or disappear, or until, by the very bedevilment of the record, some error is made upon which the technical courts of appeal may hang a reversal of conviction.

I commend this whole subject-matter also to the careful and patriotic attention of the Legislature, hoping that such changes in our criminal procedure will be made at this session as will prevent the spectacles that have, within the past two years, brought disgrace upon our laws and placed a premium upon dishonest, shameful, and indecent trickery. Be the fault where it may be, at the bar, in the trial courts, or in the Appellate or Supreme Courts, let the proper remedies be applied, so that those accused of crime shall be compelled to go to trial within a reasonable time; and let that trial be upon the merits, not the fine-spun technicalities, of the case and the law. Let a crime be quickly followed by punishment and not by judicial legerdemain and wearisome, justice-refusing technicalities.

THE IMPORTANCE OF GOOD ROADS.

A living, concrete example of the benefits of good roads is afforded by conditions now existing in the City of San Francisco. Since the 18th of April, 1906, the streets of San Francisco have been, as a result of the great catastrophe, in bad condition. As a result of this, teams that could formerly handle loads of three tons can now draw but two tons. In other words, the cost of teaming, from this item alone, to say nothing of the greatly increased wear and tear on horses, harnesses, and vehicles, has increased about 33⅓ per cent. No more eloquent sermon on the benefits of good roads could be preached.

California has done comparatively little toward inculcating into the minds of its people the benefits of good roads. Road-building has been left almost entirely to the cities and counties, and the result has been that, with comparatively few exceptions, our counties have gone on,

year after year, squandering money in turning up dirt roads in the spring, which in the winter become quagmires. The reason for this is a dual one. In the first place, those who have the making of roads in charge know little or nothing about either its theory or its practice; and, in the second place, it costs less to turn up a dirt road than it does to build a good road. The cost of the good road is, of course, less, much less, in the long run, than the summed-up cost of the yearly turning up of the dirt roads, to say nothing of the saving of money in horse flesh, harnesses, wagons, time, draught power, etc., on the good road as compared with the poor one.

Most of us in California seem to think that a road is pretty good if the natural dirt, be it sand, loam, or adobe, is thrown up in the center and smoothed a little. And it is generally considered a sort of luxury if, in addition to this, gravel is put on, to sink into the mud beneath and disappear. It is only in a very few counties that macadamized roads are at all in vogue, and they, in most localities, have been put in against the protests of those who benefit most by them.

But the macadamized road is not the best road that can be built in these days of crude oil. Nor is it the cheapest to build or maintain, the properly built oiled road being cheaper, and better, than any other road that can be constructed in California except, perhaps, in localities where rock is cheapest and oil dearest. But while it is the fact that crude oil properly applied to our various soils—sand, loam, gravel and adobe—has, in many places, made first-class, substantial roads, at a cost even as low as $150 per mile, it is also a fact that, in many other places, crude oil, improperly applied at a much greater cost, has resulted in failures and has, therefore, been abandoned as a road-making material.

The State Commissioner of Highways, Hon. N. Ellery, has made an especial study of oil as a road-making material, and has given the result of those studies in his report for 1906. Copies of this most excellent document may be had by applying to him; and I call to it the especial attention of the members of the Legislature and all those interested in good roads.

EFFECT ON LAND VALUES.

Not only do good roads make the products of the farm more valuable because they enable the farmer to deliver them more cheaply, but, conversely, they make the land on which those products are raised also more valuable, because the products themselves are more valuable. Just as the railroads make land more valuable because its products can be delivered more cheaply and quickly than by team, except under certain conditions of short haul and good roads, and just as the cheaper rivers can beat the railroads, so the good roads make the farmers'

products and farm more valuable and bring into productive and remunerative use lands that, with poor roads, can not be utilized at a profit. By this increase in value of its lands, to say nothing of the greater prosperity of its people, the State and all its political subdivisions are greatly benefited. Smaller farms replace the great holdings, the great wheat fields give way to intensive cultivation, school houses spring up in all directions, free rural delivery, with the daily paper, and the periodicals, and the telephone, all follow fast upon the heels of the good road. It humanizes, civilizes, brings prosperity, luxury, and affluence to the farmer's door, and enables the former lonely dweller in the country to have and enjoy many of the comforts of the city.

The student of political economy sees the dangers that always have resulted and always will result from the overweening growth in wealth and population of the cities at the expense of the country. No nation has ever long survived, and no nation ever can survive, the corrupting, weakening influences that result from such a state of things. Among the healthy, vigorous, clean people of the country is found the greatest patriotism. Upon them depends that watchful care upon which in turn the perpetuity of our country depends. We have only to look at our own stricken metropolis of San Francisco to see the menace to our institutions, our very liberty, that will follow the depopulation of the country brought about by the migration of the country people to the cities. The country must increase in population as do the cities to keep the balance of power and wealth from passing to the latter. The good road will do more, far more, than any other influence, to bring this about. The good road leading to the electric railway will bring the dwelling place of him who lives fifty miles from town almost within its suburbs, and will thickly dot those fifty intervening miles with villages and the homes of happy and contented people.

TIME FOR CALIFORNIA TO ACT.

But, as I have said, California has done but very little toward encouraging the building of good roads. European countries, with centuries of experience behind them, knowing the necessities therefor, maintain good roads as we maintain sheriffs and policemen. And some of the states of our country, like New York, are spending millions of dollars to aid in the building of these necessary adjuncts to and spreaders of population and civilization. The time is ripe for California, toward which are now turned the eyes of all the world, to follow the example of her older and more experienced sister states and the guidance of the still older and more experienced nations of the Old World and do her part toward aiding and encouraging the advancement of good roads.

I invite the careful attention of the Legislature to this important matter, and would recommend that a sufficiently large sum of money be appropriated, to be expended, under the supervision of the State Commissioner of Highways, in coöperating with counties and abutting landowners, in building good roads throughout the State. These State-aided good roads should be State-selected main arteries, built to State-made specifications and State-approved surveys. And toward their construction the State can well afford to pay at least one third the cost.

Oiled roads, as I have said, are cheap and good, when properly constructed. The coöperative sharing of the cost by the State would put a comparatively small expense upon the State treasury or the coöperating counties and individuals. The benefits would, however, be very great to the State, the counties, and the individuals; and the example of cheap and good main highways would soon lead to the building of similar roads by the counties themselves. The State can well afford, I think, to pay at least one third of the cost of such highways, if for no other purpose than to insure, by its supervision of the work, good roads in California. And for this purpose I recommend the appropriation of at least $250,000. This sum, in coöperation with counties and individuals, should build at least one thousand miles of good oiled roads in this State and save at least an equal sum in decreased wear and tear and increased efficiency of horses, harnesses, and wagons; besides which it will greatly increase the assessed valuations of the lands tributary to the roads thus built and soon bring back in taxes the money spent upon them.

BUILDING AND LOAN INVESTIGATION.

Whether or not the Building and Loan Associations, or any of them, have been guilty of practices which can not be defended under the law or correct business methods has not been, I believe, authoritatively proven. In view, however, of the uneasiness in the public mind concerning these associations, or some of them, I am of the opinion that an investigation, by some competent authority, legislative or other, into their methods, and the enactment of legislation which will correct any evils that may be found to exist, are both timely and necessary.

Building and loan companies have been of great benefit to thousands who have availed themselves of their privileges. Honestly and well conducted, they can be of still more benefit to the home-builder of small means. And as there has been no advance in legislation to keep up with the development of the building and loan companies, I recommend to the Legislature a thorough investigation of the whole subject-matter, to the end that abuses and weaknesses, if any there be, in the laws governing these companies may be remedied and provided against.

THE STATE LIBRARY.

Within the last two years the State Library has been more thoroughly organized by the Board of Trustees, who have applied the principles of the merit system by adopting a graduated scale of salaries and arranging for regular promotions from the lower to the higher grades based on experience and proved ability. At the same time the library service has been extended in a number of directions and its usefulness greatly increased. I desire to call the attention of members of the Legislature to the valuable assistance they may expect to receive in their work by consulting the legislative reference department which has been established for their convenience. Through the establishment of the traveling library system, the benefits of the State Library, heretofore confined largely to the capital city, have now been extended to all parts of the State, but more especially to the small communities which do not enjoy the advantages of public libraries of their own. There are at the present time no less than three hundred and twenty-five traveling libraries, located in as many different places, in fifty-six counties. Thus, the residents of even the smallest village may have brought to their doors, practically without cost, the advantages of a great modern library. Moreover, the State Library is rapidly becoming a storehouse of rare and valuable books, documents, and manuscripts upon the history of California.

THE JAPANESE QUESTION.

It is safe to say that the President, when he penned that portion of his annual message upon the opening of Congress in which he refers to the treatment of the Japanese in the San Francisco schools, was not aware of the conditions on this Coast, especially in California. In common with the people of the East, who have had no experience with the unassimilable people of Japan and China, the President does not understand the racial differences between the Japanese and the Chinese and people of Caucasian blood. Coming in contact only with a few educated and intelligent individuals of these two races, the people of the Eastern States do not understand that to permit the immigration of only a small fraction of the whole number of these people means the monopolizing by them of such pursuits as they may engage in. This monopolization would not militate against the public good were the monopolizers capable of being absorbed into the body politic, and, in this generation, or even in the next, becoming integral parts of our cosmopolitan people.

Unfortunately, however, neither the Japanese nor the Chinese appear to be capable of absorption and assimilation into the mass of our people. Neither race has, apparently, any desire to renounce allegiance

to its mother country and become, in the true sense of the word citizens of the United States. Our laws and customs regard intermarriage with them as miscegenation. All their energies are bent toward acquiring a competency here to enable them to live in comfort and affluence in their own countries. They collect in colonies, either in the cities or in the country, do only such business as necessity compels with any but those of their own people, and have no close relations of any kind with our people. Being able to live on a small fraction of what seems necessary to support Caucasian people, being, furthermore, clannish in the extreme and evincing neither desire nor ability to mingle with our people, the lower classes of these two nations are not, in any sense of the word, desirable immigrants to, much less citizens of, this country There are Chinese and Japanese, especially the former, who have lived in this State many years, some of them half a century, and in no essential particulars have they acquired our manners and customs. They are, practically speaking, as much foreigners, in manners, customs, habits of thought, and loyalty to their mother countries as they were when they came here. The great mass of them make no investments in this country, have no interest in its institutions and no sympathy even with our civilization or modes of thought; they make no attempt to accommodate themselves, even in dress, modes of living, or customs to those surrounding them, and, in fact, desire only to gain sufficient wealth to enable them to return to their own countries to live out the rest of their lives.

THE CAUSES IN THE RACES THEMSELVES.

It is beside the question to say that they show these peculiarities because of the inhospitableness of our people. Were the racial differences in civilization, thought, manners, and customs not insuperable between these Asiatics and the Caucasians, whatever inhospitableness our people might show toward them would insensibly disappear and there would be, in spite of all attempts to the contrary, signs of Americanization, in the best sense of the term, among them. Such, however, does not appear to be, in any sense, the result of their residence here. The Chinese among us are still Chinese; they wear, for the most part, their national costumes and queues; they live strictly in quarters by themselves, and preserve their national customs inviolate. The Japanese also have made no attempts to disassociate themselves from their fellows and become individuals among us. They, like the Chinese, congregate together, not in quarters, as the Chinese do, but still apart by themselves. They wear, it is true, American clothes, but they preserve the Japanese customs. And they, even more than the Chinese, refuse to do business, when it is possible to avoid it, with Caucasians.

It is useless to expect that people with such different racial characters, of such different civilization, can ever mix with our people and become absorbed into our body politic. They can not become good American citizens; it is useless to attempt to make them such.

But while the Caucasian can not reconcile himself to the Asiatic, it must not be forgotten that the Asiatic can not reconcile himself to the Caucasian. While the Caucasian looks askance at the Japanese and Chinese, both the latter have an equal, a greater, contempt for the Caucasian. To the Asiatic the Caucasian is an inferior, with whom it is little short of degrading to closely associate.

This condition of affairs exists not only in this country, but also in Japan and China. Both Europeans and Americans have lived for many years in both of these countries, yet there is no mingling of the races even there, no intermarriage, no assuming, on terms of equality, amity, and unconscious friendliness, of the dress, manners, customs, mode of living, or religion of these countries by the Caucasians living there. There, as here, each race looks upon the other as inferior.

REASONS FOR SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

Under these circumstances, it is not at all strange that there is an aversion to the mingling of the children of the two races. And, therefore, California has decreed that, whenever it is so desired, the local school authorities may provide separate schools for the Chinese and Japanese children, in which they shall be taught as Caucasian children are, and by equally capable teachers.

In the case of the Japanese this separation seems to be the more necessary, because many of the Japanese who desire to attend our schools are much older than the Caucasian children with whom, on account of their deficient learning, the Japanese must be enclassed. It is not at all desirable that youths, even Caucasian youths, of eighteen years or more of age, should be associated in the schools with children of tender ages. The reason therefor is sufficiently explained by its mere statement.

The laws of California require, when the local school authorities so decree, the separation of the Chinese and Japanese scholars from the Caucasian. And, as I read it, the treaty of the United States with Japan does not require that the Japanese shall be put in classes with our children. To give them as good school facilities more than complies with the treaty. Therefore, it would appear that San Francisco, in providing separate schools for the Japanese, is acting strictly within the letter and spirit of the laws of this State and is in no way acting in contrariety to the treaty with Japan.

The State of California, a sovereign state of the United States of America, has no quarrel with the government of either Japan or China. On the contrary, California has the greatest respect for these two countries, and deprecates equally any indignities which may be put upon Americans in Japan or China, or upon Japanese or Chinese subjects in this country. We realize thoroughly that it is only the irresponsible and vicious in China and Japan who insult and injure American citizens; we know equally well, and we hope that the Japanese and Chinese governments also know, that it is only the irresponsible and the vicious who, in America, insult and injure the subjects of these two great nations. All good Americans frown upon such indecencies here, as all good Chinese and Japanese frown upon them in their own country. But, nevertheless, until the courts of this country shall have declared that California has no right to do so, this State reserves to itself the prerogative and privilege of conducting, under the law, State, National, and treaty, its schools in such manner as seems best to us; and this without the slightest disrespect toward the Government of the United States or the subjects of any foreign nation.

THE DEATH OF CONTROLLER COLGAN.

The State has met with a serious loss in the death of Edward Power Colgan, State Controller, which occurred on the 20th day of last November. When last the Legislature was in session, so recently as the month of June, 1906, Mr. Colgan was present, apparently in his usual health, and rendered, as usual, valuable service, aiding in solving the financial and other problems arising out of the great disaster of April 18, 1906. Almost immediately following the close of the extraordinary session his health began to fail, and for many weeks before his death it was evident that the end could not be far off. Happily, Mr. Colgan, who had served the people of California faithfully in his important office for nearly sixteen years, lived long enough to know that his fellow citizens had honored him by re-electing him for a fifth term by the largest majority ever given to a candidate seeking their suffrages for a State office. The public career of Controller Colgan was one of high honor, and in private life he was greatly beloved. I suggest that it would be in order for the Legislature to testify in some fitting manner its appreciation of the distinguished public services of Mr. Colgan.

GEORGE C. PARDEE, Governor.

APPENDIX.

LIST OF ORDERS EXTENDING EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY.

The number of orders extending executive clemency during the four years of my administration is as follows: Commutations of sentence, 100; pardons, 10; reprieves of sentence, 18; restorations to citizenship, 13. The total number of applications for clemency which were granted is therefore 141. The number of applications for clemency of all kinds received and passed upon exceed five hundred, so that the cases where favorable action was had constitute only a little over twenty-five per cent of the total number considered.

The pardon orders were issued in cases where it was clear that the prisoner was not guilty of the crime of which he was convicted, which accounts for the small number granted. The grounds upon which the commutations of sentence were made are various, including all cases where it was shown that mitigating circumstances had been uncovered and undue hardship or injustice done.

In nearly all cases the orders of commutation were granted upon the condition that, if the prisoner were ever again convicted of felony, he shall be compelled to serve out the remainder of his original sentence, in addition to the sentence imposed for the new offense. The efficacy of this condition as a deterrent of further crime on the part of the released prisoner has been demonstrated, and in several cases, where the condition was violated, the offender has been made to suffer the added penalty.

Following is a list of clemency cases where favorable action was had, with a brief synopsis of the facts of the case and the reasons for extending clemency:

PARDONS.

March 4, 1905. BENJAMIN WRIGHT, convicted in Santa Clara County in January, 1905, of misdemeanor and sentenced to pay a fine of $150 and to imprisonment of ten days in the County Jail. It was represented that Wright had paid his fine and that he had been amply punished for his infraction of the law. The pardon was issued upon the recommendation of the following officers of the town of Mayfield: A. B. Clark, C. Ducker, L. Distel, P. Towne, Alexander Peers, all members of the Board of Trustees; W. H. Myrick, Clerk; Frank Forshay, Marshal; F. W. Weishaar, Treasurer; W. A. Beasley, Attorney.

December 21, 1905. THOMAS W. KELLY, convicted in Fresno County in November, 1891, of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to life imprisonment. At San Quentin State Prison, on October 6, 1905, in the presence of the

Warden and the Chaplain, Frank Woods, condemned to death and then about to mount the scaffold, confessed that it was he and not Kelly who committed the murder for which Kelly was imprisoned. After searching investigation, the prison officials certified that they could discover nothing to indicate collusion between Woods and Kelly. In addition the following persons who were familiar with the facts of the crime, state that they have always entertained grave doubts as to the correctness of the verdict, and all urged the release of Kelly, who had served a term equivalent to a sentence of twenty-two years, viz: W. D. Tupper, then District Attorney; H. H. Welsh, the Assistant District Attorney; Frank H. Short, and J. M. Hensley, then Sheriff.

July 21, 1906. NARCISSO MARIOTTI, convicted in Sacramento County in November, 1904, of assault with a deadly weapon, and sentenced for two years. Mariotti, who was then confined in Stockton State Hospital for the Insane, was pardoned upon the report of Dr. F. W. Hatch, General Superintendent of State Hospitals, which was in part as follows. "I am convinced of his insanity at the present time and am of the opinion that the developments in the case go far to confirm our opinion that he was not sane at the time of the commission of the crime." This report was supplemented by a statement signed by Judge E. C. Hart and District Attorney A. M. Seymour, which is in part as follows: "It is our sincere belief that he was insane, and we are of the opinion, as a matter of law, that he committed no crime."

November 20, 1906. JAMES DOWDALL, convicted in San Francisco in October, 1906, of robbery, and sentenced for fifty years. Dowdall was pardoned because of the confession by John Siemsen and Louis Dabner that they committed the crime for which he was imprisoned. The confession was so circumstantial and accurate in its details as to leave no doubt of its truth. Dr. T. B. W. Leland, the prosecuting witness, acknowledged that he was mistaken in identifying Dowdall, and recommended his pardon. The papers were referred to the Justices of the Supreme Court, who recommended pardon, saying: "We are satisfied from an examination of the papers accompanying his application that his conviction was due to mistake of identity."

December 6, 1906. EDWARD PINCUS, convicted of vagrancy in the Police Court of Los Angeles City in March, 1903, and sentenced for six months in the County Jail. The judgment was entered upon the failure of Pincus to appear, and after his bail of five dollars had been forfeited. It was represented that sentence was passed without the knowledge of Pincus, and that, although it was never set aside, there had never been any effort on the part of the Los Angeles officials to take him into custody, though nearly four years had elapsed and he had lived openly and decently in said city. He was pardoned on the recommendation of W. H. Savage, John W. Stetson, Dr. H. J. Daniels, and others familiar with the facts.

COMMUTATIONS OF SENTENCE.

January 7, 1905. ROSIE ALAMEDA, convicted in December, 1904, of vagrancy before the Police Court of the City of Oakland, and sentenced for a term of six months in the City Prison. It was represented by Anita C. Whitney, Secretary of the Associated Charities; Warren Olney, Mayor of Oakland; J. W. McClymonds, City Superintendent of Schools, and other workers in charitable organizations, that the associations in the prison would thwart all effort to reform said prisoner, and that her extreme youth (sixteen years) rendered it possible to effect her reformation by means of proper influences and surroundings. Having served one month in prison, which, under the circumstances, was ample punishment, she was released.

January 18, 1905. JOSEPH BRYAN, convicted on two charges of burglary in Sonoma County, in April, 1896, and sentenced for a term of twenty years.

His term was commuted to expire January 23, 1905. It appears that a rumor current at the time of the trial to the effect that Bryan was concerned in a still more serious crime, lately committed, contributed to the severity of the sentence. This rumor was afterwards found to be without foundation. Bryan's petition was indorsed by S. K. Dougherty, who presided as Judge at the trial; Emmett Seawall, the District Attorney, who prosecuted the case; A. G. Burnett, A. B. Lemmon, J. A. Barham, and other prominent citizens of Sonoma County. A majority of the Justices of the Supreme Court also recommended clemency in this case.

January 23, 1905. JOHN E. SEXTON, convicted in El Dorado County, in January, 1900, of extortion, and sentenced for a term of two years. His sentence was commuted to expire January 30, 1905. Counting the time spent in the County Jail awaiting trial and appeal, Sexton had served all but one month of his full sentence. In passing upon Sexton's case the Supreme Court said, "Owing to the peculiar circumstances of the case, and the character of the evidence relied upon to support the verdict, we think the law would have been well satisfied with a judgment finding the defendant guilty of a misdemeanor." It was these considerations which were urged by citizens of El Dorado County and elsewhere to warrant Sexton's release, among such citizens being C. E. Peters, District Attorney; G. J. Carpenter, W. F. Bray, James W. Keys, W. C. Van Fleet.

May 2, 1905. THOMAS CODY, convicted in Los Angeles County in December, 1901, of grand larceny, upon two separate informations, and sentenced for a term of ten years. His term was commuted to expire July 1, 1905. The recommendation for Cody's release was signed by the State Board of Prison Directors and by B. N. Smith, the Judge who presided at the trial. The resolution of the Board recites that Cody's offense consisted in the stealing of two bicycles, and that the sentence was disproportionate to the crime committed. It also certified that his conduct as a prisoner was exemplary and that he had rendered faithful and valuable services to the State.

May 2, 1905. CHARLES H. PARKS, convicted in Solano County in September, 1900, of rape, and sentenced for a term of twenty years. His term was commuted to expire on the first Monday in May, 1906. Clemency in this case was granted upon the recommendation of the trial Judge, A. J. Buckles, and upon a statement of the case showing extenuating circumstances. There was also presented a sworn statement by the prosecuting witness exonerating Parks from complicity in the crime.

May 9, 1905. FRANK KELLY, convicted in Sacramento County in April, 1897, of burglary in the first degree and prior, and sentenced for a term of fifteen years. His term was commuted to expire May 15, 1906. It appears from the statement signed by Max P. Fisher, the arresting officer; E. C. Hart, the committing Judge; F. D. Ryan, District Attorney at the time of the trial, and A. M. Seymour, present District Attorney, that Kelly was not the leader in the crime, and that after his conviction he imparted valuable information to the officers, which assisted materially in obtaining other convictions. At the time of his release he had served a term equivalent to a sentence of about twelve years.

May 9, 1905. ESPOLINARIO MARTINEZ, convicted in Los Angeles County in June, 1903, of rape, and sentenced to the minimum term of five years. His term was commuted to expire May 15, 1905. The release was granted upon the recommendation of Judge B. N. Smith and District Attorney Fredericks. The Judge stated that if any discretion had been given him under the law Martinez would never have been sentenced to the State Prison, since it was clearly shown that the offense was committed without criminal intent, and with the consent of the prosecutrix, whom Martinez had lived with as man and wife.

June 14, 1905. ALBERT L. WILLIAMS, convicted in Merced County in December, 1888, of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to life imprisonment. His term was commuted to expire July 3, 1905. The release of Williams was recommended by C. H. Marks, the committing Judge; a majority of the trial jurors, and by a majority of the Justices of the Supreme Court. It appears that the crime was committed without the appearance of any murderous motive, and without premeditation or malice, the relations between Williams and the deceased being of the friendliest nature at the time of the homicide, and the shooting having occurred under circumstances which might well bear out the theory of accidental homicide, or at most of manslaughter. Williams had served a term equivalent to a sentence of twenty-seven years.

June 20, 1905. WILLIAM J. HAMILTON, convicted in June, 1905, of drunkenness and vagrancy before the Police Court of Oakland, and sentenced to a term of thirty-three days in the City Jail. He was released by commutation, after serving about half of his sentence, upon a statement of facts by W. R. Thomas, Commander of Appomattox Post, No. 50, G. A. R., and upon the recommendation of George Samuels, the committing Judge. The statement showed that Hamilton was in no sense a vagrant, but was employed at San José, and had come to Oakland to prepare vouchers for his quarterly pension.

August 14, 1905. CHRISTOPHER MURPHY, convicted in Alameda County in September, 1904, of assault with a deadly weapon, and sentenced to a term of eighteen months in the County Jail. He was granted clemency upon a statement of facts indorsed by the following citizens of Oakland, viz: Alexander Young, Jr., L. L. M. Salsburg, E. M. Gibson, W. G. Palmanteer, H. Abrahamson, M. J. Keller, and Frank Barnet. Murphy's offense consisted in participating in a general fight, started in a crowd returning from a public picnic, in which many others took part, none of whom were prosecuted for their part in the affair. At the time of his release Murphy had served all but four months of his sentence.

August 18, 1905. WALTER TALLMADGE, convicted in Tulare County in November, 1896, of grand larceny, and sentenced for a term of eighteen years. He was released upon the recommendation of a majority of the Justices of the Supreme Court and upon a report by Charles F. Gladding, the prison physician, to the effect that the prisoner was suffering from an incurable ailment. Tallmadge's crime consisted in the stealing of hogs, and it appears that the sentence was out of all proportion to the offense committed.

September 22, 1905. JAMES K. McKENZIE, convicted of battery in San Francisco in June, 1905, and sentenced for five months in the County Jail. His term was commuted on the recommendation of the committing Judge, George H. Cabaniss, who stated that in the light of subsequent developments the sentence was too severe, the offense being that of drunkenness and disorderly conduct. The petition was indorsed by the prosecuting attorney, J. M. Hanley; by Sheriff P. J. Curtis, and by other officials of the County Jail.

October 11, 1905. WILLIAM CRAWFORD, convicted of battery in Kern County in May, 1905, and sentenced for six months in the County Jail. The petition was indorsed by the committing Judge, A. W. Marion; Hon. S. C. Smith, Congressman, and R. L. Stockton, Superintendent of Schools, and recited that facts were disclosed subsequent to the trial mitigating the seriousness of Crawford's offense.

October 23, 1905. J. J. DONNELLY, convicted in San Francisco in October, 1894, of robbery with a prior conviction of misdemeanor, and sentenced to life imprisonment. This is one of the several cases in which the committing Judge had no discretion in imposing sentence, the law then being such that no lesser punishment could be given in cases where the prisoner was convicted of robbery with a petit prior. W. T. Wallace, the committing Judge,

writes: "The statute, which I am informed has since been repealed, compelled me to sentence the man for life. The circumstances are peculiar. Of course he has suffered enough, and I hope that you will intervene in his behalf." Donnelly had served a term equivalent to a sentence of about nineteen years. His term was commuted to expire in June, 1908.

October 23, 1905. THOMAS McDONOUGH, convicted in San Francisco in October, 1894, of robbery, and sentenced for twenty years. The State Prison Directors recommended the release of McDonough as "specially deserving of consideration by reason of his conscientious performance of prison duties, his consistent good conduct and the evidence of his complete reformation," and a majority of the Justices of the Supreme Court concurred in such recommendation.

October 23, 1905. BEITO LINARES, convicted in Los Angeles County in June, 1902, of robbery, and sentenced for ten years. Linares was released upon the petition of the officers of the County Jail at Los Angeles, indorsed by Henry T. Gage, J. D. Fredericks, Frank P. Flint, George P. Adams, and other prominent citizens of Los Angeles County. The petitioners state that while a prisoner at the County Jail Linares did signal service to the community by preventing, at the risk of his life, a general jail delivery.

October 23, 1905. WILLIAM WILSON, convicted in San Joaquin County in April, 1901, of robbery with a petit prior, and sentenced to life imprisonment. This case is similar to the case of Donnelly (*supra*) where the committing Judge had no alternative in pronouncing sentence. Upon the statement of Judge Edward I. Jones that, if discretion had been vested in him, he would have imposed a sentence of only ten years, the term of Wilson's imprisonment was commuted to expire in April, 1910.

October 23, 1905. WILLIAM BERRY HOLLAND, convicted in Alameda County in August, 1895, of robbery with a petit prior, and sentenced to life imprisonment. This case is similar to those of Donnelly and Wilson (*supra*) Judge A. L. Frick stated that if discretion had been vested in him, he would not have imposed a sentence exceeding twenty years. Upon this showing Holland's sentence was commuted from life imprisonment to a term of twenty years.

October 24, 1905. GEORGE GREEN, convicted in San Francisco in April, 1901, of robbery with a petit prior, and sentenced to life imprisonment. This case falls in the same class as that of Donnelly, Wilson, and Holland. Judge Cook states regarding the sentence: "Had the statute stood then as it stands now, I should, in consideration of his having pleaded guilty, have imposed the minimum sentence permitted, to wit, ten years. As it did stand, however, I had no discretion, and was compelled to sentence Green to life imprisonment for stealing fifty cents." The sentence of Green was accordingly commuted to a term of ten years.

November 14, 1905. A. E. ELDRIDGE, convicted in San Bernardino County in January, 1904, of forgery, and sentenced for two and one half years. On April 1, 1905, Eldridge was released on parole, and took up his residence in San Diego, where he obtained a responsible position, and won the respect of the community. Upon the recommendation of M. L. Ward, D. C. Collier, and other prominent citizens, Eldridge was released from the restrictions of the parole law by commutation of sentence.

November 28, 1905. JOHN S. LEROY, convicted in Glenn County in October, 1891, of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to life imprisonment. On January 7, 1904, Leroy was paroled by the Prison Directors, and took up his residence in Kings County, where he has lived an exemplary life. The evidence upon which Leroy was convicted was wholly circumstantial, and many responsible persons, familiar with the facts, expressed their belief in his inno-

cence, among such being D. K. Trask of Los Angeles. The petition for Leroy's release was also signed by M. L. Short and W. V. Buckner, Judge and Sheriff respectively of Kings County.

December 21, 1905. JOHN MAHATCH, an Indian, convicted in Del Norte County in June, 1904, of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to be hanged. On October 10, 1904, upon the recommendation of Marshall B. Woodworth, United States Attorney for the Northern District of California, who had been requested by the Attorney-General of the United States to investigate the case, a reprieve was granted said Mahatch. Before the expiration of the reprieve the death sentence was commuted to life imprisonment upon the recommendation of the seven Justices of the Supreme Court, and the report of Mr. Woodworth, which showed that the case was not one deserving the extreme penalty, both Mahatch and the person killed being engaged in a drunken row at the time of the killing.

December 22, 1905. J. J. ALVAREZ, convicted in San Diego County in February, 1880, of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to life imprisonment. The State Board of Prison Directors twice recommended the release of Alvarez, and favorable letters were received from the committing Judge, five of the jurymen, and from the representatives of the Mexican Government at Washington, D. C., and San Francisco. The ground of the various petitions was that the crime was more of the nature of manslaughter than of deliberate murder. The commutation was made conditional upon his departing from California.

December 23, 1905. PERCY HOLT, convicted in Sacramento City in July, 1905, of petit larceny, and sentenced for a term of six months in the County Jail. At the time of his conviction Holt was under the age of eighteen years. The commutation of sentence was granted upon the recommendation of R. M. Clarken, the committing magistrate, who stated that the sentence was imposed without full knowledge of the circumstances of the case and the previous good record of the prisoner. The petition was also indorsed by S. Luke Howe, City Attorney, and John C. March, City Justice.

December 23, 1905. EDWARD SPRAGUE, convicted in Yolo County in July, 1905, of attending a boxing contest, and sentenced for a term of three hundred days in the County Jail. At the time of his release Sprague had served over five months of his sentence. Sprague pleaded guilty to the charge, expecting a fine only to be imposed. H. L. Huston, District Attorney, and E. T. Lampton, committing magistrate, recommended clemency, stating that if all the facts of the case had been brought to their knowledge Sprague would not have been so severely dealt with.

January 8, 1906. JOHN MURBACH, convicted in Napa County in February, 1883, of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to be hanged, which sentence was thereafter commuted to life imprisonment by Governor Stoneman. The present order of commutation was made on condition that Murbach depart for the State of New York and never return to this State. W. E. Price, a responsible citizen of New York, undertakes to care for him during the remainder of his life. The crime was committed while Murbach and the deceased were in a hand-to-hand fight, and the facts indicated manslaughter rather than murder. Murbach had served a term equivalent to a sentence of thirty-seven years.

January 13, 1906. GEORGE BARKER, convicted in San Francisco in June, 1898, of robbery, and sentenced to imprisonment for life. Barker's term was commuted to expire on January 22, 1906, upon condition that he leave the State. The order of release was made because of the confession of T. F. Gorman, a convict under death sentence in the State of Nevada, who exonerated Barker from complicity in the robbery, and stated the facts of the crime

with such detail and accuracy as to leave no doubt of the truth of his confession. It was believed, however, that Barker had a guilty knowledge of the crime, it being shown that his previous record was bad and that he had close association with the perpetrators of the crime. For this reason he was not given a full pardon.

January 29, 1906. JOHN GRANT, convicted of adultery in Contra Costa County in November, 1905, and sentenced to imprisonment for four months in the County Jail. Grant was released upon the recommendation of W. S. Wells and H. V. Alvarado, Superior Judge and District Attorney respectively of Contra Costa County, who stated that after the passing of sentence in this case, the Supreme Court, upon a similar state of facts had held that no crime was committed, there being no knowledge on the part of the community as to the actual relations of the parties charged with adultery.

January 31, 1906. LARUE CALMES, convicted in Los Angeles in November, 1905, of non-support of his family, and sentenced for one hundred and fifty days in the City Jail. The petition for clemency was indorsed by J. F. Chambers, the committing magistrate, and Wm. Frederickson, prosecuting attorney, who stated that the wife of the prisoner was ill and without means or strength to obtain necessaries for her two small children, and that, having served over half of his sentence, the prisoner should be given opportunity to provide for his family.

March 26, 1906. JOHN MURPHY, convicted in San Francisco in February, 1902, of robbery, with a petit prior, and sentenced to imprisonment for life. This case is similar to that of Donnelly and others (*supra*) where the committing Judge had no alternative as to sentence. Judge Cook, who passed sentence, said: "Had it not been for Section 666 of the Penal Code, as it then stood, I should not have imposed more than a ten-year sentence." Accordingly the sentence was commuted to a term of ten years.

April 7, 1906. WILLIAM SHANKS, convicted in Napa County in May, 1906, of disturbing the peace, and sentenced for ninety days in the County Jail. The release was made upon the recommendation of Raymond Benjamin, District Attorney, who stated that Shanks's only offense was his addiction to the liquor habit, that "the purposes of his punishment have been entirely served, and it will be to his benefit and that of his needy family that he be pardoned." Luther J. Evans of Napa also indorsed the petition and agreed to give steady employment to Shanks.

April 17, 1906. JOHN OAKES, convicted in Los Angeles in February, 1906, of battery, and sentenced for ninety days in the City Jail. The release of Oakes was ordered upon the recommendation of W. C. Patterson, member of the State Board of Charities, Rev. P. H. McDonnell, of St. Vincent's Church, and H. H. Rose, the committing magistrate, all of whom represented that imprisonment had effected a complete reformation, and that the aged wife of the prisoner was in dire need of his aid and comfort.

April 26, 1906. WM. F. HOPKINS, convicted in San Francisco of simple assault, and sentenced for ninety days in the County Jail. Upon the recommendation of Captain H. N. Morse and Captain J. J. Callandan, the prisoner was released. They represented that by reason of the fire and earthquake the prisoner's mother was alone and unprotected and on the verge of collapse, and was greatly in need of his care.

April 28, 1906. JAMES FITZPATRICK, convicted in San Francisco in September, 1905, of burglary, and sentenced for a term of one year. It was shown that the earthquake and fire had reduced the family of Fitzpatrick to a condition where his aid and counsel were of immediate necessity, and having creditably served all but two months of his sentence he was released.

May 5, 1906. DONALD A. URQUHART, convicted in Kern County in December, 1901, of forgery upon two counts, and given an aggregate sentence of ten years. The Board of State Prison Directors recommended the release of Urquhart because of his good conduct as a prisoner and the severity of his sentence, and J. W. Mahon, the committing Judge, approved the bestowal of clemency. Urquhart had served a term equivalent to a sentence of over eight years.

May 31, 1906. JOHN McCLURE, convicted in Los Angeles County in March, 1905, of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to be hanged on May 4, 1906. Upon the recommendation of Chief Justice Beatty and Associate Justice Shaw, of the Supreme Court, the sentence of McClure was reprieved to June 8, 1906, to afford time to investigate the case. Fuller statements of the case were thereafter presented and the sentence of McClure was commuted to life imprisonment upon the recommendation of said Justices, it being shown that the act of McClure had not the accompaniments that betray an abandoned and malignant heart; that he was a cripple, aged, poor, and friendless, and that he committed the act to enforce his supposed rights, and out of sudden anger arising from the unjust treatment he had received from the person killed.

June 9, 1906. JULIA WILSON, convicted in San Francisco in February, 1906, of vagrancy, and sentenced for a term of six months in the County Jail. The prisoner was released upon the recommendation of W. H. Langdon, District Attorney, who certified that, since her confinement in jail, she had given birth to a child, and that the accommodations were entirely inadequate for the proper care of mother and child.

June 20, 1906. JOHN A. HARMON, convicted in San Francisco in January, 1903, and sentenced for seven years. His term was commuted to expire on November 5, 1906, upon the representation of the Folsom Prison officials that said Harmon gave intelligence to the prison officials of the contemplated break in July, 1903, and that later, at the trial of the captured convicts, he testified as a witness on behalf of the prosecution. It was shown that by reason of his said services to the State said Harmon had incurred the ill-will of his fellow convicts, to such an extent that his life was not safe in their company, and he was therefore kept in solitary confinement.

June 26, 1906. THOMAS GORMLEY, convicted in Los Angeles County in November, 1887, of rape, and sentenced for fifty years. The order of release was made upon the recommendation of Wm. A. Cheney and J. R. Dupuy, the Judge and District Attorney respectively at the trial. Judge Cheney stated that the long sentence of fifty years was imposed more because of the prevalence of crime at the time than for any other reason. Gormley's conduct as a prisoner during his confinement of nearly twenty years was exemplary.

June 26, 1906. F. O. MEISTER, convicted in San Francisco in January, 1906, of obtaining money under false pretenses, and sentenced for a term of nine months in the County Jail. The release of Meister was recommended by F. H. Dunne and W. H. Langdon, the Judge and the District Attorney respectively officiating at the trial. They stated that Meister's family had lost their home and support as a result of the earthquake and fire, and were in great need of his assistance. Meister had served seven out of his nine months' sentence.

June 26, 1906. EUGENE SUTHERLAND, convicted in Amador County in April, 1905, of rape, and sentenced for five years. R. C. Rust, the committing Judge, and C. P. Vicini, the District Attorney prosecuting the case, represented that the crime was one of constructive rape only, there being no violence or persuasion, and the person raped having the appearance of being over the statutory age, and consenting to the act. The Judge stated that, had he the power, he would have imposed a sentence of only one year. Sutherland's term was accordingly commuted to expire July 30, 1906.

June 26, 1906. FRED H. TAYLOR, convicted in Solano County in May, 1906, of disturbing the peace, and sentenced to pay a fine of ninety dollars or be imprisoned in the County Jail for ninety days. Taylor was released on the recommendation of Lieutenant F. N. Fillmore, of the U. S. Navy; John A. Brown, the committing magistrate; L. G. Harrier, Superior Judge, and T. T. C. Gregory, District Attorney. Lieutenant Fillmore stated that Taylor served on board the fire tug "Leslie" during the earthquake and fire in San Francisco, and did heroic service, his hilarious condition having undoubtedly been brought on by a relaxation from the strain of continuous rescue work.

June 26, 1906. FRED WILSON, convicted in San Francisco in March, 1901, of burglary with a petit prior, and sentenced for fifteen years. His sentence was commuted to a term of ten years on the recommendation of Judge Carroll Cook, the case being one where there was no alternative, under the law, but to give the sentence imposed. The case is similar to that of Donnelly and others (*supra*).

July 5, 1906. JOHN W. SANDERS, convicted in San Francisco in July, 1899, of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to life imprisonment. On December 20, 1903, the State Board of Prison Directors granted a parole to Sanders, who has since resided in Mendocino County, where he has led an exemplary life. Having been imprisoned for a term equivalent to a sentence of thirty years, he was given his freedom by commutation, the following citizens, among others, petitioning therefor: Judge J. Q. White, J. B. Sanford, John L. McNab, H. H. Miller, and J. H. Smith.

July 5, 1906. JOSEPH HARVESTON, convicted in Santa Cruz County in March, 1898, of mayhem, and sentenced for fourteen years. On October 10, 1903, Harveston was paroled by the Prison Board, and he has since lived an upright life in Santa Cruz County. Following are a few of the many responsible signatures to his petition: Judge L. F. Smith, F. A. Hihn, Duncan McPherson, F. D. Baldwin, A. A. Morey, and J. J. Leonard. His term was commuted to expire in July, 1906.

July 16, 1906. B. ROSELLI, convicted in Los Angeles County in March, 1906, of violating the "Child Labor Act," and sentenced for a term of five days in the City Jail. It was shown that while technically guilty of the offense, which consisted in permitting a minor child to be employed about his store, there was no intent to violate the law. The petition was indorsed by Joseph F. Chambers, the committing Judge; George Beebe and Guy Eddie, prosecuting attorneys, and W. V. Stafford, Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

July 16, 1906. J. H. SWAIN, convicted in Los Angeles in October, 1905, of a misdemeanor, and sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars and be imprisoned in the City Jail for thirty days. H. H. Rose, the committing magistrate, and Wm. Fredericks, prosecuting attorney, recommended clemency, certifying that Swain was in a weak condition from pulmonary disease and that confinement in jail would greatly endanger the chances of his recovery. A certificate signed by Dr. J. W. Jauch corroborated this statement regarding the serious consequences of confinement. Accordingly he was released by commutation of sentence.

July 21, 1906. EARL DUKE, convicted in Stanislaus County in May, 1905, of grand larceny, and sentenced for two years. At the time of the crime Duke was but eighteen years of age and pleaded guilty without urging extenuating facts which have since come to light. Having served all but six months of his sentence he was released upon the recommendation of L. W. Fulkerth, the committing Judge, and L. J. Maddux, District Attorney.

August 30, 1906. D. McVICKER, convicted in Napa County in June, 1906, of selling liquor within one and one-half miles of the Veterans' Home, and sentenced to a term of 120 days in the County Jail. It was represented by

responsible persons that while McVicker was technically guilty, nevertheless he had no criminal intent, believing at the time that he was acting within the law. Over two hundred citizens of Napa County signed the petition, including H. C. Gesford, Superior Judge; R. W. McKnight, the committing magistrate; D. A. Dunlap, Sheriff; F. L. Coombs, and George A. Carrere.

September 12, 1906. CHAS. J. FOX, convicted in Los Angeles in March, 1906, of embezzlement, and sentenced for a term of six months in the City Jail. Because of the distressing situation into which the conviction placed the wife of Fox, who, with her infant child, were without means of support, the trial Judge released him upon bonds, pending the Governor's action. W. B. Mathews, City Attorney of Los Angeles, was requested to investigate the case, and, upon his favorable report, the order of release was issued.

October 2, 1906. JAMES A. CASSADAY, convicted in Napa County in September, 1904, of burglary in the first degree, and sentenced for nine years. It satisfactorily appeared that the sentence was excessive, the crime consisting in breaking into a chicken house. The petition was signed by all of the trial jurors, Theodore A. Bell, Robert Corlett, Dr. W. W. Rumsey, H. M. Meacham, and nearly two hundred other citizens of Napa County.

October 2, 1906. CHESTER STEPHENS, convicted in Sacramento County in September, 1906, of petit larceny, and sentenced for a term of six months in the County Jail. It appears that the sentence was out of proportion to the offense, which consisted in the stoning and taking of a chicken which the prisoner and a companion encountered on the road, and for which they paid the sum of one dollar to the owner when he appeared. The order of release was made upon the recommendation of C. L. Pugh, the committing magistrate, and Ezra Casselman, the prosecuting witness.

October 2, 1906. WALTER W. HASKELL, convicted in Sacramento County in September, 1906, of petit larceny, and sentenced for a term of six months in the County Jail. Haskell was convicted jointly with Chester Stephens (*supra*), and was released for the reasons assigned above.

October 11, 1906. EDWARD HILDER, convicted in Lassen County in August, 1895, of rape, and sentenced for thirty years. His term was commuted to expire in October, 1908, and the order was made upon the recommendation of the State Prison Directors, who desired to release Hilder on parole, but could not do so under their rules until his term had been shortened. The case was one of constructive rape only, there being no violence, and the female consenting to the act.

October 11, 1906. GEORGE EDWARDS MATHEWS, convicted in Fresno County in August, 1903, of rape, and sentenced for thirty years. His term was commuted to expire in October, 1906, upon the recommendation of H. Z. Austin, the committing Judge; O. L. Everts, District Attorney at the time of trial; Geo. W. Jones, present District Attorney; J. D. Collins, Sheriff; Frank H. Short, A. M. Drew, Dr. Chester Rowell, and many other responsible citizens of Fresno County. It was represented by them that the case was one of constructive rape only, the female freely consenting to the act.

October 11, 1906. THOMAS EVANS, convicted in Nevada County in March, 1898, of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to imprisonment for life. His sentence was commuted to a term of fifteen years upon the recommendation of the State Prison Directors. It was represented that the killing was the result of a hand-to-hand encounter succeeding a quarrel, and that the crime was more in the nature of manslaughter than murder. The petition was signed by F. T. Nilon, the committing Judge; C. E. Clinch, W. H. Martin, David E. Morgan, L. S. Calkins, and over one hundred other responsible citizens of Nevada County.

October 25, 1906. B. F. EDWARDS, convicted in Los Angeles County in September, 1902, of grand larceny, upon two counts, and given an aggregate sentence of eight years. The State Prison Directors recommended the release of Edwards, representing that his sentence was too severe, the crime consisting in the larceny of two bicycles. This recommendation was concurred in by a majority of the Justices of the Supreme Court, and by B. N. Smith, committing Judge; James C. Rives, District Attorney at the trial, and W. H. Auble, Chief of Police.

November 14, 1906. CHARLES HUMPHREYS, convicted in Tulare County in January, 1906, of burglary in the second degree, and sentenced for two years. Since his trial, at which he pleaded guilty, facts came to light which, if known at the trial, would have prompted a lighter sentence. The release of Humphreys was consented to by W. B. Wallace, the committing Judge, and Daniel McFadzean, District Attorney of Tulare County.

November 26, 1906. CHARLES ANDERSON, convicted in Monterey County in March, 1901, of robbery, and sentenced for twenty years. Anderson was released upon the certificate of Dr. Percy Sumner, the prison physician, to the effect that he was suffering from chronic consumption and that his only hope for recovery lay in being removed to a different climate. The petition for clemency was indorsed by N. A. Dorn, the committing Judge; I. H. Anderson, then District Attorney; also by B. V. Sargent and Fred A. Treat, at present Judge and District Attorney respectively of Monterey County.

November 26, 1906. DAVID R. WYMAN, convicted in San Mateo County in December, 1901, upon charges of burglary and grand larceny, and sentenced for an aggregate term of fifteen years. His sentence was commuted to expire December 3, 1906, upon the recommendation of Judge George H. Buck and District Attorney J. J. Bullock, who represented that on account of the youth of Wyman and his previous good record the sentence was too severe, but that under the law no lesser sentence could be given than the one imposed. Over one hundred prominent citizens of San Mateo County indorsed the petition, and a majority of the Justices of the Supreme Court also recommended clemency in this case.

December 6, 1906. WILLIAM MORSE, convicted of battery in the Justices' Court of San Diego in September, 1906, and sentenced for a term of six months in the County Jail. Upon a sworn statement by Dr. Albert J. Elliott that the prisoner was in a precarious condition of health, and upon the urgent recommendation of District Attorney Cassius Carter that clemency be granted, Morse was released by a commutation of sentence.

December 6, 1906. PATRICK O'REILLY, convicted of murder in Mendocino County in June, 1887, and sentenced to life imprisonment. In August, 1904, he was paroled by the Prison Board because of good conduct and of extenuating circumstances connected with his offense. Having conducted himself well on parole for over two years, and upon strong recommendations by Judge Rutlege, District Attorney Mannon, and Hon. J. E. Pemberton his sentence was commuted so that he might be freed from parole restrictions.

December 6, 1906. C. B. WILCOX, convicted of murder in the second degree in Santa Clara County in May, 1892, and sentenced to life imprisonment. Because of long and faithful service as a prisoner he was released on parole by the Prison Board in November, 1903. Over three years having elapsed since his parole, and the Prison Board having by resolution recommended his discharge by commutation of sentence, and satisfactory evidence being produced that he was worthy of clemency, the order of commutation was issued.

December 6, 1906. IRA ABBOTT, convicted in Nevada County in October, 1894, of murder in the second degree, and sentenced for thirty years. In December, 1903, he was paroled by the Prison Board and has since lived an

exemplary life in his community. Upon the petition of C. E. Clinch, John R. Tyrrell and other responsible citizens of Nevada County, who were familiar with the facts of the case, the parole restrictions were removed by commutation of sentence.

December 6, 1906. JOHN H. WILLIAMS, convicted in Nevada County in May, 1882, of murder, and sentenced to life imprisonment. Williams was released on parole by the Prison Board in August, 1904, and has since lived a correct life in Sacramento County. Upon the recommendation of the Prison Board, supplemented by a strong petition presented by L. T. Hatfield and others, his conditional freedom was made absolute by commutation of sentence. At the time of his release he had served a term equivalent to a sentence of over forty-one years.

December 6, 1906. BENJAMIN DICE, convicted of murder in the second degree in Tulare County in March, 1897, and sentenced for twenty years. In June, 1904, he was paroled by the Prison Board, and has since been supporting his wife and seven children. He was freed from the restrictions of the parole law upon the recommendation of Hon. Wheaton A. Gray, presiding Justice of the Second District Court of Appeal, who was the trial Judge in the case.

December 6, 1906. ROBERT LEE HORRELL, convicted of murder in the first degree in Solano County in May, 1892, and sentenced to life imprisonment. Because of good conduct during his long confinement, and of mitigating facts connected with the crime, Horrell was released on parole by the Prison Board, and has since lived an exemplary life. Upon the recommendation of Mr. John McNaught, Col. George H. Pippy, and Mrs. Mary E. Hart, Horrell's term was commuted to expire on the first Monday in May, 1907.

December 7, 1906. ROBERT M. WILSON, convicted in Tulare County in November, 1893, and sentenced to life imprisonment. In January, 1904, Wilson was released on parole by the Prison Board, and has since occupied the position of foreman on a large dredger. Mr. I. L. Borden, vice-president of the Bank of Alameda, vouched for the merits of the application. Wilson had served a term equivalent to a sentence of over twenty-one years.

December 19, 1906. CHARLES KLINE, convicted in San Francisco in February, 1896, of burglary and sentenced for fifteen years. After serving about two years of his sentence, Kline escaped from prison and within ten days was arrested in Utah for stealing food, and was given a sentence of ten years in that State, which sentence he served out with credit. At the time Kline was released from the Utah State Prison I received letters from many prominent citizens of that State, among them being Governor Cutler, and a memorial signed by the officers of the prison, all urging me to commute the unexpired term pending against Kline in this State, and representing that he had completely reformed and had rendered valuable services to the State of Utah during his confinement. I deemed it best, however, to have him returned to this State to further expiate the offenses committed here. On December 19, 1906, his sentence was commuted by me to a term of seven years upon the urgent request of Hon. A. M. Drew, Hon. W. A. Johnstone, and other responsible persons, who vouched for the merits of the case, and upon the recommendation of a majority of the Justices of the Supreme Court.

December 19, 1906. HARVEY FOWLER, convicted in Los Angeles County in June, 1900, of robbery, and sentenced for twenty years. Upon a certificate by Dr. Percy Sumner, physician at San Quentin Prison, to the effect that Fowler was totally and hopelessly blind, as well as upon the assurances by responsible persons that Fowler, who is over sixty years of age, and an ex-Union soldier, would be cared for in the Soldiers' Home, I commuted his term to expire on December 24, 1906. A majority of the Justices of the Supreme Court also recommended that clemency be granted in this case.

January 3, 1907. GEORGE DONNELLY, convicted of grand larceny and prior in San Francisco in November, 1895, and sentenced for thirty-five years. This is one of two cases in which Archibald Yell, Warden of Folsom Prison, makes a special recommendation of clemency. Among other things, the Warden says: "During the past few years he has turned over a 'new leaf,' and has shown a decided disposition to lead an upright life. I am convinced, as near as one can be of such things, that if he could get an opportunity to show his reformation he would do so. I would suggest that if you could see your way clear for doing so, you commute his sentence to twenty years." I have accordingly ordered that Donnelly's sentence be commuted to a term of twenty years, subject to the approval of a majority of the Justices of the Supreme Court.

January 3, 1907. WONG FOOK SAM, a Chinaman, convicted of perjury in San Francisco in June, 1904, and sentenced for three years in the State Prison at San Quentin. Upon the urgent recommendation of Judge Carroll Cook and District Attorney Wm. H. Langdon, Fook's sentence was commuted to one month, which, added to his term of imprisonment in the County Jail, will more than make up the sentence imposed by the court. The following minute order by Judge Cook shows the reasons for extending clemency in this case:

"I will state here in open court that I am satisfied that the time this prisoner has spent in the jail has been spent for the purpose of enabling the District Attorney's office to secure a ruling from the appellate tribunal in relation to the probation act, which might govern the court in future cases, and that ruling has been had, and that in aiding the State to secure such ruling the prisoner has been kept in the County Jail until the term to which he was sentenced to the State Prison has passed.

"It is not through his individual fault or the fault of his counsel that his term has not been spent in the State Prison.

"I feel, therefore, it is a case, if there ever was a case, in which executive clemency should be extended and that he should be pardoned by the Governor.

"Further than that, from facts that have come to my knowledge relative to the testimony given on the trial, I have very grave doubts as to his guilt at all, and I feel if I had been in the possession of facts I am now in possession of, at the time sentence was pronounced, I never would have pronounced any at all, believing that his conviction was secured by some testimony which was fabricated."

January 3, 1907. ROLAND EDWARDS, convicted in San Francisco, in May, 1902, of attempt to rape, and sentenced to the State Prison at San Quentin for seven years. Because of an appeal taken and the subsequent issuance of stay orders, Edwards is still confined at the San Francisco County Jail. He has been imprisoned for a term equivalent to the sentence imposed by the court. I commuted his term to one day. In addition to having served practically all of his sentence, a reading of the record shows that the offense, if committed, was not an aggravated one, the attempt being made without force and without any physical injury. The main witness for the prosecution has since been convicted of a felony and other witnesses for the prosecution have since shown their unreliability, all of which bears out the contention of the defense that the crime was exaggerated by the malice of the witnesses.

January 3, 1907. PATRICK RYAN, convicted in San Francisco in February, 1885, of robbery with a prior conviction of petit larceny, and sentenced to life imprisonment. This case is the same as that of several others, mentioned above, in which the Judge had no alternative but to impose life imprisonment. Judge D. J. Toohy, who tried the case, recommended the release of Ryan, saying that he had served long enough and that he was compelled, under the law, to impose an over-severe sentence. In addition to this reason for release, some doubt has been raised by the confession of one James Kelleher, who

maintains that it was he and not Ryan who committed the crime. The matter was referred to Judge Carroll Cook for investigation, who examined Kelleher, and reported that as a result he had grave doubts as to Ryan's guilt, and for that reason recommended his release. His term was accordingly cut short by commutation of sentence.

January 3, 1907. GEORGE CAMERON, convicted in San Francisco in September, 1898, of burglary with a previous conviction of felony, and sentenced to life imprisonment. The crime committed by Cameron consisted in the stealing with two companions of some bolts of cloth from a tailor shop, and was characterized by no aggravated features sufficient to warrant the very severe sentence imposed. His accomplices were given but five years each, although one, like Cameron, had been before convicted of a felony. Under all the circumstances, I believed that a sentence of fifteen years will be ample punishment in this case, and I accordingly ordered his sentence commuted to that term. This order to become effective must receive the consent of a majority of the Justices of the Supreme Court, which consent has been asked for.

January 3, 1907. FRED RAABE, JR., convicted in San Francisco in May, 1904, upon two counts for robbery and given an aggregate sentence of twenty years. I ordered his release by commutation of sentence upon the certificate of Dr. C. F. Gladding, the physician at Folsom Prison, who states: "He is a sufferer from asthma. He has been under my care and treatment for over two years, and of late the paroxysms are more frequent—as often as once a week. He is in a very emaciated condition, being also a constant sufferer from gastric and cardiac trouble. In my opinion he is liable to pass away in one of these paroxysms." For this reason and because of the youth of the prisoner at the time of the crime (eighteen years), the following persons recommended the release of the prisoner: Lewis F. Byington, the District Attorney who prosecuted the case; C. F. Curry, E. C. Hart, George W. Wittman, J. W. Hughes, J. C. B. Hebbard, and James G. Maguire. The release of the prisoner by commutation of sentence was ordered, subject to the consent of a majority of the Justices of the Supreme Court.

January 3, 1907. JOHN McPHIE, convicted in Yuba County in June, 1898, of robbery, and sentenced for twenty-five years. In the year 1903 he was paroled by the Prison Board, and has since conducted himself in an exemplary manner, as attested by the following citizens of Monterey County, where he has resided: Judge B. V. Sargent, Sheriff W. J. Nesbitt, Thomas Renison, Mayor of Salinas. His sentence was commuted so as to relieve him of the parole restrictions and allow him to accept a lucrative position outside this State.

January 3, 1907. JOSEPH L. TAGGART, convicted in Riverside County in August, 1905, of grand larceny, and sentenced for three years. His sentence was commuted to expire on the first day of February, 1907. The evidence in this case was circumstantial, and a reading of the record shows that there is some basis in the prisoner's contention that he did not commit the crime. It appeared also that up to the time of the crime he had borne a good reputation, belonging to a respectable family, and supporting his family faithfully.

January 3, 1907. JUNG WAUNG, a Chinaman, convicted in San Francisco in June, 1888, of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to life imprisonment at San Quentin Prison. In August, 1905, the Prison Board paroled Jung Waung, the resolution to that effect reciting that "there has always been a measure of doubt as to his guilt," and further stating that "he has been of most valuable assistance to the officers of this institution." Upon a showing that the prisoner had conducted himself on parole in a most exemplary manner, and upon a guarantee that he would be removed from the State and transported

to China, never to return, I granted a commutation of sentence conditioned to be void unless the deportation is accomplished within thirty days and conducted under the supervision of the parole officer of the Prison Board.

January 3, 1907. QUAN SICK, a Chinaman, convicted in San Francisco in May, 1888, of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to life imprisonment at San Quentin Prison. The case is in all respects like that of Jung Waung, the two prisoners having been jointly convicted and having been paroled by the Prison Board upon the same grounds. The commutation of sentence in this case is subject to the same conditions as in the case of Jung Waung.

REPRIEVES OF SENTENCE.

February 27, 1905. LEE LOOK, a Chinaman, convicted in Santa Clara County in May, 1903, of murder in the first degree, and thereafter sentenced to be executed at San Quentin on Friday, March 3, 1905. The death sentence was reprieved to Friday, April 28, 1905, upon the recommendation of the District Attorney of Santa Clara County, who represented that Lee Look had filed a petition for a writ of habeas corpus in the Supreme Court of the United States, thereby staying the execution in this State, and that a reprieve of sentence was necessary in order to save the expense and risk attendant upon transporting Lee Look back to Santa Clara County for re-sentence, in case the decision upon the habeas corpus proceeding was adverse to the applicant.

On April 26, 1905, upon an application by A. H. Jarman, attorney for said Lee Look, who represented upon oath that additional time was required to allow the prisoner to prepare an application for re-hearing in the Supreme Court of the United States, the death sentence was further reprieved to Friday, May 19, 1905.

April 26, 1906. JOHN McCLURE, convicted in Los Angeles County in March, 1905, of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to be executed at San Quentin Prison on Friday, May 4, 1906. Upon the recommendation of W. H. Beatty, Chief Justice, and Lucien Shaw, Associate Justice, of the Supreme Court, the death sentence was reprieved to Friday, June 8, 1906, to give time for an investigation of the case. Later, fuller reports upon the case were received from the Justices, and a commutation of sentence granted.

September 8, 1906. ADOLPH JULIUS WEBER, convicted in Placer County in February, 1905, of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to be executed on September 12, 1906, at Folsom Prison. The sentence was reprieved to September 27, 1906, upon sworn statements by Weber's attorneys that new evidence had been discovered, and upon a request by the Attorney-General to be granted time to make a counter-showing. Weber's application for commutation of sentence was later denied and he was executed on the day set in the order of reprieve.

RESTORATIONS TO CITIZENSHIP.

The orders of restoration to citizenship in the following cases, while they are in effect formal pardons, were issued after the terms of the prisoners had expired, and upon a showing that each had, since his discharge, borne a good reputation for sobriety and industry, and in all respects had proved himself worthy to take his place as a citizen in the community:

CHARLES BOTTORF, convicted of burglary in the second degree, and sentenced for a term of two years. Discharged October 31, 1904, upon expiration of term. Restored June 14, 1905.

HARRY COYNE, convicted of a felony in Los Angeles County in June, 1896, and sentenced for a term of five years. Discharged January 17, 1900, upon expiration of term. Restored June 14, 1905.

ANTONE BOKARIZA, convicted of assault with intent to commit murder, and sentenced for a term of seven years. Discharged December 14, 1903, upon expiration of sentence. Restored June 14, 1905.

JOSEPH HUBERT, convicted of murder in the first degree in Calaveras County in January, 1896, and sentenced to be hanged, which sentence was thereafter commuted by a previous Governor, so that he was discharged from custody in December, 1904. Upon a satisfactory showing he was restored to citizenship on June 14, 1905.

WILLIAM B. PETERSON, convicted of grand larceny in Sonoma County in September, 1899, and sentenced for a term of one year. Discharged July 6, 1900, upon expiration of sentence. Restored December 20, 1905.

A. E. ELDRIDGE, convicted of forgery in San Bernardino County in January, 1904, and sentenced for a term of two and one half years. Eldridge was released on parole and later his sentence was commuted to expire on November 14, 1905. He was restored to citizenship January 29, 1906.

R. A. SHOREY, convicted of burglary in Solano County in January, 1900, and sentenced for a term of five years. Discharged in August, 1903, upon expiration of sentence. Restored March 1, 1906.

BAXTER D. LIGHTFOOT, convicted of murder in the second degree in Yuba County in December, 1892, and sentenced for a term of fifteen years. Discharged in April, 1902, upon expiration of term. Restored March 1, 1906.

LEONARD G. WESLEY, convicted of burglary in the second degree in Kern County in May, 1904, and sentenced for a term of one year. Discharged March 6, 1905, upon expiration of sentence. Restored April 7, 1906.

FRANK L. STOCKING, convicted of burglary in the second degree in Merced County in December, 1896, and sentenced for a term of ten years. Discharged in January, 1904, upon expiration of sentence. Restored October 1, 1906.

MESSAGE

OF

GOVERNOR GEORGE C. PARDEE

TO THE

EXTRA SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE OF CALIFORNIA

JUNE 2, 1906.

Printed at State Printing Office, Sacramento, Cal., W. W. SHANNON, Superintendent.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
SACRAMENTO, June 2, 1906.

To the Senate and Assembly,

GENTLEMEN: The recent catastrophes which befell the City of San Francisco, and the cities and towns in its vicinity, by which a vast number of our people were rendered homeless and so many hundred millions of dollars' worth of property were destroyed, have, I think, justified me in calling you together in extraordinary session to consider such matters of legislative relief as the exigencies of the occasion may seem to require to remedy the public conditions that have arisen since the early morning of April 18th.

The destruction of so much property and so many public and private records has, of course, caused great confusion in all matters pertaining to public and private business. Many evidences of debt, such as mortgages and notes, were either destroyed in the great fire in San Francisco, or, being kept in the vaults and safe-deposit boxes, were, for several weeks after the fire, unavailable for use. Many of the banks, with all their money, papers, and books locked in their safes and vaults, which were buried under the fire-ruined buildings, were unable to meet their obligations, and, had demands been made upon them by any of their creditors, would have been, under a strict construction of the law, insolvent, although having in their vaults ample means to meet any call that, under even extraordinary circumstances, might have been made upon them. Many suits were also in progress in the courts, the records and papers of which were destroyed.

Under these circumstances, at the earnest and urgent request of many business men, the bankers, and the State Bank Commission, I determined to proclaim, and did proclaim, legal holidays from day to day, beginning on the 19th day of April. These holidays, I am assured by those in position to know, kept the State from suffering a financial disturbance which, added to our other misfortunes, threatened a widespread ruin. In order to relieve the situation from the possibility of a multiplicity of suits to foreclose mortgages, recover upon notes, and other matters of outlawry, I have assembled you in extraordinary session, in order that, if you so desire,

you may consider and pass to-day, as emergency matters, legislation which will extend for six months the time of outlawry of notes, mortgages, book accounts, and the like; also legislation which will permit judges to extend time in certain legal proceedings; also legislation extending the time for printing the delinquent tax list: also legislation to require insurance companies to deliver to and upon demand of the Insurance Commissioner lists of policies of insurance held by them; also legislation which will validate the acts of public officers done and performed on legal holidays proclaimed by the Governor, when such acts are otherwise valid; also legislation as recommended under No. 27 of the call. If your honorable bodies shall see fit to pass to-day, as emergency matters, these legislative acts, it will prevent great business and legal confusion, for the reason that, unless passed before the legal holidays cease, their effects will be lost.

I also desire to call your attention to the fact that the holidays rendered necessary by our calamities will have lasted but forty-one days, while after the Baltimore fire, which occasioned much less damage, holidays were proclaimed for seventy-four days.

Hardly had the fire in San Francisco ceased burning before numerous demands were made upon me to convene the Legislature in extraordinary session. It seemed to me, however, that, until the damage done had been itemized and scheduled, it would be utterly impossible to map out what legislative remedies would be necessary.

For ten days or two weeks after the fire everybody was so busy with relieving the existing distress and destitution that no calm thought was taken as to the proposed extra session. Then a committee on extra session, composed of some of the leading attorneys and businessmen of the city, together with representatives from Santa Rosa and San José, was appointed by the Mayor of San Francisco. This committee working diligently, intelligently, and faithfully, night and day, for more than three weeks, completed its work on Monday, May 28th, and transmitted to me the results of its labors in the form of a long and comprehensive report, making certain recommendations upon which, with but few changes, is based the call upon which you are to-day assembled in extraordinary session. The fact that such a committee, the members of which were in close touch with the situation, required nearly four weeks of close and unremitting labor to ascertain what legislation was necessary—this fact, I think, precludes any debate as to the necessity of postponing the convening of this extraordinary session until this date.

It was the desire of the San Francisco committee, as it was my own, to incorporate in the call for this extraordinary legislative session only those things rendered necessary or desirable by the catastrophe of April 18th and the following few days. Following this desire, the San Francisco committee declined, with one or two exceptions, to incorporate in

their report to me anything but such measures as might be called "calamity measures." And, believing that the San Francisco committee's work was well and intelligently done, I have followed, with but few changes, the recommendations of the committee as regards the matters which should be incorporated in the call for the extraordinary session.

The subjects recommended for your consideration number thirty odd. Of these, five or more are matters which, if they meet with your approval, will require the submission of constitutional amendments to the people at the general election to be held next November. All the recommendations submitted to you for consideration have been, as you will see, very carefully considered and surrounded with such safeguards as will, so far as possible, confine them entirely to so-called "calamity measures." Most, if not all, of the subjects submitted to you are self-explanatory, and the reasons for their submission to you appear upon their face, and therefore require no explanation here.

I desire, however, to call your attention to subject No. 21 of the call, which recommends legislation to provide for the protection of the City of Stockton from flood, etc. If you will remember, the Legislature of 1903 appropriated the sum of sixty thousand dollars to be used, in connection with an appropriation by the United States, to further the construction of a canal to relieve the City of Stockton from danger of flood and to keep navigable its river approaches. The rights of way for this canal have been, as provided by law, purchased by the State, and the work could now proceed were it not that the United States refuses to proceed therewith unless the title to the rights of way be vested in itself. It is found, however, on investigation, that there is no power now granted by law whereby this title may be transferred to the United States. The recommendation in the call is, therefore, made to you in order that this transfer of title may be made and the work proceed. The coming winter will bring new dangers of overflow to Stockton, and, probably, as has usually happened, the channel leading to the city will be again filled up. Therefore, the San Francisco committee, looking upon the matter as an emergency, if not a "calamity," matter, resolved, after careful consideration, to recommend it to me as worthy of submission to you for consideration in extraordinary session; and, agreeing with the committee, I have so submitted it to you.

Recommendation No. 21 also relates to a transfer of tide lands in San Diego Bay for a quarantine station, which proposition was presented to the San Francisco committee by Senator M. L. Ward; and, upon his explanation, the committee decided to recommend it to me for incorporation in the call. This I have done, it appearing that, as

in the case of the Stockton matter, it is of sufficient emergency importance to be presented to you for your consideration at this time.

It being represented to the San Francisco committee that Los Angeles required a new and ample water supply, which San Francisco's fate rendered more apparent, the committee decided, after listening to a committee from Los Angeles, to recommend to me such amendments to the law of 1903 as would permit Los Angeles and the surrounding unincorporated country, together with cities and towns in the vicinity of Los Angeles, to unite and issue bonds in a sum sufficient to provide that water supply. Therefore, the San Francisco committee recommended to me that I incorporate in the call, and I did so incorporate therein, a proposition that you amend the law of 1903 relating to water supplies for cities so that the City of Los Angeles and the municipalities surrounding it may be able to gain the water supply which they assured the committee and myself was so necessary for their future prosperity.

I desire, also, to call your attention to the intelligent and excellent service rendered by the National Guard, who, to the number of three thousand, were concentrated in and about San Francisco. Many of the State troops residing in San Francisco lost all they had in the world, and, their fathers, mothers, wives, sisters, children homeless and in danger of starvation, did their duty as loyal American citizens ever have or will. One body of the State troops was under arms and on the streets of San Francisco, aiding the civil authorities in preserving order and saving life and property, at eight o'clock on the morning of April 18th. And by noon of that day they had organized wagon trains to take food supplies from threatened stores and warehouses, thus providing for the first relief that was given to the thousands of homeless people who were seeking safety in the public parks. And all through the days of conflagration and those of deep distress which followed, the members of California's National Guard, officers and men, rescued the living, ministered to the sick and injured, fed the hungry and, giving up their own blankets and overcoats to shivering women and children, patroled their beats ignoring their own discomforts.

Officers and men, the National Guard of California did their full duty during the time that they were in active service in San Francisco and vicinity, earning by their soldierly conduct the admiration and commendation of thinking civilians and trained officers of the Regular Army of the United States there also on duty.

The expenses incurred by calling into active service the National Guard must be met by legislative appropriation, either by appropriation at this extraordinary session, the money to become available on

July 1, 1907, or by allowing the matter to lie over until the next regular session of the Legislature. My recommendation is that so much of the expenses as can be accurately ascertained at this time shall be provided for at this session, to be made available on July 1, 1907, leaving the remainder to be ascertained and provided for at the next regular legislative session.

In this regard I wish to call your attention to the fact that the banks of Sacramento, San José, Oakland, and Fresno have advanced large sums of money with which to pay the members of the National Guard. I am also informed that the banks of San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego, and other cities express a willingness to advance other sums for this purpose. The National Guardsmen, therefore, will receive their pay, or the greater part thereof, without any long wait.

The thanks of the State are due to the banks which have thus advanced the pay of the officers and men of the State troops. And this willingness of the banks to advance this money is another proof, if any were needed, that the services of the National Guard are recognized by the people of this State as of great value to the body politic.

As you, perhaps, already know, I went to Oakland on the evening of April 18th, and, finding communication with San Francisco by wire entirely cut off (a state of affairs which existed for nearly a week), took up my quarters, by invitation of Mayor Mott, in the City Hall of Oakland, and from there opened up communication, by messenger, with Mayor Schmitz, of San Francisco; and, by means of the telegraph, informed the country at large of San Francisco's desperate condition. The response was almost instantaneous, and from all parts of this State and Nation supplies, shelter, bedding, money, and messages of sympathy began to pour in. So prompt was the reply to appeals for aid that, within thirty-six hours after the beginning of the fire, steamboat and train loads of food, bedding, tents, and other supplies were beginning to arrive in the burning city, and all fear of famine was thus early removed.

Oregon, our next neighbor on the north, telegraphed me early, through Governor Chamberlain and Mayor Lane of Portland, that a full trainload of supplies would leave for San Francisco that night. They also sent us physicians and nurses, who spent ten days and more ministering to the sick and injured in the burned metropolis and its vicinity. Washington, through Governor Mead, and the Mayors of Seattle, Spokane, and other cities and towns, also wired me that the people of that State were equally prompt in responding to our cry of distress. Governor Sparks, of Nevada, and the Mayor of Reno also sent us immediate and copious help; while Governor Cutler, of Utah, and the Mayors of Salt Lake City and Ogden were equally prompt. In

fact, nearly every State and Territory in the Union, as well as the officials of foreign countries, through their Governors and Mayors, showered supplies by the trainload upon us and sent us money by telegraph, mail and express, and deluged us with messages of sympathy and condolence and inquries, which were quickly responded to, as to what were our most pressing needs.

The quick responses to our cry of distress from not only the people of our State and those of our close neighbors, but also from the other States and Territories, as well as from the governments of foreign countries, gave evidence that, even as we have often sent aid to other peoples whom great calamities had rendered destitute and helpless, so all the world looked, with great sympathy, upon stricken San Francisco and neighbor-cities and were eager to render them what help they could. Our obligations to those who so quickly and so freely sent us aid and comfort are very great indeed. Words cannot express the feelings of gratitude we feel toward them. And, should occasion require (which God forbid), it will be our pleasure to return to them in kind the aid they freely and generously tendered us.

I also desire to express my thanks for, and appreciation of, the prompt and efficient service rendered our stricken cities and their people by Maj.-Gen. Greely, U. S. A., commanding the Division of the Pacific; by Brig.-Gen. Frederick Funston, U. S. A., commanding the Department of San Francisco, and the officers and men under their commands. By permission of the President and the Secretary of War, the Federal troops were sent into the city and gave most valuable aid toward preserving order and taking care of the people who, driven from their homes by the fire, were forced to encamp in the public parks. Federal stores, tentage, rations, medical supplies, and field and post hospitals were quickly and in plentiful supply given to our people; and the trained services of the officers of the army were freely given to help us in every possible way.

Maj.-Gen. Greely being out of the State on the 18th of April, the command of the Federal forces devolved upon Brig.-Gen. Funston, who, waiving all questions as to the niceties of the law and the possibilities of a clash of National and State authorities, instantly put his forces in motion and gave the municipal and State authorities most valuable aid and assistance.

Maj.-Gen. Greely, hearing of San Francisco's great disaster, instantly turned himself toward California, and upon arriving in San Francisco on April 22d took the command of the Federal troops and continued them in the good work already begun by them. Under his skilled direction order was brought out of chaos, the sanitation of the camps was taken care of, food supplies were given out with ever-increasing system, and the civil authorities were aided in every way.

The sympathies and offers of any possible assistance were quickly sent by wire by the President of the United States and the Secretary of War. Had it not been for their prompt assistance our distress and destitution would have been much greater.

The Senate and House of Representatives of the National Congress came quickly and generously to our aid, and appropriated two and a half millions of dollars to relieve our distressed and destitute. To our Senators and Representatives in Congress we are under many and lasting obligations; and Congress is worthy of our heartfelt thanks.

To Mayor Schmitz and the corps of able citizens who so freely volunteered their services to aid him and his people much praise is due for the promptness and clear-headedness with which they performed their onerous duties.

Dr. E. T. Devine, head of the Red Cross, came as quickly to our aid as steam could carry him from the East. His services in arranging and systematizing relief work have been most valuable and are gratefully acknowledged. The work that he and his efficient corps of assistants of the Red Cross inaugurated and are still carrying on in the City of San Francisco saved many thousands of our people from still greater distress and destitution.

Other towns than San Francisco suffered greatly. Santa Rosa, San José, Redwood City, Palo Alto and other localities were visited with partial destruction. But, compared with the greater disaster, so far as regards the total destruction of property, in San Francisco, their losses have been, perhaps, overshadowed. Their needs should not, however, be forgotten.

Oakland and other cities surrounding the bay, with which communication was both easy and expeditious, received in the first few days from San Francisco many thousand refugees, to whom they opened up their homes, and of whom they have been and still are taking care.

The people of San Francisco demonstrated their wonderful self-control under the most trying conditions. Many thousands of them had lost all they had in the world and, pursued by the fire, were seeking safety for their very lives. Yet there was no wild confusion, no wringing of hands, no hysterical tears, no giving way to transports of grief and terror. And to-day, San Francisco, with half her territory covered with the ashes and débris of what were once her homes and great buildings, is not daunted by the magnitude of the disaster which fell upon her with such crushing force. Her people, sturdy, brave and determined, have already begun to retrieve their shattered fortunes. The metropolis of California will soon again regain, as she has twice before, the things the fire has swept away.

The earthquake, severe and destructive as it was, did not do, as has been so wildly heralded, much damage, in comparison with the following fire, to San Francisco and her people. But few buildings were shattered or thrown down by the shock. The fires which followed on the earthquake's heels, quickly became uncontrollable, and, because of the broken water mains, in three days and two nights of terror and distress, laid low three-quarters of San Francisco. It was the fire, and not the earthquake, that laid half of San Francisco low.

Gentlemen of the Legislature; upon you devolves the solemn and necessary duty of giving such aid and comfort to those of our people who have suffered so heavily in the great disaster as reasonably lie in your power. That that aid and comfort should be quickly given goes without saying; for the needs are great and pressing. In common with the people of the State, I wish you all success in your labors of the coming days of your session, and hope that harmony may mark all your deliberations, to the end that your labors may be quickly performed and brought to a speedy and successful end.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. C. PARDEE,

Governor of California.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

OF

GOVERNOR JAMES N. GILLETT

Before the Senate and Assembly of the State of California, in Joint Assembly, at Sacramento, Wednesday, January 9, 1907.

SACRAMENTO:
W. W. SHANNON, : : : : SUPERINTENDENT STATE PRINTING.
1907.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

OF

GOVERNOR JAMES N. GILLETT

Gentlemen of the Legislature of the State of California:

I have been much impressed by the ceremonies just closed. Through them, and in a most solemn and impressive manner, it has been announced that I have been chosen by the people of this great State to preside over its destinies for four years, to guard its interests, to conscientiously and to the best of my ability administer upon its affairs and to execute its laws.

With the great honor which the high office of Governor brings, there also come grave responsibilities, and appreciating this, I enter upon the discharge of my duties with a full realization of the difficulties which will confront me in passing upon the important questions which will arise, affecting the interests of our people. In meeting them, I trust I shall not falter in my duty, and that I may have the wisdom to decide them on the side of right.

We are pleased to notice that our State is steadily growing in wealth, population, and importance. For a number of years we have enjoyed a wonderful prosperity, which still remains with us, and our future seems exceedingly bright and hopeful. And why should it not be so, with our wonderful resources and great advantages? Our broad and fertile valleys; our mountains, rich in mineral wealth; our magnificent forests; our unsurpassed opportunities for manufacturing and commerce, and our salubrious climate, are attracting to-day the attention of the world, and many are seeking our shores for homes and to engage in business.

CONSTRUCTION OF TRANSCONTINENTAL LINES.

Because of our rapid increase in population and the possibilities of a wonderful development in the products of our soil, mines, and forests, transcontinental railways are building, or contemplating building, to our coast and connecting us by rail with the populous states of the Mississippi Valley and the Atlantic Coast.

The completion of these roads will prove a great advantage to our State; they will add to our wealth and importance; they will cheapen both freight and passenger rates to the large markets of the East; they will develop our valleys and our coast; they will bring to us a large population, and we should offer them every encouragement, so as to hasten their completion, and put no unreasonable obstacles in their way. Railroads form a most important part in the commercial and business life of a State. They operate under franchises granted by its sovereign power, and do business as do public servants. They ought not to make excessive charges or grant rebates to favored shippers or discriminate against persons or places, and for doing so the State has the right to complain. They also ought to be treated fairly and not as a common enemy, and should be protected in all their rights, and every just encouragement offered to induce them to extend their lines and to improve and increase their service.

RIVER TRANSPORTATION.

Since the prosperity of our State depends so largely upon the facilities we have for quick, cheap, and convenient transportation, it is very important that every effort should be put forth to keep our navigable streams open and free to navigation, and to improve them to the best possible advantage. This work primarily belongs to the General Government, but much can be done by our State, and should be done. We should urge upon our representatives in Congress and upon our Senators to press before the River and Harbor Committees of the House and Senate the importance of improving the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers, in accordance with some plan to be adopted by competent engineers, and whenever it is possible for the State to render aid, it should do so. We can not be too careful in protecting these streams from causes which may tend to shoal the water, create bars, or in any other manner cause obstructions to form which hinder, delay, or impede their free navigation.

These two streams are public highways, free from corporate control, open to all alike, and if safeguarded and improved will play a most important part in the future development of two of the greatest valleys in the world—not greatest in extent, but greatest in the variety and abundance of crops which, under proper irrigation, they are capable of producing.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

Our laws should be just and reasonable and should not alone protect the individual in his property and personal rights, but should equally protect all corporate interests. This is the day of organization and

consolidation. Capital and labor are both organized, and when kept within reasonable limits, and prevented from intrenching upon the rights of others, can accomplish great good, and are to be encouraged. But neither should be permitted to do those acts which are detrimental to the general welfare of all, and both should respect the right of every citizen to invest his money in any enterprise, or sell his labor in the field or factory. The right to labor, to accumulate property and to conduct business are most sacred rights, vouchsafed to all by our Constitution, and no man or corporation in the enjoyment of any of these rights should be unlawfully or wrongfully interfered with by either organized capital or organized labor. These rights of the citizen should at all times be jealously guarded by our laws and those invading them punished, and no law should be enacted which would give to organized capital or organized labor any rights superior to or infringing upon the rights enjoyed by all the people in common.

PURE FOOD BILL.

The pure food bill enacted by the last session of Congress has made it necessary that there should be some changes in our laws. This bill applies to interstate commerce only, and does not affect articles of food prepared and drugs and medicines compounded in the states and intended to be sold and used therein. The pure food bill was very much needed to stop the wholesale adulteration of foods in the United States, and to stop the preparation of medicines containing drugs that were injurious to the people who purchased the same in ignorance of what they were buying. The law provides that there shall be a printed label on each bottle or package, showing the ingredients of the medicine or compound offered for sale. The State Board of Health, in its Nineteenth Biennial Report, says:

"Most of our long list of deaths from enteric troubles are the result of impure foods, and to stop the deaths the cause must be removed."

Strong legislation is required to stop the sale of impure food and drugs in this State, not only the sale of that manufactured or prepared here, but that which is shipped in; so that the purchaser may know what he is getting. The law enacted should be along the lines of the Act passed by Congress, so as to be as much in harmony with it as possible. It should be made a high misdemeanor for any person to manufacture within this State any article of food or drug which is adulterated or misbranded, or offer the same for sale, or to offer such food or drug for sale when shipped into the State from any other State or country.

There are patent medicines and nostrums for sale to-day in this State that are injurious to health and ought not to be sold. People who buy

them are perfectly ignorant of the kind of drugs used in compounding them. The safety of the public health requires that the sale of such medicines should be suppressed, or at least that there should be plainly printed on a label to be affixed to the bottle or package, a statement giving the ingredients thereof, and the preparation when it contains morphine, opium, cocaine, heroin, chloroform, chloral hydrate or similar drugs, so that the purchaser may know what he is getting and what poison he is taking or giving to his children.

I know of no legislation more important than this, and trust that it may speedily be passed.

The Board of Health strongly recommends that such a law be enacted, and this, too, after a most careful investigation into the subject. It is to be hoped that the bill passed by Congress, together with the legislation enacted by the several states, will put an end to the evil practices of manufacturing and selling impure foods and drugs to the people of this nation.

California, because of its fruit interests and wine industries, should be the first to stand for a strong pure food law, not alone because of the protection it affords to the health of its citizens, but also because it will prove beneficial to us in a commercial sense. The branding of cottonseed oil as pure California olive oil injures our olive industry; the misbranding of our wines affects our wine producers, and the placing of labels upon inferior Eastern fruit and representing it to be California fruit is a gross injustice to those engaged in canning and preserving California fruits. Such practice is a fraud upon the community and should be stopped, and every effort should be put forth to stop it. The General Government will take active steps to do so, and it is our duty to assist when and wherever we can.

DIRECT PRIMARY LAW.

The direct primary law is being discussed somewhat, and will no doubt be taken up and considered by you during this session. There is much that can be said in favor of a direct primary law, and there are many good arguments made against it. Of course, upon these you are to pass. A few weeks ago there appeared in the San Francisco "Call" a very clear and concise statement of what was intended by this law. It is as follows: "The direct primary law contemplates the nomination of partisan candidates for political office by direct vote of the members of political parties voting under the same full protection of the law that is thrown around general elections, and by employment of the Australian ballot. The voter makes his own nomination by ballot in the same manner that he votes for the candidates of his choice after nomination."

It is urged in favor of a direct primary law that all political questions should be submitted directly to the people for their decision. and that it is just as important that the voter should say who the candidates should be as to decide which one should be elected.

The candidate for office receiving the majority of votes at a primary election has been before the people and they have had an opportunity to judge of his character, his worth, and his qualifications to fill the office he is seeking. If he is an unfit and unworthy man, that, too, will be known.

If you should decide in favor of a direct primary law, then the Constitution will have to be amended, because Section 2½ of Article II provides for a primary election for the purpose of choosing delegates to attend a convention for the purpose of nominating candidates, and the section will have to be amended so as to provide for the holding of a primary election for the purpose of electing party candidates to be voted for at a general election.

Should you deem it inadvisable to adopt the direct primary law, then I advise that our present primary law be amended so as to apply to the entire State, and also amended in other particulars which are necessary, but which need not be stated now. The primary law as it exists to-day is too cumbersome, and should be simplified.

ALASKA-YUKON-PACIFIC EXPOSITION.

Commencing on June 1, 1909, and ending on October 15, of the same year, there will be held in Seattle, Washington, an exposition known as the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition. The intent of the exposition is to exploit the marvelous resources of Alaska and to increase the oriental trade on the Pacific Ocean. This exposition will be largely attended by people living east of the Rocky Mountains, many of whom will be seeking homes or opportunities to make investments. There is no doubt the Northwest will make a splendid exhibit of its wonderful resources, and that many will be attracted thereby. We should take advantage of the opportunity which this exposition offers us, to place on exhibition a splendid display of the products of our soil, mines, and forests. For this purpose a reasonable sum should be appropriated, similar to that appropriated for the Lewis and Clark Exposition.

REVISION OF REVENUE LAWS.

The time has arrived in this State when we should consider the advisability of changing or amending our revenue laws and substituting a system which is more modern and which will meet the conditions of to-day. The present system of taxation is old and antiquated, having been in existence for nearly fifty years, and has not proven to

be elastic enough to meet or keep pace with our growth and development. To-day we are confronted with the fact that we have upon our assessment rolls but very little more personal property than we had thirty-four years ago, notwithstanding the population of the State has trebled, and there has been a corresponding increase in our wealth. Upon investigation, we learn that real property bears nearly all the burden of taxation, and the farmer, based on the value of his property and his income, pays a greater sum for taxes in proportion than the merchant, manufacturer or other man of business. All the farmer has is in plain sight, and, consequently, is assessed, while money and credits to a large extent go free. Such conditions ought not to exist, as all property should bear its just proportion of taxes. The expense of the State is largely met by a direct tax levied upon property in the different counties. We have a Board of Equalization, whose duty it is to equalize the assessments made in the several counties of the State, so that each shall pay its just share of State taxes. It is a well-known fact that in almost every instance assessments are made as low as can be so as to escape the State tax as much as possible. And while the Board by equalizing assessments endeavors to put all counties on the same basis, still with all its care inequalities are sure to exist between different classes of property, between county and county and between city and city, which can not be prevented. The result is that one county will pay more than its just proportion, and another county will pay less. A system which makes such results possible, and can not be remedied, should be abolished. It is quite evident that some change should be made in our revenue laws, but just how far that change should go, is a question. Shall we continue the present system, with some amendments, supporting the State by a direct property tax, collected from the several counties, or shall we make radical changes in our revenue laws and separate county and State by providing that the State shall be supported from sources different than those which support the city and county?

If this question were a new one, I would advise that we approach it with great care and caution, but we find that several states have adopted the dual system, and that good results have been accomplished. It is evident that some of the evils existing to-day by reason of our present revenue laws, can best be remedied by adopting a system already in use in several of the states by separating State and local taxation.

This means that the State shall collect its revenues from sources other than a direct levy on real and personal property—of individuals, leaving to the counties and cities the exclusive right to tax such property for local purposes.

This plan will save the owners of real estate nearly $4,000,000 annually paid for State taxes, and abolishes at once the necessity for equalization between the counties. The assessment will then be local in each county and city, will be made with only local matters in view, without regard to values in other localities, and without a purpose of keeping down the State tax to a minimum by an undervaluation of property.

This system is not an untried one, as it is now in vogue in several of the states, where it has proved to be successful. It is the most modern method in use and the most just.

The State, under this system, could derive its revenues, in addition to those collected from present sources, by levying a tax upon the gross earnings of railroads; street railroads; express companies; car companies; light, heat and power companies; telegraph and telephone companies; on the shares of the capital stock of banks, and upon corporate franchises.

I can not in this brief address set out in full all the reasons why there should be a separation of State and county taxes, but I respectfully call your attention to the very able and exhaustive report of the Commission on Revenue and Taxation. It is plainly demonstrated that such a separation, at least, is a vast improvement over our present system, and it is also shown that our present revenue laws are not only inadequate, but very unsatisfactory.

To bring about this separation it is necessary that the Constitution should be amended, and I advise that a resolution amending it as suggested by the Commission, be passed.

This will then refer the whole matter to the people for their consideration and the wisdom of the measure can then be fully discussed by the press. In the meantime, the Commission can continue to gather information in those states where the dual system is in use, and can also prepare amendments to our laws to meet the changed conditions if the constitutional amendment carries.

This question of revising our revenue laws seems to me to be one of great importance and I commend it to your most careful consideration, trusting that you will give it your best thought.

HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

The question of harbor improvements in this State to-day is one of considerable importance, particularly as it affects San Francisco. Our commerce, both foreign and domestic, is rapidly increasing. We are extending our trade to the Orient and in Australia, and in a few years, when the Panama canal is finished, this trade will be greatly augmented by the commerce that will spring up between this coast and the Atlantic.

Steps should be taken to put the water front of San Francisco, and also of other ports in California, in condition to accommodate the fast increasing trade and to care for the great commerce which will come to us when the canal shall have been completed. The rebuilding of San Francisco will, for a number of years, call for a vast amount of building material, consisting of lumber, steel, cement, etc., and a great portion of this, particularly lumber, will come in ships and dockage and wharf room must be provided for it. There is no reason why improvements should not be commenced at once, and pushed to completion as rapidly as possible.

These improvements should be substantial and permanent, following a carefully prepared plan, so that when completed we can boast of one of the finest ports in the world. Of course, to relieve present congested conditions, some temporary work must be done, and it should be attended to at once. The Board of State Harbor Commissioners, in their biennial report, published in 1905, speaking of the work contemplated to be done with the $2,000,000 voted by the people of the State for the purpose of completing the sea wall south from the Ferry Building to Channel street, and also for constructing new piers and docks that may be necessary, say: "The money will be used as follows: The construction of 4,400 feet of sea wall that will approximately cost $770,000, and building eleven modern cylindrical piers along the new sea wall, having a total length of 9,600 feet and a width of 120 feet, amounting to $1,105,000." This money should be used immediately and these improvements completed as soon as possible.

When this money is exhausted if we have not sufficient docks and wharves to properly accommodate the commerce, then I advise that we submit again to the people the question of voting more money for this purpose, by issuing bonds secured by the receipts of the harbor. I am sure that the people of this State are willing to vote all the money necessary to improve this great harbor in the manner it should be improved, but they have the right to expect that the money shall be prudently expended and the best results obtained, and further, that the work shall progress rapidly, and not drag along from year to year. I sincerely trust that during the next four years the Harbor Commissioners will give to these matters their closest attention, and this administration will expect them to do so. While it is true that the cost of building material and wages have increased, yet the improvements to be made are necessary, and a rapidly growing and pressing commerce demands them; therefore, it is not good business policy to delay the work. With the limited wharves now existing, it is important that they should be used to the best advantage to accommodate all. Some care should be taken to see that freight is taken away in a reasonable time, and where it is not, a penalty should attach. Within the last few months the

merchants and shippers of San Francisco have given considerable prominence to the conditions existing along the water front of that city, and have made many suggestions for their betterment. The State will soon be called upon to expend a large sum of money in extending the sea wall and in constructing docks and wharves to accommodate the rapidly increasing commerce coming to that port. Before this work commences, and while the Legislature is in session, I am of the opinion that some good would come from an investigation into the several harbors of the State under State control, and I would therefore recommend that a joint committee of the Senate and Assembly be appointed to make inquiries into the prevailing conditions at these several harbors, and also to ascertain pilot charges and other expenses attached to shipping; the amount of pilot fees collected and the rebates, if any, given, and to whom; the average expenses of vessels engaged in foreign trade in arriving and departing from the port of San Francisco; whether any shippers are favored over others; whether any of the wharves are being used for business other than receiving and discharging freight to the exclusion of others; what repairs and improvements are necessary, and such other matters affecting the public interests as may suggest themselves to the committee, and to make a full report thereof to the Assembly and Senate at its earliest convenience, so that proper legislation may be passed, if found necessary.

INSURANCE LAWS.

The effect that the recent conflagration in San Francisco has had upon insurance companies, the efforts made by some to evade the payment of their liabilities on technical grounds, and the loss, delay, and inconvenience suffered by the insured, have demonstrated that there should be some amendments made to our insurance laws affording a better protection to our citizens and making it more difficult for a foreign company to evade its just obligations. However, in making such amendments, we should act with calm deliberation, proceed cautiously and be only actuated by a desire to enact such laws as will amply protect the insured in his contract, which must be fair and just, and afford protection to the company as well. Insurance is a legitimate business and a very important one, and should be so considered. In legislating, care should be taken not to enact laws containing provisions that will be so onerous to the companies that they will be forced to withdraw from the State, or that will entail upon our people more expensive insurance than they pay to-day.

In matters of legislation affecting the insurance business, we have not progressed as rapidly as some of our sister states, notably New York and Massachusetts. Both of these states have given the question

of insurance considerable study, and have a very good code of insurance laws which have proven quite successful.

We may with profit examine the laws of these two states, and adopt such as we may deem proper, or at any rate they can furnish us a safe guide in drafting those laws which we may consider to be necessary for the protection of this State under the conditions existing here. There should be a standard form of policy, providing against the loss by fire, explosion, collapse or earthquake. Under such a policy there would be no doubt as to the obligations of the insurer, no doubt as to the legal meaning and effect of the provisions of the policy, and no opportunity to insert clauses not noticed or misunderstood by the insured. The contract of insurance should be made clear and certain as to its terms, and this is of the utmost importance.

There should also be enacted a deposit law under which companies of foreign countries will not be permitted to do business in this State unless they have on deposit in this or some other state a minimum sum, and in addition thereto the full reserves required of domestic companies, as to all policies issued upon property situated in the United States where a reserve is required. This is the law in many of the states, and had it been the law in this State the Transatlantic and other companies which have retired to Germany without paying their losses, would not have escaped so easily, because their assets in this country might have been sufficient to have covered part of their losses, at least.

All insurance companies should be required to furnish to the insured, upon demand, the necessary blanks to make out his proof of loss, this demand to be made upon either the local or general agent representing the company in this State, and if none, then upon the Insurance Commissioner. The demand should be made within a stated time and the proof of loss submitted within a fixed period after the blanks have been furnished.

You will no doubt have many proposed changes in the law presented to you for your consideration. I know you will proceed carefully and thoughtfully in what you do, and I trust that when your labors are finished you will present a code of insurance laws equal to those existing anywhere, and which will be conservative, fair and just to all concerned. This question is a most important one, and very intricate in its details. It opens up a subject that the average person is not familiar with, and one that requires study to understand. But after all it resolves itself into what constitutes a fair agreement between the insurer and insured, and what is necessary to protect the interests of the contracting parties. When this has been solved, your work will have been finished.

There will be many important measures pending before you during this session, which I have not referred to and which will require your close attention. The most important will be in providing money to carry on the business of the State during the next two years.

Our expenses appear to be increasing out of proportion to our increase in population and wealth. We have many commissions to support, some of which seem to me to be needless. There is also a steady increase in the expenses of our various State institutions, caused by the growing number of inmates and the construction of quarters to receive them. There is no denying the fact that California is one of the most expensive states in the Union to care for, and while our attention for years has been called to the fact, we still continue along in the old way. Our burdens have been placed upon us and we are bearing them, and in all probability will continue to do so. But those burdens should be made no greater. Every effort should be made to prevent any unnecessary expenditure of money being made. When any matter comes before you asking for an appropriation, meet it with the question, "Is it necessary?" and make the parties advocating the measure show you the necessity before you grant it. We all feel a pride in our State institutions, and want to see them properly managed and cared for, and our people are willing to provide the necessary money to do this, but we don't want any extravagances. Some repairs to our public buildings will have to be made and some new ones constructed to replace those destroyed by the earthquake, but before money is appropriated for either, the character and extent of the repairs should be carefully considered, and the class and expense of new buildings thoroughly investigated, particularly the buildings to be constructed at the Agnews Asylum. The care of the insane is a big problem in our State. The percentage is greater here than in almost any other state, while the number of our asylums is steadily increasing. The expense of maintaining them is great already, and every effort should be made to curtail it where possible, without doing any injury to or hindering the great work we are doing. This much the people of the State have the right to expect of us, and here our duty ends.

It is for the best interests of all that the Legislative and Executive departments should work in harmony. I sincerely trust that we may have the confidence of each other, and that upon all questions affecting the public welfare we may freely consult and exchange our views. A public office is a public trust, and a public trust is the highest trust known. Those vested with governmental power can by their acts destroy their State, or they can make it a strong, powerful, and influential nation. A State's administration is what its public officials make it. If it is an honest and a just one, it will have the support of all the people. If it is not, it will meet with their condemnation. The people

expect of us an economic administration, that only just laws shall be passed, and that the needs of the State shall be judiciously provided for.

Ours is a large State and a grand one. It is an empire within itself. It rests here upon the Pacific Ocean in regal splendor—a queen among the states of the nation. To-day it is inviting the best of our country to settle here and abide with us. It welcomes capital to invest in our mines, in our forests, in our valleys, and in our cities. It looks forward to a future full of hope and blest with all that makes a people great, contented and prosperous. We must be known as a progressive State, one where law and order are preserved, where capital is protected, and where labor of the highest and best type is free to follow its own calling; a State dedicated to education and all that is noblest in life.

Such a State is ours, and such a State, with all its great responsibilities, with all that is dear to the hearts of its subjects, with its present and its future hopes, has been placed in our hands as a sacred trust to guard and to protect, and God giving us strength and wisdom, we will do so.

JAMES N. GILLETT,
Governor of the State of California.

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REPORT

OF THE

STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS

TO THE

THIRTY-SEVENTH SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE OF CALIFORNIA,

1907.

STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS:

GEORGE C. PARDEE, - - - - - - - - - - Governor.
CHAS. F. CURRY, - - - - - - - - - - - Secretary of State.
U. S. WEBB, - - - - - - - - - - - - - Attorney-General.

A. J. PILLSBURY, Secretary and Ex-Officio Member.

SACRAMENTO:
W. W. SHANNON, : : : : SUPERINTENDENT STATE PRINTING.
1907.

REPORT OF STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

OFFICE STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS,
SACRAMENTO, CAL., December 8, 1906.

To the Senate and Assembly of the State of California:

We have the honor to herewith submit a report of the transactions of the State Board of Examiners since December 2, 1904.

During this period 14,193 claims have been presented, aggregating	$15,672,987 76
Total amount allowed	13,332,711 02
Rejected	1,860,881 72
Deducted for errors	32,468 36
Withdrawn and withheld from action	446,926 66

STATEMENT BY FISCAL YEARS.

For the Fifty-sixth Fiscal Year, ending June 30, 1905.

Total claims presented, 6,725, aggregating	$8,041,462 14
Allowed	6,709,690 78
Withdrawn, deducted, and rejected	1,331,771 36

For the Fifty-seventh Fiscal Year, ending June 30, 1906.

Total claims presented, 6,978, aggregating	$7,202,035 92
Allowed	6,150,771 42
Withdrawn, deducted, and rejected	1,051,264 50

WHERE NO APPROPRIATION IS AVAILABLE.

Claim of C. W. R. Koke.

From October 20, 1905, to February 6, 1906, Mr. Koke performed the duties of guardian for Marshall monument without having been appointed officially to that position. Under these conditions his services could not be paid for from the appropriation available for the salary of guardian, and the money representing this period of service has lapsed into the State Treasury. We recommend that an appropriation of $173.30, which is the amount lapsing into the treasury, be made to pay Mr. Koke for his services.

Claim of Frank Higgins.

Mr. Higgins acted as special counsel for the State in the extradition of George D. Collins from British Columbia, his service covering the period from July 10 to October 21, 1905. His claim for fee, including attorneys' fees for assistants, was presented to this Board for $12,500. After due deliberation of all the facts and figures presented, it was the unanimous decision of this Board that Mr. Higgins was justly entitled to the sum of $9,500. We recommend that an appropriation be made for the last named amount.

Office Rent and Expenses.

Consequent to the general repair work on the Capitol building, many of the offices and departments have been forced to seek outside quarters temporarily. This has occasioned, and for some time in the future will occasion, considerable expense for rental, besides the expense of moving. Some of these expenses it has been possible for this Board to audit against existing appropriations. Those which are still outstanding, so far as this office knows through statements presented, are summarized as follows:

State Board of Health, rental October 27, 1906, to January 1, 1907	$78 75
Department of Highways, rental May 15, 1906, to January 1, 1907	225 00
Superintendent of Public Instruction, rental May 1, 1906, to January 1, 1907	600 00
State Library, expenses and rental to January 1, 1907	2,282 59
Supreme Court, expenses and rental May 1, 1906, to January 1, 1907	1,188 18

We recommend that an appropriation be made to cover these items and that provision be made for future expenses for such period as they may reasonably be deemed necessary.

State Dairy Bureau.

This department lost its property and supplies in the San Francisco fire, but no appropriation was made for its relief at the special session, from the fact that there was a possibility that its regular appropriations might be sufficient to cover the loss, which was, at that time, not fully determined. The regular appropriations were, however, found inadequate, and relief was granted by this Board in allowing the Bureau to exceed the one twenty-fourth part of its funds each month until necessary supplies and office fixtures were procured. While no deficiency in the total appropriation has yet existed, there will be one before the end of the year. The extra drain has amounted to $1,135.60, according to itemized statement submitted to this Board. We recommend that an appropriation for the relief of the Dairy Bureau be made to that amount.

DEFICIENCIES.

Under the provisions of the Act approved March 23, 1893 (Statutes 1893, page 285), and Section 5 of the General Appropriation Act of 1905, this Board has given consent to the following deficiencies and has approved claims against the same as shown in the following tables. We recommend that appropriations be made by the present Legislature for payment of same.

	Amount Permitted.	Claims Presented.
EEL RIVER JETTY WORK, Stats. 1905, page 799	$600 00	----------
CHARLES KEANE, STATE VETERINARIAN—		
Contingent expenses fifty-sixth and fifty-seventh fiscal years	$500 00	$443 72
ARRESTING CRIMINALS WITHOUT THE STATE—		
Fifty-sixth fiscal year—		
S. V. Bunner	$39 10	
R. J. Whitaker	129 25	
E. J. Wren	256 25	
T. M. Brown	130 90	
Edward O'Dea	283 35	
Geo. F. Mulchaey	236 60	
Thos. Duke	278 70	
D. A. Dunlap	54 90	
		1,409 05
Fifty-seventh fiscal year—		
Frank Higgins	$437 72	
R. J. Whitaker	318 80	
Thos. L. Ryan	221 73	
E. L. Gibson	393 00	
August Vollmer, Assignee	211 68	
Frank H. Ross, Jr.	137 50	
W. H. Auble	398 25	
E. G. McMartin	124 40	
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.	48 20	
		2,291 28
TRANSPORTATION OF PRISONERS—		
Fifty-sixth fiscal year—		
W. A. White	$544 08	
J. D. Collins	33 55	
G. H. Crawford	97 80	
P. J. Curtis	328 60	
W. W. Collins	43 35	
J. W. Kelly	63 90	
W. J. Nesbitt	32 05	
J. W. Boyd	46 40	
David Reese	7 10	
T. K. Norman	40 10	
J. C. Ralphs	242 90	
W. F. Sibley	18 20	
J. H. Mansfield	105 08	
D. A. Dunlap	28 70	
P. J. Curtis	200 15	
		1,831 96
Carried forward		$5,976 01

	Amount Permitted.	Claims Presented.
Brought forward		$5,976 01
TRANSPORTATION OF PRISONERS—		
Fifty-seventh fiscal year—		
J. D. Collins	$98 75	
G. C. Graves	50 20	
P. M. Coburn	73 60	
C. A. Collins	126 90	
W. A. White	168 55	
W. W. Collins	36 50	
David Reese	36 75	
Geo. H. Crawford	124 75	
E. E. Kirkwood	201 00	
J. C. Ralphs	250 25	
Frank P. Grace	30 75	
J. H. Mansfield	62 23	
		1,260 23
TRANSPORTATION OF INSANE—		
Fifty-sixth fiscal year.		
W. A. White	$362 02	
J. D. Collins	74 40	
P. J. Curtis	2,228 80	
W. V. Buckner	39 70	
W. J. Nesbitt	14 50	
C. B. Howard	92 05	
R. B. Purvis	9 20	
J. W. Boyd	79 60	
F. Barnett	94 30	
T. K. Norman	17 75	
J. C. Ralphs	27 50	
W. F. Sibley	6 00	
J. H. Mansfield	25 50	
D. A. Dunlap	33 00	
F. P. Grace	28 75	
		3,133 07
Fifty-seventh fiscal year—		
J. D. Collins	$108 67	
C. A. Collins	124 05	
W. A. White	124 45	
W. W. Collins	28 05	
David Reese	102 20	
Thos. F. O'Neil	916 35	
D. A. Dunlap	36 65	
Frank H. Ross, Jr.	12 00	
J. C. Ralphs	48 50	
J. H. Mansfield	21 00	
		1,521 92
Total		$11,891 23

In providing appropriations for the expenses in arresting criminals without the State and for the transportation of insane and prisoners to State institutions, it has been the usual custom to make close estimates, with the result that there are always deficiencies incurred. We are pleased to state, however, that the necessary deficiencies have fallen this year below any previous year. It is to be regretted that any defi-

ciency should occur, rendering it necessary that the sheriffs of the different counties and the State agents should be compelled to wait a year or more for money advanced by them. So long as the present system of transporting prisoners and insane exists, more liberal appropriations will be necessary to cover the expense to the State. If this transportation were placed in the hands of the prisons and hospitals, the cost could be reduced to nearly one half the amount now necessary.

We recommend that $145,000 be appropriated for the transportation of insane and prisoners for the fifty-ninth and sixtieth fiscal years.

We recommend that $10,000 be appropriated for the expenses in arresting criminals without the State for the fifty-ninth and sixtieth fiscal years.

REJECTED CLAIMS FOR INDIGENT AID.

In 1883 (Statutes 1883, page 380) the Legislature provided for State aid to the several counties for the support of aged persons in indigent circumstances. Because of the enormous drain upon the State brought about by over-liberal and indiscriminate aid, the Legislature repealed this act in 1895 (Statutes 1895, page 23), and substituted nothing in its stead, thus entirely relieving the State government of the unjust burden.

Within the last two years, however, several of the counties, through special attorneys, have presented claims for indigent aid, based upon the fact that the State has appropriated, from time to time, certain moneys for the relief of ex-army nurses and indigent widows, wives, and mothers, and dependent daughters and sisters of Union veterans at the Woman's Relief Corps Home at Evergreen, Santa Clara County, which, the counties contend, places in operation the provisions of Section 22, Article IV of the Constitution of the State of California.

These claims came up for final disposition by this Board on March 1, 1906, after evidence and briefs had been submitted by and personal hearings granted to the different attorneys acting for the counties. It was the determination of the Board of Examiners, under advice of the Attorney-General, that the claims presented were contrary to the law and custom established by the Legislature, and that all the acts of the Legislature touching upon the matter were to the effect that the State should not assume a liability of this character.

The Board of Examiners by unanimous vote decided that the aforesaid claims should be rejected and disallowed, because they are not just or legal claims against the State.

At the request of the attorneys, action was withheld upon all but one claim, in order that but one action need be filed to have the claims of the counties brought to suit.

Since this action was taken by this Board, the County of Santa Clara commenced its suit against the State upon one of these claims, for

the sum of $24,449.89, in the Superior Court of the County of Santa Clara. To the complaint therein the State interposed a demurrer, which raised the question of the legality of the claim. The briefs of the parties have been filed, and it is now submitted to the court for decision. This suit, we anticipate, will determine the question of the legality of these claims.

We transmit these facts and our records to your honorable bodies with the recommendation that no appropriation be made for these claims.

The following is a statement of the claims presented to date by several counties for support of aged persons in indigent circumstances:

County.	Period.	Year.	Amount.
Alameda	1 year	1900	$29,221 58
Alameda	6 months—June 30	1901	14,618 73
Alameda	6 months—Dec. 31	1901	16,186 62
Alameda	6 months—June 30	1902	17,628 29
Alameda	6 months—Dec. 31	1902	16,689 85
Alameda (rejected)	6 months—June 30	1903	17,852 86
Alameda	6 months—Dec. 31	1903	19,002 01
Alameda	6 months—June 30	1904	20,887 75
Alameda	6 months—Dec. 31	1904	20,954 38
El Dorado	2 years	1903-4-5	15,123 84
Los Angeles	1 year	1901	27,784 73
Mariposa	2 years	1903-4-5	8,502 07
Monterey	2 years	1903-4-5	10,527 57
Napa	1 year	1901	6,312 64
Napa	1 year	1902	5,949 22
Napa	1 year	1903	5,783 32
Placer	1½ years	1903-4	6,082 98
Sacramento	6 months—June 30	1901	8,549 56
San Joaquin	6 months—June 30	1903	8,308 03
San Luis Obispo	6 months—Dec. 31	1905	2,288 64
San Luis Obispo	2 years	1903-4-5	8,171 75
San Luis Obispo	6 months—June 30	1906	2,699 48
Santa Clara	1 year	1902	22,957 61
Santa Clara	1 year	1903	24,449 89
Santa Clara	1 year	1904	18,377 72
Santa Clara Hospital	1 year	1904	6,644 61
Solano	1 year	1903	11,902 82
Sonoma	1 year	1901	6,684 49
Sonoma	1 year	1903	7,350 50
Ventura	2 years	1903-4-5	3,705 38
Total			$391,198 92

BONDS FOR BENEFIT OF SCHOOL FUND.

In our last report we submitted a statement of bond purchases to the amount of $1,350,500. During the last two years bonds to the amount of $562,000 have been purchased by this Board for the benefit of the School Fund. In addition to this the Legislature, at the special session in June, 1906, provided for the investment of $500,000 of the School Land Fund in State property at San Francisco, with an income rate to the School Fund of four per cent. This left but a small balance in the State School Land Fund.

The following table shows the bonds purchased by this Board in the last two years:

Name and Kind.	Date of Purchase.	Period Years.	Amount.	Rate per Cent.	Premium and Accrued Interest.	Net per Cent.
Mountain View—Waterworks	Nov. 10, 1904	40	$28,000	4½	$31 50	4½
Yreka—Waterworks	Dec. 27, 1904	31	5,000	5	435 15	4½
San Francisco—School	Mar. 20, 1905	4	269,400	3½	2,095 35	3½
Sacramento—Levee and Sewer	April 21, 1905	33	165,000	4	2,116 65	4
Bishop—Municipal Improvement	May 2, 1905	40	39,600	6	6,106 32	5
Healdsburg—School District	Nov. 14, 1905	20	35,000	4	408 25	4
Oakdale—Union High School	June 19, 1906	20	20,000	5	1,238 90	4.60
Total par value			$562,000			
Total premium					$6,620 32	
Total accrued interest					5,811 80	
Average net per cent for two years ending December 8, 1906						3.88
Average net per cent for two years ending December 2, 1904						4.07
Average net per cent for four years						4.01

ADMINISTRATION OF THE DEPENDENT CHILDREN'S FUND.

This office has administered the Dependent Children's Fund of California as carefully as the means placed at its disposal would allow, and the showing as compared with other years is certainly not bad, as will be seen by the following summary.

Going back for eight fiscal years, ending June 30, 1906, the following numbers of children have been maintained, in part by State aid, in the several orphanages of California:

Year.	No. Children.	Amount Paid.
Fiftieth	5,646	$362,839 64
Fifty-first	5,492	355,497 40
Fifty-second	5,694	365,824 13
Fifty-third	5,607	367,562 12
Fifty-fourth	5,907	375,857 00
Fifty-fifth	5,633	353,756 93
Fifty-sixth	5,283	337,459 07
Fifty-seventh	5,277	337,955 22

During the same period the sums set forth below have been paid in aid of dependent children through the Boards of Supervisors of the several counties:

Year.	No. Children.	Amount Paid.
Fiftieth	2,419	$93,638 53
Fifty-first	2,311	87,070 53
Fifty-second	2,438	98,338 22
Fifty-third	2,508	109,342 58
Fifty-fourth	2,539	114,442 00
Fifty-fifth	2,295	98,817 69
Fifty-sixth	2,156	102,668 25
Fifty-seventh	2,062	103,338 68

The total sum paid to orphanages during this eight-year period was $2,856,751.51.

The sum total paid through County Boards of Supervisors was $807,656.52.

The total sum paid was $3,664,408.03.

We give herewith tables showing the expenditures by counties and institutions for the last two fiscal years:

Aid Granted Counties for Dependent Children from July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1906. Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh Fiscal Years.

County.	No. of Orphans, Half Orphans and Abandoned Children.	Amount Allowed.
Alameda	422	$6,429 92
Alpine	No claims	--------
Amador	113	3,284 66
Butte	279	7,819 58
Calaveras	36	926 75
Colusa	55	1,331 92
Contra Costa	268	5,924 39
Del Norte	No claims	--------
El Dorado	33	703 75
Fresno	478	12,472 80
Glenn	No claims	--------
Humboldt	390	9,894 25
Inyo	No claims	--------
Kern	149	2,750 00
Kings	8	284 59
Lake	33	957 44
Lassen	66	2,113 89
Los Angeles	650	9,773 83
Madera	No claims	--------
Marin	No claims	--------
Mariposa	83	2,436 62
Mendocino	248	6,211 40
Merced	53	1,570 00
Modoc	125	4,552 01
Mono	No claims	--------
Monterey	196	4,790 00
Napa	34	438 75
Nevada	451	11,862 39
Orange	124	3,535 45
Placer	279	7,334 51
Plumas	138	3,198 00
Riverside	56	1,725 00
Sacramento	670	20,722 00
San Benito	28	786 00
San Bernardino	313	7,834 99
San Diego	No claims	----
San Francisco	No claims	--------
San Joaquin	310	8,378 45
San Luis Obispo	139	2,228 10
San Mateo	25	486 87
Santa Barbara	135	2,355 61
Santa Clara	503	7,724 75
Santa Cruz	141	3,526 35
Shasta	196	6,752 80
Sierra	113	4,187 96
Siskiyou	No claims	--------
Solano	No claims	--------
Sonoma	242	3,988 22
Stanislaus	89	2,493 19
Sutter	119	3,505 94
Tehama	No claims	--------
Trinity	84	2,762 80
Tulare	166	3,535 80
Tuolumne	25	821 22
Ventura	42	859 00
Yolo	74	1,822 65
Yuba	254	8,912 33
Totals	8,435	$206,006 93

Aid Granted Orphan Asylums from July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1906.

Name.	Location.	Number Orphans, Half Orphans, Etc.	Amount Allowed.
Albertinium	Ukiah	159	$5,752 64
Armitage	San Mateo	595	20,322 43
Bertha Juilly Home	San Francisco	174	6,302 57
Boys and Girls' Aid Society	Los Angeles	425	12,184 67
Beulah	Fruitvale	207	6,192 81
Boys and Girls' Aid Society	San Francisco	84	2,059 41
Fred Finch	Dimond	661	19,433 12
Florence Crittenden Home	San Francisco	162	3,180 58
Florence Home	Los Angeles	270	8,293 97
Fresno County Asylum	Fresno	87	2,591 81
Golden Gate	Beulah	215	5,408 94
Grass Valley	Grass Valley	662	23,561 64
Good Templars' Home	Vallejo	826	27,634 22
Home of Guardian Angel	Los Angeles	518	16,461 24
Home of Benevolence	San José	334	10,925 61
I. O. O. F.	Gilroy	148	5,350 87
Josephinium	Mission San José	335	12,433 84
Los Angeles Orphans' Home	Los Angeles	586	17,015 61
Los Angeles Orphan Asylum	Los Angeles	1,178	36,254 79
Ladies' Protection and Relief Society of San Francisco	San Francisco	594	17,874 19
Ladies' Protection and Relief Society of Oakland	Oakland	329	11,075 02
Maria Kip	San Francisco	376	12,328 69
McKinley Orphanage	San Francisco	346	11,348 62
McKinley Industrial Home	Avery	229	6,556 73
Pasadena Children's Training Society	South Pasadena	102	3,188 74
Pajaro Valley Roman Catholic	Watsonville	929	27,402 76
Pacific Hebrew	San Francisco	602	20,533 72
Roman Catholic	San Francisco	1,231	45,090 74
St. John's	San Juan	260	8,228 07
St. Catherine's	Anaheim	637	19,592 93
St. Vincent's	Santa Barbara	323	10,835 57
St. Catherine's	San Bernardino	178	5,159 64
St. Joseph's Infant Orphan Asylum	San Francisco	1,518	47,708 83
St. Vincent's	San Rafael	1,977	64,294 13
St. Francis Girls' Directory	San Francisco	776	23,155 56
Sacramento Foundling	Sacramento	340	11,092 12
Sacramento Protestant	Sacramento	361	10,815 43
San Francisco Nursery for Homeless Children	San Francisco	235	6,957 77
San Francisco Protestant	San Francisco	764	26,264 32
San Francisco Children's Orphanage	San Francisco	125	4,433 26
San Diego Children's Home	San Diego	108	2,484 13
San Francisco Presbyterian Orphanage and Farm	San Anselmo	354	11,899 36
San Francisco Lying-in Home	San Francisco	344	8,764 36
Santa Cruz Orphanage	Santa Cruz	245	7,133 99
West Oakland Home	Oakland	328	10,484 54
Total		21,237	$676,063 99
Aid granted counties		8,435	206,006 93
Grand total		29,672	$882,070 92

CO-OPERATIVE WORK—STATE AND GOVERNMENT.

For nearly four years the Government has been coöperating with the State in the studies of topography, hydrography, forestry, and use of water in irrigation. The last Legislature added to this the study of the economic quality and purity of the waters of the State.

Those in local charge of the California work have been as follows: R. B. Marshall, Topographic; W. B. Clapp and W. C. Mendenhall, Hydrographic; Samuel Fortier, Water and Irrigation; A. W. Cooper, Forestry; F. M. Eaton, Hydro-Economic.

Briefly stated, the needs of the State along these lines for the coming two years, based on the popular demand, would contemplate the following:

In the topographic, a continuation of the survey of the great central valleys, together with surveys in certain of the Sierra regions, which are the groundwork upon which is based the general scheme of electric power problems, irrigation, and forest and stream conservation.

In the hydrographic, the further measurement and study of both the surface and underground waters, looking toward their availability, utilization, and development.

In the use of water in irrigation, a detailed study of the cost and method of drainage, preparing lands, organizing communities, etc.; the loss by improper methods, seepage and evaporation, and kindred subjects as directly applied to different localities.

In the hydro-economic, a more general study of the quality and purity of the streams and waters of the State than was permissible under the limited appropriation made by the last Legislature.

In the forestry, no more money is wanted for coöperation. The work has been brought to a point where with adequate provision it can better and more properly be carried on by the State Board of Forestry.

The importance of this work can not be overestimated. Only through coöperation can California hope to make this work uniform and obtain quickly the best results. Through the fact that State money was appropriated California received full allotment this year, whereas other states and localities not making appropriations were cut down to a mere existence basis. The stoppage or uneven continuation of such work as this seriously depletes its value. The increasing demand for results and information along these different lines of investigation attests to the usefulness and necessity of such a policy.

As a matter of information for your honorable bodies, estimates have been made for a continuation of this coöperative work in California. These figures are fixed on a basis of the most advantageous working capacity which will bring the maximum results at a minimum expenditure. We recommend it as being for the best interests of the State that the following appropriations be made for the fifty-ninth and sixtieth fiscal years:

Topographic	$40,000 00
Hydrographic	25,000 00
Use of water in irrigation	20,000 00
Hydro-economic	4,000 00

We wish to report that cordial relations have at all times existed between this Board and the several bureaus and officials of the United States Government, and that the latter have fulfilled the conditions of the several contracts which were entered into.

Through the courtesy of the heads of different departments and those in charge of the local work, we give herewith comprehensive summaries of the work completed and in progress.

TOPOGRAPHIC BRANCH.

By R. B. Marshall,
Geographer in Charge of California Work.

I have the honor to make the following detailed report of operations in California, for the Topographic Branch, under the coöperative agreements of July 1, 1904, July 1, 1905, and July 1, 1906, for fiscal years ending June 30, 1907:

The detailed topographic survey was continued south on the west side of the Sacramento Valley, beginning where the work was stopped at the end of the coöperative year 1903–04, about on a line east and west to Orland, and has now reached the vicinity of Suisun Bay. By the end of the fiscal year 1906 (June 30, 1907), all of the west side of the Sacramento Valley between Iron Cañon, just north of Red Bluff, and Suisun Bay, will have been completed, showing all of the area under the 300-foot contour running along the edge of the hills west of the Sacramento River, which contour was accepted for limits of irrigable lands under the proposed dam of Iron Cañon, 300 feet above sea level.

The area has been published, as have the other coöperative surveys in the Sacramento Valley, by photolithography on the field scale of 1:31680, or two inches to one mile, with 5-foot contour intervals, each sheet covering an area of about 150 square miles; and engraved in standard quadrangles of about 240 square miles on a scale of 1:62500 with 10-foot contours, as far south as Colusa. The remainder will be similarly published as soon as practicable after the field work is completed.

The photolithographs are published primarily for use of engineers, and are believed to present all the information necessary in planning in detail for any form of irrigation, railroad development, or construction of county roads, maps, etc.

The horizontal control was determined by triangulation and the vertical control by level lines, all in closed circuits. The maps are surveyed by the planetable stadia method, using alidade levels for all points obtained in determining the positions of the contours. These positions average about one hundred to the square mile and are preserved on

tracing linen sheets, which can be reproduced by transparent negative sheets which will fit over the photolithograph, for the use of engineers. All public land lines, houses, roads, railroads, watercourses, etc., are shown.

A detailed tracing is made, showing the land classification as to quality of soil as it appears to the engineer on the surface, the kind of crops produced at the time of the survey; also, a careful line is traced showing the edge of the overflow.

The Orland Water Users' Association, which is well under way as one of the first units of reclamation of the Sacramento Valley, has received valuable benefits in using the coöperation maps when having its lands classified by the National Agricultural Department, and they are fortunate in having the maps ready to begin the irrigation system as soon as the funds are allotted for the project.

PIERS.

In conjunction with this topographic work, a chain of concrete piers is planned and being built along both sides of the Sacramento River from Collinsville and Antioch to Tehama. These piers are solid concrete, 4½ feet high, 2 feet square with T-base 3 feet square, 1 foot thick 2 feet below the surface, sloping to 1 foot square at top, in which is set an aluminum tablet stamped with the elevation to the nearest foot. The piers are set 300 feet back from the water's edge, 6 miles apart, making 3 miles between each pier diagonally across the river.

These piers will be located by triangulation and the most precise level line possible will connect and determine the mean sea elevation of each pier. This pier scheme was heartily indorsed by the Dabney Commission, the Commissioner of Public Works, the State Engineer, and by members of the U. S. Reclamation Service.

River gauges at convenient places may be established and tied to these piers, which will insure a permanent uniform datum and furnish a positive source of information for all time in the study of the river control problems, as suggested by the different river and débris commissions of the State.

IN THE SIERRA.

The Chittenden report on the Yosemite boundary lines recommended a detailed survey of the Yosemite Valley, and, as the State at that time owned the valley, a map has been made—in coöperation—showing that most wonderful wonderland. It is believed that when this map is engraved it will be eagerly sought not only by Californians, but by the traveling public, and it will surely be a potent advertisement of one of California's chief attractions.

Owing to the great demand for maps of the forests of California, bearing upon the irrigation and electric power problems (particularly

regarding the storage of the water and the protection of the forests to preserve the steady flow of the streams), the Kernville sheet, in the southern end of the Sierra Forest Reserve, was begun last July and will be completed during this fiscal year. This area is not only of importance to the San Joaquin Valley for irrigation around Bakersfield, but contains some of the large electrical power schemes which carry power to Los Angeles.

Topographical contour maps passed the experimental stage many years ago; they are no longer considered only a guide to travelers. Nearly all large schemes now demand first a contour map; railroad projects, mining, townsites, and irrigation schemes all use contour maps, and the U. S. Reclamation Service begins all of its projects by first making a topographic map.

The Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys present the most ideal conditions for the construction of detail contour maps, and when they are completed California's great empire valley may be shown to the Eastern people in such a manner that it is impossible to estimate the stimulus it will create in attracting the Easterner who is looking for the ideal place to make his home. On these maps may be shown soil surveys and to what they are best adapted, which will solve many questions now daily answered by the promotion committees.

The following results were obtained between the early spring of 1904 and January 1, 1907:

Counties.	Quadrangles.	Scale.	Area.	Spirit Levels.	
				Miles.	Bench Marks.
Glenn	Willows	1:31680	230	365	87
Glenn, Colusa	Maxwell	1:31680	231		
Colusa, Sutter	Colusa	1:31680	232		
Colusa, Sutter	Grimes	1:31680	82		
Colusa, Yolo	Rumsey	1:31680	27		
Colusa, Yolo, Sutter	Dunnigan	1:31680	232		
Yolo	Capay	1:31680	26		
Yolo	Woodland	1:31680	233		
Yolo, Sutter	Knights Landing	1:31680	52	10	3
Sacramento, Yolo	Davisville	1:31680	233	46	9
Yolo, Solano	Elmira	1:31680	234	78	6
Yolo, Solano, Sacramento	Clarksburg	1:31680	234	46	12
*Solano, Contra Costa	Montezuma	1:31680	235	11	2
*Solano, Contra Costa, San Joaquin	Rio Vista	1:31680	235	11	3
Solano	Napa	1:31680	29		
Solano	Karquinez	1:31680	25	15	3
Mariposa	Yosemite Special	1:24000	70		
Kern, Tulare, Inyo	Kernville	1:96000	969	37	10
Kern, Inyo, San Bernardino	Freeman			8	2
Totals			3,609	627	137

*Will be obtained by June 30, 1907.

In addition to the above, 86 trigonometric locations were determined, and 63 miles of primary traverse run.

The State will have expended in the past four years $50,000; the U. S. Geological Survey, $50,000; a total of $100,000, fully ninety per cent of which has been paid to merchants and employés within the State. Therefore, the State has not only received some $50,000 from the National Government, but has 4,000 square miles of careful survey which will be of inestimable value in developing its resources and which, especially in the great Sacramento Valley, would not otherwise have been surveyed by the National Government, and could not have been by the State for less than double the amount it has cost the State.

CONCLUSION.

It is believed that the importance of this coöperation work, particularly in the Sacramento Valley, can not be overestimated in regard to its general development, especially from an irrigation point of view. It is earnestly hoped that the Legislature will fully appreciate its importance and continue the work until all of the great valley of the Sacramento and the San Joaquin has been surveyed.

This work was done under the general direction of Mr. E. M. Douglas, geographer in charge of the Western Division of Topography.

HYDROGRAPHIC BRANCH.

By W. B. Clapp,
Engineer in Charge of California Hydrography, and
W. C. Mendenhall,
Geologist in Charge of Underground Water Investigations.

We have the honor to submit the following report of work done by the Hydrographic Branch of the United States Geological Survey in coöperation with the State of California under Acts approved March 16, 1903, and March 18, 1905.

The hydrographic work proper of the United States Geological Survey consists of the collection of data relating to the flow of surface waters and the study of the conditions affecting this flow. Information is collected concerning the duration and magnitude of floods, overflow areas, water power, and underground water supplies. In addition to this information, evaporation and rainfall records are compiled. This work has a very direct bearing upon the commercial and agricultural development of the country at large, and is of special value to California. A proper knowledge of the available water supply, including a record of the maximum and minimum flow of the streams, is absolutely essential before construction of irrigation works and power plants can be safely undertaken; and to be of the most value, this information must be gathered through a series of years.

In all sections of the State, permanent gauging stations are maintained on the most important streams, numerous measurements of flow are made, and a record is kept of the daily gauge heights. From these

data the estimated monthly and yearly discharges are computed and tabulated, giving the maximum, minimum, mean, and total flow for each month and for the year. These records are published annually by the U. S. Geological Survey as a Water Supply paper, being a report of the progress of stream measurement in California, this being the only State receiving a separate publication for this work. These reports are for free distribution and may be obtained on application to the Director of the Geological Survey at Washington, D. C.

The following is a list of the gauging stations now being maintained in California:

CALIFORNIA.

Stream.	*Location.*
1. Putah Creek	Winters
2. Cache Creek	Lower Lake
3. Cache Creek	Yolo
4. Stony Creek	Near Fruto
5. Sacramento River	Near Red Bluff
6. McCloud River	Near Baird
7. Pit River	Near Bieber
8. Feather River	Near Oroville
9. Feather River	Near Prattville
10. Indian Creek	Near Crescent Mills
11. Grizzly Creek	Near Beckwith
12. Yuba River	Near Smartsville
13. Bear River	Near Sheridan
14. American River	Near Fair Oaks Bridge
15. Mokelumne River	Near Clements
16. Stanislaus River	Near Knights Ferry
17. Stanislaus Water Company Canal	Near Knights Ferry
18. Tuolumne River	Near La Grange
19. Modesto Canal	Near La Grange
20. Turlock Canal	Near La Grange
21. Merced River	Near Merced Falls
22. Tulare Lake	Near Lemoore
23. Salton Sea	Near Salton
24. Merced River	Yosemite Valley
25. Tenaya Creek	Yosemite Valley
26. Yosemite Creek	Yosemite Valley
27. San Joaquin River	Near Herndon
28. Kings River	Near Sanger
29. Kaweah River	Near Three Rivers
30. Tule River	Near Porterville
31. Kern River	Near Bakersfield
32. Arroyo Seco River	Near Soledad
33. Santa Ynez River	Near Santa Barbara
34. Santa Maria River	Near Santa Maria
35. Santa Ynez River	Near Lompoc
36. Malibu Creek	Near Calabasas
37. Triumfo Creek	Near Calabasas
38. Los Angeles River	Near Los Angeles
39. San Gabriel River	Near Azusa
40. Santa Ana River	Near Mentone
41. Santa Ana River	Near Rincon
42. Chino Creek	Near Rincon
43. Temecula Creek	Near Temecula
44. San Luis Rey River	Near Pala
45. Santa Ysabel River	San Pasqual Valley
46. San Diego River	Near Lakeside
47. Sweetwater River	Near Descanso
48. Cottonwood Creek	Barrett Dam, near Jamul
49. Pine Valley Creek	Barrett Dam, near Jamul
50. Colorado River	Near Needles

ARIZONA.

51. Colorado River	Yuma
52. Imperial Canal	Heading, near Yuma

CALIFORNIA.

53. Owens River	Round Valley
54. Rock Creek	Round Valley
55. Pine Creek	Round Valley
56. Bishop Creek	Bishop
57. Big Pine Creek	Big Pine
58. Birch Creek	Big Pine
59. Tinemaha Creek	Big Pine
60. Taboose Creek	Near Tibbets
61. Goodale Creek	Near Tibbets
62. Division Creek	Near Tibbets
63. Eight-Mile Creek	Near Independence
64. Oak Creek	Near Independence
65. Independence C'k	Near Independence
66. Shepard Creek	Near Independence
67. Georges Creek	Near Independence
68. Moffit Creek	Near Independence
69. Lone Pine Creek	Near Lone Pine
70. Tuttle Creek	Near Lone Pine
71. Cotton Wood Creek	Near Lone Pine
72. Ask Creek	Near Lone Pine
73. Owens River	Near Tibbets

The results obtained in the hydrographic work in California during the past two years have been exceptionally valuable. In the summer and fall of 1905, extremely low-water conditions prevailed on all California streams north of the Tehachapi range of mountains. During August and September, 1905, parties were in the field making special miscellaneous measurements through the central and northern part of the State. These miscellaneous measurements were taken for the purpose of determining the minimum flow of the streams and the amount of water available for power development. These determinations are especially valuable throughout the high Sierras, where the greatest opportunities for the utilization of the streams for power purposes exist, and where the minimum flow practically governs future development along this line. The utilization of these streams in the development of power for pumping water in the San Joaquin Valley, where large areas of accessible ground waters are known to exist, will be a great factor in the future development of California.

During the winter of 1905–06, the snowfall in the southern Sierras was unusually heavy. The melting of this snow in the months of June and July, 1906, produced exceptional floods in all streams entering the San Joaquin Valley from the Sierras. Especial attention was given to the measurements of the streams during this period, and many valuable data were collected bearing on the flood discharge and the overflow areas in the valley. Measurements were obtained at this time of greater discharges from these streams than at any period since records have been kept by the U. S. Geological Survey. As a result of these measurements it is possible to estimate discharge during previous years of high water where gauge height records only are available.

Investigations as to the extent of the overflow area of Tulare Lake are being made and a gauge has been established for recording the changes in the elevation of the water surface. These gauge records are referred to mean sea level through connections made with the bench marks of the U. S. Geological Survey, and thus become available for comparison in the future. The gauge readings are to be continued for general information and for the determination of flood conditions and evaporation constants in the valley and as a part of the information necessary in planning its reclamation. In March, 1906, a gauge was established at Salton, California, to record the rise of the water level in Salton Sea as a result of the inflow of the Colorado River. With the closing of the break at the head of the Imperial Canal this inflow ceased, but the gauge readings will be continued and it is believed that an exceptionally valuable evaporation record will be obtained as the water recedes.

A number of new gauging stations have been established throughout the State during the past year. At the request of numerous citizens of San

Diego County, measurements have been undertaken of the most important streams in this territory. As the future development of this portion of the State is especially dependent upon the available water supply, the data collected through a series of years will be of the greatest importance. Stations have also been established on streams in Plumas County on the head waters of the Feather River, where good reservoir sites have been discovered and surveys made.

The increasing demand for hydrographic data as compiled by the U. S. Geological Survey gives the best illustration of the value of this work. Requests for stream flow records are being continually made to the hydrographer in charge. These records are being utilized in the construction of irrigation and power plants and in litigation throughout the State, and the interests engaged in this work are continually making requests for its extension. The stations already established should be maintained and the records made continuous, in order that they may have the greatest value possible. New gauging stations are established only on streams of the most importance and in localities where the most beneficial results will accrue. Occasionally a station is abandoned in a locality where records have been kept for a period of sufficient length to satisfy the local demand. This happens most frequently in the case of canals whose capacity and the amount of whose diverted water have been determined. The demand for the establishment of new stations is in excess of the number discontinued, and this will probably be the case for some time, since it is necessary to maintain the greater number of the present stations.

The work in Southern California requires constant attention, as the torrential nature of the discharge of the streams and the frequent shifting of the channels make it necessary that numerous discharge measurements be made throughout the year, thus adding materially to the cost of the work.

By the use of a portion of the California coöperative fund, for hydrographic investigation in conjunction with the U. S. Geological Survey, ground-water studies are being carried out in three important areas. For one of these areas, the valley of Southern California, a paper is being prepared for publication and will probably be submitted about the 1st of January. It embodies the results of studies of the sources, amounts, availability, and permanence of the ground waters, so extensively used, in the foothill area which lies along the south base of the San Gabriel Mountains, from Pasadena eastward to the Cucamonga Plains.

In addition to this general study of ground waters and their development in this special area, constant observations are being carried out throughout Southern California upon the fluctuations of the ground-water levels. The object of these measurements is to determine just

how far developments can be carried in safety without danger of exhausting the underground reservoirs, which have of late years become so important in maintaining the acreage under irrigation and as a source of supply for cities and for manufacturing plants. During the years of drought which ended in 1900, this water plane declined at an alarming rate, since the lessened rainfall resulted in decreased annual accession to the underground basins and in very greatly increased drafts upon them through the necessity of making up the deficiency in gravity waters during this period. Since 1900, the rainfall in Southern California has deen somewhat above the average, and the studies under way are being maintained in order to determine whether, under these conditions, drafts upon the underground basins are within reason or are excessive.

A study, similar to that under way in Southern California, is being carried out in the San Joaquin Valley. Irrigation, which depends upon gravity waters in this great valley, has about reached its limit, in that practically all the surface waters available without storage are utilized. But irrigation dependent upon the development of underground waters is, it is believed, only in its infancy. On this account a close study of these underground waters is being made, with the idea of calling attention to their quantity and availability, in order that they may be much more fully utilized in the future than they have been in the past. The work has already been carried sufficiently far to prove the existence of an artesian basin of enormous extent and of zones bordering it in which ground waters exist in quantity and sufficiently near the surface to be easily available by the use of pumping machinery.

The Colorado Desert is the third area in which ground-water studies are under way at present. In the northern end of this desert, so unique in its physical and climatic conditions and so promising because of these conditions as a field in which unusual agricultural products may be raised, several thousand acres have been reclaimed and are now under intensive cultivation, through the development and use of ground waters exclusively. The extent of this artesian basin, the origin and permanence of the supply derived from it, the effect, if any, upon that supply of the great lake created in the Salton depression by the inflow of the Colorado River, and the possibility of developing ground waters in the Imperial Valley, are all matters of great importance to Southern California, and all are the subjects of study at present, through the use of the coöperative fund provided by the California Legislature. The results of these studies are being embodied in a Water-Supply paper which will probably be submitted for publication before July 1, 1907.

Other areas than those in which ground-water studies are now being carried out should receive attention in the early future. As the

cheaper gravity waters are all utilized, the attention of irrigators will be turned more and more to underground waters as sources of supply, and the demand for definite information about them, a demand which is already making itself felt, will become more and more insistent. Those of the U. S. Geological Survey Water-Supply papers which treat of underground waters, and are prepared in coöperation with the State of California, are intended to supply just this information, and their preparation should be continued and extended by the continuation of the coöperative work.

The allotment of $10,000 for California from the hydrographic appropriation of the U. S. Geological Survey during the present year was due entirely to the coöperation bill passed at the last session of the California Legislature, appropriating $20,000 for hydrographic work for the two years ending June 30, 1907, and requiring that an equal amount be expended by the Federal Government. In all hydrographic districts other than California, the allotment was greatly reduced, owing to the cutting down of the appropriation for hydrographic work at the last session of Congress. California is now receiving one fifteenth of the entire appropriation made by the Federal Government for this work.

The expense of future hydrographic investigations depends upon the extent to which the work is carried on. The appropriation of $20,000 made by the State of California for use during the two fiscal years ending June 30, 1907, dependent upon an equal sum being allotted from the Federal appropriation for hydrographic work, gives a total of $40,000 for two years' work. About three fourths of this sum is used for the gauging of streams, the balance being used in underground water investigations. The work now being carried on utilizes the entire amount of this appropriation, giving no chance for extending the work. Practically all of the present gauging stations should be maintained and there are numerous additional localities in which stream gauging and ground-water investigations should be initiated and stations established.

REVIEW OF CO-OPERATIVE IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE INVESTIGATIONS.

By S. Fortier,
In Charge of Pacific District.

The Legislature of the State of California, in an Act approved March 18, 1905, provided for the joint investigation with several branches of the Federal Government of the water and timber resources of the State. A part of the investigations was to consist in ascertaining the best methods of distributing and using water in irrigation, and to accomplish this purpose the State Board of Examiners was empowered to enter into contract with the Director of the Office of Experiment Stations of

the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The life of this contract was for one year beginning July, 1905, but it was renewed last July and will terminate June 30, 1907. The coöperative work to be undertaken under this agreement embraced the following:

1. The investigation of the duty of water in irrigation, and the factors which influence it.

2. Studies of the best manner of preparing land for irrigation and of applying water, with a view to securing the adoption of better methods than those now in common use.

3. Studies of the best methods of organizing communities and districts to secure a stable and economic delivery of water to users.

4. Studies of the methods and cost of pumping water.

5. Experiments to demonstrate the best methods and value of draining irrigated lands.

6. Ascertaining the extent and waste of irrigation water through seepage, evaporation, and other causes, and the best means of lessening it.

During the past year and a half work has been carried on along most of the lines indicated. The necessity for more accurate and up-to-date knowledge concerning these practical subjects has been so keenly felt throughout the irrigated districts of the State, that individuals, communities, and corporations were found eager to assist the agents of the Government in the prosecution of the work, and in several cases contributed funds to pay for part of the expenses. The operations which have been carried on in the field naturally come under four different headings. Each of these groups is briefly described in the following paragraphs.

THE WASTE OF IRRIGATION WATER AND THE BEST MEANS OF LESSENING IT.

It is quite generally known that a large part of the water used in irrigation is wasted, but until one attempts to measure these losses he can form no true conception of their magnitude. In an address delivered before the Fourteenth National Irrigation Congress a short time ago, the writer stated that in so far as he was able to estimate, the farmers of the irrigated districts of America were expending annually about $50,000,000 for water and for the labor and equipment necessary in applying it to cultivated crops, and that fully seventy per cent was wasted. This statement has been widely circulated and commented upon, but in so far as the writer knows it has not been refuted. If this is true, California loses annually from the same causes more than her proportionate share. It is not claimed that all of these losses can be prevented, because a warm, dry atmosphere is certain to rob irrigated soil of a part of its moisture and a deep soil will permit much to percolate far beyond the root zone of plants. It is believed, however, that

when the water users of the State possess more accurate knowledge of the losses which occur in conveying their supplies from distant sources to cultivated fields, and realize how small a percentage of that which is applied is actually utilized by the growing crops, they will be eager to apply the proper remedies.

In the spring of 1905, investigations were begun in the vicinity of Riverside, California, to ascertain what became of the water after it was spread over citrus orchards. The losses due to deep percolation and plowsole were determined by Dr. R. H. Loughridge, of the University of California, assisted by J. E. Roadhouse, of the San Luis Obispo Polytechnic School, while the writer, assisted by Messrs. Roadhouse and Bryant, undertook to determine the losses due to evaporation and the most practical methods of checking them. The results of both sets of experiments have been compiled and are now being printed in Washington under the respective titles of "The Loss of Water from Furrow Irrigation," and "Evaporation Losses in Irrigation."

The loss of water in earthen channels has been ascertained in a large number of cases, and experiments have been made to determine the relative cost and efficiency of various kinds of canal linings. In the latter the University of California has contributed the greater part of the funds, and the results will be published under the joint authorship of Professor Elwood Mead and Assistant Professor B. A. Etcheverry, of the Irrigation Department of the University of California.

DUTY OF WATER.

The collection of data on the duty of water has constituted a prominent feature of the coöperative work, and has been considered important for many reasons. Only a relatively small part of the arable lands in California is yet irrigated. Provision has been made to measure the principal streams, but without fairly accurate knowledge of the amount required in irrigation, the extent of land which the available water supply will serve can not be determined. The same necessity for information pertaining to the duty of water confronts those who are planning irrigation enterprises. Men wish to know how much land such enterprises will cover before investing money in storage reservoirs, canals, or pumping plants. In other cases, certain tracts have been acquired and the owners desire to know the capacity of the works which will furnish an adequate supply.

As a result of the measurements that have been made in the State since 1903, we know with reasonable accuracy the quantity of water annually used on the deciduous fruit lands of the Santa Clara Valley, on the citrus orchards of Southern California, in portions of the Imperial Valley, and in the Modesto and Turlock districts of the San Joaquin Valley. During the past season a large number of measurements have

been made in Yolo and Glenn counties to determine the duty of water in the Sacramento Valley.

THE USE OF WATER IN IRRIGATION.

The use of water in irrigation, considered in its broader aspects, includes most of the problems in irrigation with which the farmer has to deal. To enumerate they are: the operation and maintenance of the canal systems, the distribution of water among users, the building of farm laterals and ditches, the preparation of land to receive water, the time to irrigate, the number of irrigations and the quantity to apply, the waste of water in both conveyance and use, the effect of water on crops, and the various influences and conditions which tend to either retard or advance the interests of irrigation districts.

Studies which include many of the above lines are now in course of progress in the Imperial Valley, in Yolo and Glenn counties of the Sacramento Valley, and in the Modesto and Turlock regions of the San Joaquin Valley. There would appear to be urgent need of such studies in all of the localities named.

The Imperial Valley.—When the great problem of the Colorado River has been solved, it is believed the wide expanse of fertile plain known as the Imperial Valley will enter upon an era of great development. Owing to the scanty rainfall and the long season of plant growth, all future development will depend to a large extent on irrigation. Thus it is apparent that the material welfare of the people of southeastern California will be governed largely by the use they make of their arable lands and the available water supply. Both are abundant. It is only a question of proper use, and this is being investigated by Mr. C. E. Tait, a Government irrigation engineer employed in the coöperative work.

The Sacramento Valley.—The use of water in irrigation has been studied in Yolo County during the past season by Mr. J. H. Barber, who has had a long and wide experience in fruit and crop growing in Southern California. This locality was selected on account of the long period during which irrigation has been carried on and the favorable conditions regarding soil, water, and climate which there exist. Mr. Barber's report is now being compiled and the many suggestions which it contains can not but prove helpful, not only to the farmers of this prosperous county, but to those of the Sacramento Valley, generally.

The work around Orland, in Glenn County, has been in charge of Mr. O. W. Bryant, a graduate in civil and irrigation engineering of the University of California. It was undertaken last spring at the urgent request of the Water Users' Association of Orland and the Sacramento Valley Development Association. In planning and conducting these

investigations, the main purpose kept in mind was to collect data that would be of value to the people of the district and also to the engineers of the Reclamation Service in utilizing the natural reservoir sites on Stony Creek for the irrigation of land in the northern part of Glenn County.

THE METHODS AND COST OF PUMPING WATER.

About two thirds of the water used in irrigation in Southern California is pumped from wells. It is likewise well-water raised through high heads that keeps alive the citrus groves of Tulare County. The prune orchards of Santa Clara County depend chiefly on ground water for their supplies, and throughout the great central plain of California a large number of pumping plants are being installed each year. Our agent, Mr. Tait, reports that in the small district around Pomona, California, $565,000 has been invested in pumping plants. This may convey some idea of the amount of capital that has been invested in this branch of irrigation in California.

The collection of data and the making of experiments on the methods and cost of pumping water were begun in 1903 and have been continued to the close of 1906. The results of the work done in 1905 have been embodied in two reports, which are now in the hands of the Government Printer. One of these is entitled "Mechanical Tests of Pumps and Pumping Plants in California," by Prof. J. E. LeConte and C. E. Tait, and the other is "The Use of Water Pumped from Wells in the Pomona District, California," by Mr. C. E. Tait.

DRAINAGE EXPERIMENTS.

Observations have been made and records kept of the rise and fall of the ground water in Fresno and Stanislaus counties for a number of years. This preliminary work has led to the inauguration of demonstration experiments along practical lines in both places. The board of directors of the Turlock Irrigation District has decided to pump a part of their water which is rising near the surface in places. A 26-horsepower gasoline engine has been purchased for their purpose. The writer has agreed to coöperate with the district in ascertaining the effects produced by the pump when in operation in lowering the level of the ground water and the extent of the ground-water surface which is affected thereby.

The growing of grapes in the vicinity of Fresno, California, is under present conditions highly profitable. While the greater part of the land is fertile and productive, there are portions which have been damaged by an excess of water. An earnest endeavor is now being made to rid these otherwise good lands of their excess of water and mineral salts and restore them to their former high value and productiveness. Experiments have been planned and the necessary tile pipe has been

purchased to demonstrate the best practical manner of removing the alkali and lowering the ground water on one or more tracts.

NEW SETTLERS FOR IRRIGATED LANDS.

Present indications point to the conclusion that the rural population of California will be greatly increased in the next few years by an influx of settlers desiring irrigated holdings. We believe that the extensive alluvial plains of the State afford unexcelled advantages for this class of farmers. There is, however, only one practical way of demonstrating this fact, and that is by the success of those who come here and establish homes. This is a matter which deeply concerns the State of California, and in furthering its efforts to devise ways and means of helping the new settlers get a good start on the road to success, the U. S. Department of Agriculture desires to coöperate.

A beginning has been made along this line by the writer in preparing a Farmers' Bulletin, on "Practical Information for Beginners in Irrigation," which may be obtained by sending a request for Farmers' Bulletin No. 263 to the Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

For the years 1903 and 1904, the Legislature of the State of California appropriated $5,000 a year for the carrying on of investigations similar to those herein outlined. The last Legislature increased the amount to $7,500 a year. Under both appropriations the Office of Experiment Stations has contributed an equal amount.

The importance of such work to California has induced the officers of this branch of the U. S. Department of Agriculture to agree to contribute $10,000 a year for the next biennial period, beginning July 1, 1907, providing the State of California, through its Legislature, will appropriate a like sum.

THE FOREST SERVICE.

By A. W. Cooper,
In Charge of California Forest Studies.

By an Act of the Legislature, passed in 1903, the State Board of Examiners was empowered to enter into a contract with the Forest Service (then the Bureau of Forestry) of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of investigating the forest resources of the State, determining the best means of conserving them, and formulating a State forest policy. By the same Act, $15,000 was appropriated for carrying on the work the first two years, with the provision that the Forest Service should contribute a like amount. This contract has been twice renewed since the conclusion of the first two years, with an additional appropriation of $5,000 by both the State and the Forest Service for each succeeding year.

Actual work in the State was begun by the Forest Service July 1, 1903. The coöperative work is therefore now in its fourth year and sufficient time has elapsed to make it possible to point out results, although certain lines of work are as yet incomplete.

GENERAL LINES OF WORK.

The contract outlines in a general way the lines which the work has followed, namely: A determination of the character and extent of the State's forest resources; the best methods of conserving them, and the formulation of a State forest policy.

For all of the above-mentioned purposes the first step necessary was the acquiring of a knowledge of the general condition and extent of the forests of the State. Accordingly an examination of 21,000,000 acres of forest and brush land was made. This included the North Sierras, the Sierra Nevadas, Southern California mountains, and the greater part of the redwood belt. The work also included a general classification and description of the forest by types and a description of the timber resources by counties. As a result of the work, a forest map of the State was prepared, showing the extent and location of the commercial forest, woodlands, and brush lands.

In connection with this work large areas of the forest were examined with a view of determining their suitability for forest reserves. Several such areas were found, which, after a consideration of all interests involved, proved suitable, and have since been reserved.

One of the most interesting questions in the preservation of the forest, both to the State and to private lumbermen, has been the protection of the forest lands from fire. This has been the subject of an extended investigation into the character, causes, and extent of forest fires, the purpose being to devise both general and special measures for checking them and preventing their occurrence. This investigation revealed the fact that the prevalence of fires might to a great extent be attributed to the inadequacy or non-enforcement of the State fire laws.

The methods best adapted to fire prevention on individual tracts were found to be by patrol, fire lines, and the disposal of slash on logged lands.

In Southern California the question of water supply is all-important and bears a close relation to the forest cover. On this account two more or less related lines of work were undertaken in the southern mountains. The first was a study of the chaparral or brush areas for the purpose of determining the possibility of their natural reforestation and their relation to the water supply. This study was later extended to similar areas in the northern part of the State. It revealed the fact that a brush cover is a very good conserver of moisture in the absence of a tree cover, that natural reforestation of such areas is a very slow

and at best uncertain process, only taking place at all where fire is kept out for a long period, and that fire is the chief factor in the formation and spread of such areas.

The second study in this connection dealt with the reforestation of important watersheds by planting. Here the conclusion was reached that planting on the Southern California mountains, except in favored localities, will be a very expensive undertaking and of doubtful success, but that a careful choice of species for planting may make gradual reforestation possible in portions of the mountains.

STATE FOREST POLICY.

As a result of these general lines of investigation, which occupied largely the first two years of coöperative work, measures were formulated which, it was believed, the State should embody in its forest policy. These measures were submitted to the Legislature in the form of a bill, in the winter of 1905, and led to the Act of March 18, 1905, which revised the fire laws and created a State Board of Forestry and the office of State Forester; the latter to be filled by a technically trained forester. The State Forester's duties are in the main the enforcement of the State forest laws, the assisting of timberland owners with advice and information, and the dissemination of an interest in forestry throughout the State.

COMMERCIAL TREE STUDIES.

While the general work already outlined was in progress a number of special lines of work were started. Among these were a number of commercial tree studies, the purpose of which was to provide accurate data regarding the habits and growth of the more important commercial trees, with the object of securing their continued presence in the forest by interesting timber owners in adopting methods of lumbering favorable to their reproduction. Studies of this sort were made of sugar pine, yellow pine, and white fir. A similar study had been made of redwood previous to the commencement of the coöperative work.

These studies showed that the rate of growth and character of the various species made them well adapted to conservative lumbering and the securing of successful crops of timber.

Studies somewhat similar to the above were made of eucalyptus and of tanbark oak. The eucalyptus study included the collection of growth figures from the principal eucalyptus groves, as well as estimates of the yield and the financial returns from planted eucalypts in various localities. As the eucalyptus is an introduced tree, the question of its propagation and extension was also important and the study has dealt thoroughly with these points and with the uses and commercial value of the different species.

It became apparent early in the study that the genus was one of increasing importance and great future value in sections of the State climatically adapted to its production. This led to the establishment by the Forest Service of an experiment station at the University of California for the purpose of testing the strength and the mechanical and physical properties of the different species of eucalypts, particularly in relation to their use for special purposes. These tests are still in progress, but have already revealed the fact that eucalyptus closely approaches Eastern hickory in its strength, toughness, and general durability.

Tests to determine the practicability of applying preservative treatment to eucalyptus were also made on eucalyptus posts. Creosote was the preservative used, and the tests demonstrated that eucalyptus could be successfully and cheaply treated. Sufficient time, of course, has not elapsed to determine the effect of treatment on the life of the timber.

The study of tanbark oak was botanical and dendrological in its character, but included a thorough study of the tanning industry and the present and future supply of tanbark oak. It showed that the supply now available would last thirty-five years at the present rate of consumption, and that the excellent productive capacity of the tree made the outlook for a continued supply excellent, provided a few simple measures were adopted in cutting the present crop.

OTHER SPECIAL STUDIES.

As a knowledge of the methods and cost of lumbering and of the lumber market in general is essential to the forester in his efforts to perpetuate the forests, a study of lumbering and the timber market was made for all of the important commercial species of the Sierras. The study dealt with the relation of supply and output in different lumber centers and the extent and effect of outside competition, as well as with the different steps in and the cost of manufacture. The whole study has been an additional argument in favor of conservative lumbering.

Next to fire the most important question in the protection of California's forests is grazing. This has been, therefore, the subject of a separate investigation with the purpose of determining the effects of grazing on the forests and on watersheds and what regulations were necessary to prevent damage to both. The results of this investigation have been largely embodied in the present grazing regulations in force on the Federal reserves within the State.

At the request of the State two other special pieces of work have been undertaken. The first of these was the estimate and appraisal of the Calaveras grove of big trees, which was made pending the event of its purchase either as a State or National park.

The other piece of work was the investigation of the amount and character of the State's delinquent tax lands. This investigation revealed the fact that nearly 500,000 acres of land in the forest regions of the State was delinquent and that the operation of the present tax laws was often defective, in that they virtually placed a premium on delinquency and delayed the acquisition by the State of a clear title to such lands.

The lands involved were found to be scattered in small lots and a large part of them were within the boundaries of the Federal forest reserves. A system of exchange between the National and State Government was therefore suggested, by which the State might consolidate its holdings and if desirable establish State reserves.

ASSISTANCE TO PRIVATE OWNERS.

The fate of the lumber supply in California depends in no small degree upon the lumbermen who own a large portion of the State's forested area. It was recognized early in the work that practical examples of protection, conservative lumbering, and planting were the best means of arousing the general interest of lumbermen and private owners in these questions.

Plans for fire protection were accordingly prepared for a tract of 80,000 acres in the Sierras belonging to one of the large lumber companies of the State. A system of patrol, telephone lines, trails, and burning the slash on logged areas formed the basis of this particular plan, which was later extended to include marking trees for cutting.

Another plan for a still larger tract in the North Sierras had as its basis a system of fire lines for protecting the young growth. It also included a patrol, telephone lines, tool stations, and slash burning, and was later extended to cutting timber to a diameter limit. Both of these plans are in successful operation. A number of planting plans both for large and small tracts and in one or two instances for city watersheds have also been prepared from time to time.

WORK IN PROGRESS.

As has been stated, certain lines of work have not been completed. The chief object of the coöperative work has been accomplished in the establishment of a State forest policy, but in order that the State work may be on a firm basis, with room for growth, it is necessary that the State Board of Forestry be amply provided with data and information on the character and resources of the State's forests. Such data is in large part already in the hands of the State Board, and all that remains is to round this out as much as possible. For this purpose one or two lines of work begun in former years are being extended. The study of eucalyptus and the tests on the timber are still in progress. The study

of planting has been extended to the whole State, so as to include both agricultural and forest lands. This work is now nearing completion, and it is hoped that the results can be embodied in a planting manual for the State.

An investigation of cut-over forest lands was begun this year, the purpose of which was to determine the extent of such lands, their present condition and use, and the attitude of the owners of such lands toward them. On this information it will be possible to base suggestions for their future improvement and disposal. The study of lumbering and market conditions has been extended to include the redwood belt.

It is probable that all the studies now in progress will be completed during the current year, and it is believed that the State Forestry Department will then be in a position to carry on its work unaided. A considerable development of the forest policy of the State is still necessary, as many important questions such as that of the taxation of forest lands remains to be solved, but such future development can best come from the efforts of the State Board of Forestry itself.

The results of the past coöperative work between the State and the Forest Service have been embodied in some seventeen comprehensive reports and maps and in about forty-five special papers, most of which are now in the hands of the State Board of Forestry. A few of the results have been published by the Forest Service, and others will be published from time to time.

HYDRO-ECONOMIC.

By Charles D. Walcott,
Director U. S. Geological Survey.

I have the honor to submit for your information a statement of the purposes and results of investigations carried on under coöperative agreements between your honorable body, on behalf of the State of California, and the U. S. Geological Survey, made and entered into on the first day of July, 1905, and the first day of July, 1906, respectively, under the authority of various acts providing therefor by the State of California and the United States Congress.

The purpose of the investigations carried on under the above-named contracts is to secure knowledge of the character of the water flowing in the typical streams of the State of California and the variation that takes place from day to day and from season to season in the amount and nature of the various ingredients. The benefits to be derived by the people of California from such a study are:

First—To afford information concerning the sources of water supply best adapted for municipal uses. The character of California waters

varies widely according as such waters are derived from regions in which one or another geologic structure predominates. Water as it passes over or through the ground dissolves larger or smaller quantities of those materials with which it comes in contact. Therefore, a river draining a limestone region, for example, will furnish a water markedly different from that furnished by a river draining a region in which granite is the predominating formation. The water from the first may contain ingredients far more objectionable in municipal supplies than the latter, while the water of a river draining an alkali country will contain ingredients more objectionable than that from the limestone region, and indeed sometimes so objectionable that the use of such waters is impossible. The investigations carried on under the above-named agreements will serve to show which rivers supply the best water and which should be avoided for municipal purposes.

Second—To afford information by which the water may be best adapted for irrigation purposes. Some waters contain ingredients harmful to crops, if such waters are not properly applied. It is probably true that almost every natural water occurring in the State of California can be used for irrigation, but in order that it may be successfully used, it should be applied to the land intelligently. Lands to which water containing large amounts of alkali or common salt are applied must be drained well and the water applied in such a way that it will not be allowed to evaporate and deposit its deleterious ingredients, but be taken away from the land as soon as it has fulfilled its principal purpose, while such precautions may not be necessary in the case of a water containing little or no alkaline or saline constituents.

Third—To afford information by which the various sources of water supply in the State may be best adapted to industrial purposes. Some waters are highly damaging when used in steam boilers. Others may damage products of manufacture if used in the manufacturing process. In order that a region may be wisely developed from an economic standpoint, it is necessary to have information concerning these matters, so that industries may not prove unprofitable by reason of the use of unfavorable waters. A water that may be entirely satisfactory for use in one line of manufacturing may be highly damaging in another. It follows, therefore, that a judicious selection should be exercised, and it is highly proper that the State and the Nation should prepare the necessary information, for in the majority of cases industries are totally unable to do this for themselves.

Fourth—To afford information by which systems of water purification may be adapted. At the present time California rivers are remarkably free from infectious sewage pollution, but such a condition can not continue indefinitely. With the growth of the municipalities

in the State there must constantly arise a greater and greater pollution of the streams, and the important question will then be how best the waters of these streams can be purified so that it can be used for domestic supply. A method of filtration or similar purification that may serve excellently for one type of water may be totally inadequate when applied to another. Therefore, it is necessary to know certain facts concerning each supply before purification methods can be successfully applied. In the investigations that have been carried on this has been an important factor, and the determinations made have been such as to afford all the other purposes heretofore recited.

Fifth—To afford information that will show whether or not a river that furnishes bad water during one portion of the year may not furnish good water during another season. It is well known that some of the rivers in the coast ranges appear to furnish good water during flood periods, while there is no doubt about their poor quality during low-water periods. If this is found to be true in the case of some of the rivers, it may be that they can be used for domestic or industrial supply by impounding the flood waters and using them for the above-named purposes, allowing the dry-season flow to escape.

The rivers chosen for the purposes above recited, being representative of the various types of drainage areas in California, are the following:

In the Sacramento Valley:

Feather River	At Oroville.
Yuba River	At Smartsville.
American River	At Fair Oaks.
Sacramento River	Above Sacramento.

In the San Joaquin Valley:

Merced River	At Merced Falls.
Tuolumne River	At Lagrange.
Stanislaus River	At Knight's Ferry.
Mokelumne River	At Clements.
San Joaquin River	At Lathrop.
Kern River	At Bakersfield.

On the Coast:

Alameda Creek	Above Niles.
San Benito River	Above Hollister.
San Lorenzo River	At Big Trees.
Arroyo Seco	Above Soledad.
Santa Ynez River	At Gibraltar.
Santa Maria River	Above Santa Maria.
Malibu Creek	Near Calabasas.
Santa Ana River	Above Mentone.
San Luis Rey River	Above Pala.

It was found during the course of the investigations, that the rivers flowing into the Sierras show remarkable resemblances, and after the first six months of the investigation the assembled data from the Mer-

ced, Stanislaus, and Tuolumne rivers were so closely in agreement that it was decided to retain only the latter in subsequent investigations. Therefore, the work upon the Stanislaus and Merced rivers was discontinued.

The methods of procedure are as follows: Daily samples are taken by regularly employed collectors at the various points above indicated and sent to the laboratory of the U. S. Geological Survey, at Berkeley, California. At that place complete mineral analyses of the water from each stream are made every ten days, the daily samples being combined for the ten days so that the analysis represents the composite for the period. It will therefore be seen that while a wide field has been covered it has not been at the expense of thoroughness. Thus far, about four hundred analyses have been made and are available for reference. The data are arranged systematically, so as to be of immediate value, and already there has been a large demand for the results. The demands are confined largely to requests for advice as to the fitness of waters for various purposes, and come not only from professional men who are concerned in the water supplies of the cities and from sanitary engineers, but come, too, from the people inhabiting the agricultural regions. In fact, these requests have indicated in a comprehensive way the character of the report that will be the most useful. Therefore, at the completion of the investigations, the report will be drawn up with especial reference to the practical usefulness of the data to the people representing various interests. Each water supply will be taken up and considered from every standpoint, so that by a reading of the report, the farmer, the manufacturer, and the waterworks official may readily find what are the advantages or disadvantages of a certain supply with reference to the particular purposes for which he desires to use it.

In future work, special attention should be given to the streams flowing from the Coast Range, as they are found to contain more mineral matter with wider variations than do the streams flowing from the Sierras. Not only should the main stream be sampled, but each of the principal tributaries should receive due attention. By these means it may be possible to determine at what point water suitable for various purposes may be diverted. The rivers from the Sierras probably do not require so much attention, as the mineral content is comparatively low with slight variation. This, however, is not advanced as an argument that the Sierra streams do not deserve careful study. In a preliminary survey, such as this year's work has necessarily been, it was found inadvisable to continue work on them at present, but in a detailed study they should be given their proper places.

Very few changes, except in minor matters of handling samples and

recording results, could be advised over the methods now in use. If any suggestion could be offered, it would be that a careful record of the quantity of flow, as well as the quality of the water, be kept at each place where samples are taken. This point can not be too strongly emphasized. The value of observations of natural phenomena, such as stream flow may be considered to be, is increased by the length of period over which the inspection continues. Nothing is so detrimental to their value as to have a break occur in the records.

Under the present conditions, where the work is being carried on in a Government laboratory, and all the chemicals, apparatus, transportation of samples, services of chemist, and clerks to perform the necessary computations, have been furnished by the U. S. Geological Survey, the cost to the State for field work and salaries of collectors has been $1,000. The expense to the U. S. Geological Survey will be nearly twice that amount, making the total expense about $3,000. An arrangement, coöperative or otherwise, by which $4,000 per year for a period of two years could be made available for further hydro-economic study of the water problem, would insure results that would be of lasting value.

FISCAL STATEMENT.

Under the contract dated July 1, 1905, each party agreed to expend the sum of $500. The State of California expended $500 for purposes which appear upon your accounts. The Geological Survey expended $1,200 for the following purposes:

Inspection	$158 33
Analysis	783 34
Compiling and transcription	1 66
Correspondence	4 74
Transportation	114 90
Supplies	3 78
Equipment	1 25
Collectors	132 00
	$1,200 00

Under the contract dated July 1, 1906, each party agreed to expend the sum of $500. The Geological Survey has, to November 1, expended the sum of $350 for analyses.

In addition to the expenditure of the $500 by the Survey, which will, by January 1, 1907, also involve the expenditure of another $500 from the State fund, the Geological Survey will be subject to the expenses necessary in preparing the report, which will probably amount to about $500. It is expected that this report will be ready for distribution in California in May, 1907.

MINING DEBRIS RESTRAINING WORKS IN CALIFORNIA.

The State of California is also coöperating with the United States Government in the important work of improving and protecting the navigable streams of the State by restraining the mining débris. The work has been centralized along the Yuba River, and is under the immediate supervision of the California Débris Commission, consisting of Colonel W. H. Heuer, Major C. H. McKinstry, and Major Wm. W. Harts, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army. In the hands of these Government experts California's interests are being fully conserved and decided results obtained from plans and conditions not paralled by anything in the history of such work.

The State is represented on the ground by the Hon. W. W. Waggoner, State Débris Commissioner.

The following shows the condition of the State appropriation for this work:

Appropriation 1897	$250,000 00	
Appropriation 1901	150,000 00	
		$400,000 00
Balance on hand July 1, 1904	$348,346 01	
Expended	192,330 47	
Balance on hand December 8, 1906		$156,015 54

Through the courtesy of the Commission, we print herewith its statement on the conditions and results of the Yuba River project.

REPORT OF THE CALIFORNIA DEBRIS COMMISSION.

Early Conditions.—In order to explain more clearly the work and aims of the California Débris Commission, it seems best to briefly state the causes and conditions which led to its organization and the commencement of its work.

For many years after the discovery of gold in California hydraulic mining was carried on along the western slopes of the Sierras upon a tremendous scale, washing away great areas covered by deep gravel banks, using for this purpose hydraulic jets of water under high pressure. These jets carried in some cases as much as 3,000 miner's inches in a single stream. This method of moving material was an agency of great power and soon grew into general use for breaking down heavy gravel deposits containing gold. The material dislodged by these powerful streams, after extracting the gold, was washed into the natural creeks, cañons, and watercourses, from which the débris was carried by each high-water stage to the agricultural lands along the river bottoms in the lower parts of the valleys and into the navigable

waters of the State. The detritus resulting from these extensive operations, called by various names, such as débris, slickens, tailings, etc., accumulated in enormous quantities in the lower rivers and their tributaries within a few years, so that the water surface in many cases was raised and the neighboring grounds were flooded at each high-water season after the winter rains. The high water carrying the mining débris spread over these low areas, ruining hundreds of acres of valuable land and increasing the difficulty of the problem of overflow in the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys, already a very serious one. Bitter hostility was caused thereby among the property owners, directed against the mining industry, which ultimately led to court proceedings for their protection and the issuance of injunctions, to say nothing of the angry controversy lasting for years between two sections of the State. In 1880 these legal steps taken by the farmers and ranchers of the valley lands had put an end to mining for gold by the hydraulic process, and thus had stifled an enormous industry that was the original cause of most of the early prominence and importance of California.

Organization and Duties of the Commission.—The United States was in a measure a party to this controversy, inasmuch as the navigable waters of the United States were injured. Accordingly, at the earnest request of the California miners, Congress passed in March, 1893, what is known as the Caminetti Act, creating the California Débris Commission and placing the regulation of hydraulic mining in its hands. This was done with a view to ameliorating a situation that had become well nigh intolerable. The duties of the new Commission were specified in the Act, as follows:

First—To prescribe and enforce such rules and regulations as would permit hydraulic mining to be resumed under such restrictions as would prevent injury to the navigable waters of the United States and to the lands adjacent; and

Second—To provide plans for such measures of improvement and protection for the navigable waters of the United States as appeared necessary to restore them to their former condition.

The California Débris Commission, as organized by this Act, has continued in existence since, and consists of three officers of the Corps of Engineers, appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. The Commission met at once after appointment and the duties prescribed were at once assumed. The early efforts of the first years of this Commission were directed toward examining thoroughly the mining regions and the valley lands, and toward the formulation of such regulations for the control of hydraulic mines as would seem to be sufficient to permit this industry to be resumed as far as could be allowed, without

exposing the navigable waters of the United States to any greater injury. Specifications for dams were adopted, and the operators of all hydraulic mines, before permission was given for their operation, were required to have storage provided for all their tailings on their own land or on land controlled by them, behind such dams as were approved by the Commission. After these regulations had been adopted by the Commission, many mines were allowed to resume operations which up to this time had been idle through the restraint of injunctions issued by Federal and local courts.

During these early years also, much study was devoted by the Commission to the best methods of preventing the accumulation of débris in the navigable waters of the State, and to the best plans for restoring, as far as seemed necessary, the navigability of these rivers as it existed prior to 1860. This study finally resulted in the formulation of the project for the treatment of the Yuba River submitted to Congress in 1899. In examining all the rivers of the central portion of the State affected by the débris from hydraulic mining, it was found that the Yuba River had been injured far more than any of the others and was carrying then more mining débris than all the other rivers in California combined. For this reason, and on account of its urgency and the immediate need of prompt measures, the treatment of the Yuba River first was taken up.

Yuba River and its Levees.—Before the commencement of hydraulic mining, the Yuba River was said to be a clear stream running between well-defined banks, emptying into the Feather at Marysville. The tremendous inundation of hydraulic mining débris from the head waters of this stream has resulted in the raising of the bed of this stream about 15 feet at Marysville, 26 feet at Daguerre Point, 84 feet at the Barrier, and over 100 feet at Smartsville dumps. As the débris was brought down into the Yuba, the residents of Marysville found it necessary to prevent the spreading of this river over their lands by building levees. These levees began in the early days in a very modest way, but have been gradually extended since until now they comprise a vast system costly to build and difficult and expensive to maintain. These levees extend on both banks from the Feather River up to Daguerre Point, a distance of about 11 miles. Instead of being so located as to confine the river to a normal width, they are separated as much as three miles in places, permitting the river to shift at random within these limits. From borings made in 1898, the depth of débris at Marysville was found to be about 15 feet, increasing as we pass up stream until a maximum of over 100 feet was reached, as above referred to. From this it is estimated that not less than 345,000,000 cubic yards of mining débris are now lodged in the bed of the Yuba River. This was being added to in 1905 at the rate of 3,000,000 cubic yards per year. The character of

these tailings, consisting of rounded and water-worn fragments of rock of all sizes from boulders to cobbles, gravel, sand and slickens, is such that nothing substantial can be placed in the bed of this stream except with the greatest difficulty. This is further rendered more difficult by the flow of this river, which varies from about 500 second feet during low water to about 100,000 second feet at high water, a maximum flow of more than one fourth the ordinary discharge of Niagara Falls.

The Project for the Yuba River.—The project for the Yuba River submitted by the Commission in 1899 was estimated to cost $800,000 for its establishment, of which amount Congress has already appropriated one half under dates of June 3, 1896, and June 13, 1902, with the express provision that the State of California should appropriate a like amount. This was done by two appropriations by the State on March 24, 1893, $250,000, and February 14, 1901, $150,000.

The approved project is divided into three sections:

First—The construction of barriers in the upper portions where the banks and river slopes are steep, where land is not cultivated and is cheap, and where moderately high dams will store large quantities at low cost.

Second—An increase in the area of sedimentation in the lower river by the construction of settling basins where the river emerges from the high land of the foothills in the vicinity of Daguerre Point; and

Third—By building training walls in the lower river, thus confining the high-water flow in a fixed channel so that the tailings impounded between these training walls and the shores will not be attacked by high water, and so that more constant velocities will result and thus help to prevent the deposit in the channels of such tailings as are not confined by the works above.

Rights of Way.—After the approval of this project by Congress and the State of California, a number of years were consumed in obtaining titles or easements over the land necessary. No operations could be commenced toward putting the plans into effect until titles to practically all the land affected were secured. This was an enormous task, requiring the acquisition of rights over a strip of ground about twenty miles long and from one-half mile to three miles in width, owned by many persons in various sized parcels. Over much of this area there were claims of four classes:

1. Homestead claims;
2. Mining claims;
3. Timber claims;
4. Claims under Spanish grants.

This increased materially the number of deeds and easements over what was originally thought necessary to obtain, and caused much

delay. In this work the Commission was greatly helped by the efforts of the citizens of Marysville.

Work Started.—Early in 1902 it was found possible to commence work in the upper reaches, as most of the titles had been secured by that time, and contracts were let for the construction of a brush and rock barrier across the river about three miles below Parks' Bar bridge. This work was undertaken by the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific Company. After a few months' work it was evident that it was impossible to construct the barrier as planned, on account of the insurmountable difficulty and expense involved in driving sheet piles into the river bed. This plan was then abandoned. A year later a barrier of newer design but built of brush fascines made into cribs and filled with rock, similar in many respects to those constructed by the State of California a number of years previously in the lower river and in Bear River, was constructed, but was destroyed by the first high water. The two barriers constructed by the State of California in Bear and Yuba rivers some years before were likewise brush and rock structures. On these Captain James B. Eads, of Mississippi River experience, was consulting engineer. On these dams he reported favorably. These both failed at the first high water. Their cost was about $250,000.

Later Steps.—In 1903 a new type, much stronger in construction, was adopted and work commenced. This barrier was designed so as to be constructed of steps of such size that a step could be completed during a single low-water season, and another added at the low-water season of the next year, and so on until the ultimate proposed height could be reached. Two steps of this dam have been constructed so far, and have safely withstood two high-water seasons. This dam may be described briefly as a rock fill dam held in place by a timber framework of piles driven 30 feet deep into the river bed in rows, held together by longitudinal bulkheads. Over this rock fill was placed a reinforced concrete surface 18 inches thick, connecting with an apron 20 feet wide to protect the toe of the dam from underscour, as far as practicable. It is expected to raise this dam by an additional step and provide a spillway around one end to provide for the flow of the river at all stages except at extreme high waters. This will remove all of the overflow from the dam, except for a few days at a time each year during extreme floods, but it is indispensable that the dam should be sufficiently strong to resist the action of the river until the spillway can be completed. This barrier has now been raised to a height of 14 feet and the spillway has been completed for a width of 150 feet at the entrance and 65 feet lower down, but not entirely finished to full dimensions. It is expected to add the additional step to the present barrier next season and increase the width of the spillway to its full dimensions of 300 feet on the crest

at the same time, after which this work will be left for some time to ascertain whether its performance is in accordance with the plans, and whether it will be found wise to extend the series of dams by others farther up. Already the scour below the apron is more than was expected as early as this, and the amount of loose rock of large size necessary for its protection is more than was estimated as required for the second season. These variations are unavoidable, however, and must be met.

The spillway when completed will take about 20,000 cubic feet per second, which in the average year will take the entire river flow except at extreme rises, when for a few days at a time the dam may be topped several feet deep. After the construction of the third step of 8-foot height, it will be necessary to make changes in the county bridge at Parks' Bar before the work can be raised any higher. As mentioned above, work on the barrier will then rest for several seasons. In this condition the dam will be perfectly safe for the future.

Cost.—The entire cost of the barrier thus far is as follows:

First step, including the concrete abutment and northerly earth embankment	$79,808 73
Second step, including riprap below the dam for protection to the toe	74,353 49
Spillway, and riprap rock below the dam	40,618 29
Total	$194,780 51

To complete the next step and finish the spillway it is estimated that an expense of about $140,000 will be incurred.

This present work already impounds in the neighborhood of 3,000,000 cubic yards in its incomplete condition.

Daguerre Point Section.—The next portion of the project to be considered is that in the vicinity of Daguerre Point. The plans for work at this place contemplate a settling basin of about two square miles area lying south of the river, in which will be stored approximately 20,000,000 cubic yards of fine material. It has been estimated that this will take over ten years to fill, after which time the gates to this settling basin will be permanently closed and the land will revert to the original owners.

At Daguerre Point the river is to be diverted to either one side or the other by a high embankment V-shaped in plan, with the apex upstream, most of which has been already thrown up by the Yuba Consolidated Gold Fields Company under agreement with the United States. This work on their part is incidental to their operation in dredging for gold and is free of all cost to the United States and State of California. It will be completed in 1907.

For all stages of the river below 3,000 cubic feet per second, the water will be diverted into the settling basin; there it will be brought to rest

and later will be released into the Yuba at a point about 2½ miles downstream from the entrance gates, after having deposited its load of sediment in the pool created. At all stages of the river above 3,000 second feet the water will be diverted through Daguerre Point cut and thence between training walls into the Feather River. This cut has been completed. It was built at a cost of $152,900.30, under contract with Edward Malley of San Francisco.

A concrete lip or sill across the entrance to this cut has been completed at a cost of $28,394.78, under contract with Palmer & McBryde of San Francisco. This lip is 700 feet long and is built of reinforced concrete. It is necessary to prevent irregular scour on the bottom, and to serve as a foundation for débris restraining barrier when such steps become necessary in the future to secure more storage.

The third section of the work lies below Daguerre Point cut.

Training Walls.—From Daguerre Point cut two training walls will extend downstream as far as the Feather River. Of these training walls two miles are now provided for. The south wall is being built, free of cost to the United States and State of California, under an agreement with the Yuba Consolidated Gold Fields Company, and is now being thrown up by their dredges at the rate of about 100 feet per week.

The wall on the north side is being built under contract with Anson B. Munson of Stockton, at a cost of 12.4 cents per cubic yard, or a total of about $25,000. This should be completed by January 1st next.

The gates at the entrance of the settling basin on the south bank are now under contract and are being built by Dunning Bros. of Marysville, at an estimated cost of $4,400. They will be finished this autumn.

Future Storage.—After the filling of the settling basin, the areas between the training walls and the present levees are available for storage of sediment, and the river bed above Daguerre Point can be used for the storage of about 55,000,000 cubic yards more. At the rate at which the débris is now brought into the Yuba, viz: 3,000,000 cubic yards per year, it is estimated that there will be storage area provided by the present plan for upwards of thirty years. By using the basins below the levees below Daguerre Point this period can probably be extended to more than double that period.

Future Work Planned.—Next season's operations upon this river will probably cover the addition of the third step to the barrier, the widening of the spillway around its south end to full dimensions, the commencement of the embankments necessary to inclose the settling basin now being built by the gold dredges, the completion of both training

walls for their full length of two miles west of Daguerre Point, the completion of the outlet works below the settling basin, and the completion of the embankment on the southwest side of the settling basin. It will thus be seen that during the last few years very substantial progress has been made toward the completion of the project, and that work is now under full headway. It will doubtless be a number of years before the work will be finished, but the end is now in sight. The settling basin will probably be put into operation by the summer of 1908 and this section of the river put into use. Up to the present time, of the $800,000 appropriation by the State and Federal governments there has been expended a total of $479,975.70.

Study of Other Streams.—In examining the other tributaries of the Sacramento River system to ascertain what is needed, extensive surveys have been made. During the last year these have covered the Bear River and the American River, looking toward a suitable treatment of these streams. A map of the Bear River was completed in the autumn of last year and report prepared in the spring for the action of the Commission, all of which was unfortunately lost in the San Francisco fire. During this present summer a similar survey of the American River has been completed, looking toward a project for the treatment of this stream. A careful study of these two rivers is now being made to ascertain whether a system of settling basins and dams is applicable to them, or whether some other system is more suitable for these streams.

Dredging.—A plan is now receiving attention involving the construction of two suction dredges, to be placed in the Sacramento and Feather rivers, which will take care of the mining débris coming into these rivers and will excavate a channel in their beds, so that the cross-section for high-water flow will be increased and the high-water plane thus reduced. Navigation would be made possible from Sacramento City to Marysville in the plans being studied. The material excavated from this channel will be placed upon the banks, so that incidentally high water will be controlled and overflow prevented, thus reclaiming land adjacent. It is believed that this work can be accomplished from the study thus far made, at a cost less than that of a system of settling basins for both the Bear and the American rivers. If the method of dredging should be found advisable, recommendations will be made to Congress and the State of California, looking to the adoption of this method, on the same basis as that on which the present work is carried on, namely, one half the cost to be paid by each.

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS.

In connection with the coöperative work and its results, we wish to draw your attention to the fact that there has been made, in our contracts with the Topographic Branch, provision by which the State gets the free use of the plates in producing photolithographs of the different sheets, the only expense being the actual cost to the Government in doing the printing. Repeated calls for these sheets have been made to this office, and the future will bring forth an increasing demand as the development of the different sections grows. The Government is not itself printing a sufficient supply of these sheets for sale to meet the demand. It is essential that the State should have an adequate number available to be disposed of at actual cost to those desiring them, and to that end this Board recommends that provision be made whereby five hundred copies each of the sheets, as they come out, may be purchased.

REMARKS.

In all its actions, where it could, this Board has sought to avoid technicalities, and to base its decisions upon an equitable basis, to the end that the State should receive just benefit for all expenditures. In so doing we believe we have conformed to the fundamental principles upon which the duties of this office are established.

It has also been our aim to have all claims audited and other business transacted with such dispatch as thoroughness would allow.

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. C. PARDEE, Governor,
C. F. CURRY, Secretary of State,
U. S. WEBB, Attorney-General,
State Board of Examiners.

FIINANCIAL STATEMENT.

EXPENSES STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

FIFTY-SIXTH FISCAL YEAR (LAST HALF),

Traveling Appropriation—	
Balance December 3, 1904	$716 83
Expended December 3, 1904, to June 30, 1905	615 20
Unexpended balance	$101 63
Postage and Contingent Appropriation—	
Balance December 3, 1904	$292 46
Expended December 3, 1904, to June 30, 1905	221 44
Unexpended balance	$71 02
Printing Appropriation—	
Balance December 3, 1904	$249 75
Expended December 3, 1904, to June 30, 1905	249 75

FIFTY-SEVENTH AND FIFTY-EIGHTH FISCAL YEARS.

Traveling Appropriation (total for two years)	$1,700 00
Expended from July 1, 1905, to December 8, 1906	1,106 62
Unexpended balance, December 9, 1906	$593 38
Postage and Contingent Appropriation (two years)	$900 00
Expended from July 1, 1905, to December 8, 1906	551 68
Unexpended balance, December 9, 1906	$348 32
Printing Appropriation (two years)	$500 00
Expended from July 1, 1905, to December 8, 1906	297 00
Unexpended balance, December 9, 1906	$203 00

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO. } ss.

A. J. Pillsbury, Secretary of the State Board of Examiners, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that the above financial statement is true and correct, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

A. J. PILLSBURY,
Secretary State Board of Examiners.

Subscribed and sworn to before me,
this 8th day of December, 1906.

C. L. SEAVEY,
Assistant Secretary State Board of Examiners.

STATE CAPITOL, SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA.

REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF STATE CAPITOL COMMISSIONERS

TO THE

THIRTY-SEVENTH SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE OF CALIFORNIA,

1907.

BOARD OF STATE CAPITOL COMMISSIONERS:

HON. GEORGE C. PARDEE, - - - - - - - GOVERNOR.
HON. CHARLES F. CURRY, - - - - - - SECRETARY OF STATE.
HON. TRUMAN REEVES, - - - - - - - STATE TREASURER.
E. G. TWOGOOD, SECRETARY.

SACRAMENTO:
W. W. SHANNON, : : : : SUPERINTENDENT STATE PRINTING.
1906.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF STATE CAPITOL COMMISSIONERS.

SACRAMENTO, December 1, 1906.

To the Senate and Assembly of the State of California.

The Board of State Capitol Commissioners has the honor herewith to submit a report of its work during the past two years.

At its session in 1905 the Legislature appointed two architects to report on the condition of the State Capitol Building and to recommend such improvements as were deemed necessary. On February 8, 1905, the architects submitted a report containing two alternative schemes of improvement, one calling for an appropriation of $170,573 and the other for $352,925. A bill covering the second proposition was passed by the Legislature and approved by the Governor on March 18, 1905. The Act is entitled "An Act authorizing and directing the Board of State Capitol Commissioners to remodel and repair the State Capitol Building, making the same fireproof, rendering all space therein available, and making an appropriation therefor." Of the appropriation of $352,925 which was recommended by the associated architects, $150,000 was to be available on and after January 1, 1906, and the remainder on and after July 1, 1906. The report of the associated architects, which formed a basis for the Act of the Legislature, is too long to insert here, but in brief the recommendations, as itemized, are as follows:

Improvements in basement, including construction of areas, cutting new openings, etc.	$30,049
Improvements on first floor	34,300
Improvements on second floor	19,172
Improvements on third floor, including lowering of ceilings of Senate and Assembly Chambers	79,903
Adding fourth floor and improving dome	51,567
Constructing new fireproof roof	28,000
Painting and decorating	18,450
Plumbing, heating, ventilating, and lighting system	59,800
Elevators	9,300
Miscellaneous	2,721
Architects' fees and salary clerk of works	19,663
Total	$352,925

It will be noted that one of the principal recommendations of the associated architects calls for the lowering of the ceilings of the Senate

and Assembly Chambers in order to improve the acoustics of these rooms. As early as the year 1874 there was complaint about the defective acoustics of these chambers, and in that year the Assembly appointed John Wright, of San Francisco, as an expert to recommend a plan for the improvement of conditions in the Assembly Chamber. His report severely criticized the Assembly Chamber as a room for debate and recommended the lowering of the ceiling, the removal of the side galleries, the building of a gallery at the rear with sloping floor, and the closing off of the lobby by means of partitions between the columns supporting the gallery. "By these changes," the report states, "a large amount of reverberatory space is shut off from the Assembly room and properly reflecting surfaces are provided. * * * The lowering of the ceilings is necessary to produce a proper degree and direction of reflection of the sound waves, as well as to bring the room into an approximation to the proper proportion. This is found by experiment to be about the ratio of two in height, four in breadth, and five in length, according to the position of the speaker, and the uses of the apartment."

The first installment of the appropriation not being available until January 1, 1906, the Capitol Commissioners were not empowered to enter into contracts for the work until after that date. Had the appropriation been available immediately, however, no substantial progress could have been made until the spring of 1906, for the reason that before the preliminaries of advertising and awarding contracts could have been completed the rainy season would have prevented the removing of the roof, which was the initial act upon which the rest of the work depended. It was decided, therefore, to complete all the preliminaries in time to begin the work early in the year 1906, when the appropriation would be available, and the roof could be removed without fear of the rains.

Before proceeding to the naming of an architect for the work, the Board employed Mr. H. A. Schulze, President of the State Board of Architecture, an architect of high standing in the profession, to advise with it as to the best method of selection. Upon the suggestion of Mr. Schulze, it was decided to select the architect by a limited competition to be conducted under the rules adopted by the American Institute of Architects. Nine of the most prominent architects in the State were invited to enter the competition. The Board required the competitors to cover the following points in their designs:

1. Thorough sanitation of the building by the installation of improved plumbing and ventilating, heating and lighting systems.

2. Rendering all portions of the building, including the attic, as completely fireproof as is possible.

3. Best possible utilization of all the space, including the basement,

in order to accommodate the several administrative departments, the Supreme Court and District Court of Appeal, and the State Library.

4. Improvement of the two legislative chambers and the making of as many additional rooms as possible for the use of the legislative committees.

5. The installation of efficient elevator service.

To further inform the competing architects of the improvements most needed, there were attached to the written conditions copies of letters from Hon. Alden Anderson, Lieutenant-Governor; Hon. Frank Prescott, Speaker of the Assembly; Hon. N. P. Chipman, Presiding Justice of the Third District Court of Appeal; Dr. N. K. Foster, Secretary of the State Board of Health, and Hon J. L. Gillis, State Librarian —each containing the writer's suggestions as to the proper improvements to be made.

On September 30, 1905, upon the written report and recommendation of Mr. Schulze, the first prize in the competition was awarded to Sutton & Weeks, of San Francisco, and they were designated by the Commission as the architects for the work. The second prize of $750 was awarded to Meyer & Ward, of San Francisco, and the third prize of $500 to Copeland & Peirce of San Francisco.

The successful plans call for the elimination of the old stairways in the building, thus gaining space for twelve additional rooms. The old elevator is removed and two electric elevators are placed in the main corridor on either side of the rotunda. Two new stairways are provided for, adjacent to the elevators. The main entrance to the building is rendered more imposing by three doorways, and the removal of the front stairways gives room for a spacious vestibule, which will be decorated with marble. The old roof with its menacing wooden beams, which were rotting in places, is to give way to a modern fireproof covering supported by steel trusses. The ceilings of the Senate and Assembly Chambers are lowered about seven feet, which, with the raising of the roof, permits a fourth story to be added whose space will be converted into rooms for legislative committees and the State Library. The side galleries in the legislative chambers are eliminated and a new gallery with the proper incline is provided for. The lowering of the ceilings together with the removal of the side galleries will make far better proportioned rooms of the two chambers and will greatly enhance their acoustic properties. Legislative lounging and smoking rooms have been provided for, leading off from the lobbies and connecting with the main corridor by a separate hallway. The basement is provided with area ways which will render it light and airy. There will be new heating, ventilating, lighting, and plumbing systems, and a telephone exchange. These are the main features of the improvements.

On March 16, 1906, the bids of the various competing contractors

were opened and it was found that the aggregate of the lowest bids on all departments of the work exceeded the appropriation by $75,662, and exceeded the amount set apart as available for the construction work by over $100,000. It was therefore necessary to abandon certain contemplated features of the improvement work and thereby reduce the amount of the contracts. The portions omitted do not affect the integrity of the plans and may be added at a later time without disturbing the other work on the building, and the work to be done under the amended contracts comprises more than was called for in the Act of the Legislature. The amended contracts as finally signed involve an expenditure of $315,291.

Below is given the name of the contractor for each subdivision of the work, together with the amount of the contract price:

1. Masonry work, including all brick, stone, and concrete work and all necessary excavations and fillings. John Hayes, Los Angeles	$53,866 00
2. Iron work. C. A. Palm, Sacramento	39,000 00
3. Carpenter, plastering, electric, and glazing. James Campbell, San Francisco	74,375 00
4. Plumbing and gasfitting. Robert Dalziel, Jr. Co., Oakland	19,800 00
5. Heating and ventilating. Russell-Vail Engineering Co., of Stockton	15,630 00
6. Roofing, fireproofing, and metal lath. Roebling Construction Co., of San Francisco	48,400 00
7. Painting and graining. Geo. J. Smith & Sons, San Francisco	9,740 00
8. Elevators. Bryan Elevator Co., San Francisco	9,755 00
9. Stairways and ornamental grills. A. Merle Co., of San Francisco	30,580 00
10. Marble work and tiling. Columbia Marble Co., of San Francisco	14,025 00
Total	$315,291 00

Of the total appropriation of $352,925 there is left, therefore, a balance of $37,634 to cover architects' fees, superintendent's salary, and extras. At this date the following expenditures, made or necessary to be made, may be charged against this balance:

Architects' fees (including Supervising Architect)	$17,000 00
Prizes for architects' competition	1,250 00
Salary of Superintendent of Works to July, 1907	2,800 00
Publication of notice to contractors and incidentals (estimated)	1,000 00
Extras to building contracts to December 1, 1906	9,793 00
Total	$31,843 00

It will be seen, therefore, that there is still a balance of $5,791 in the appropriation after deduction of all charges authorized to date or estimated at this time as necessary to be made in the future.

Annexed to this report will be found a communication from Sutton & Weeks showing the progress of the improvement work, and containing recommendations for further appropriations. This Board is of the opinion that a work worth doing is worth doing well, and it respectfully calls the attention of the Legislature to the advantage of completing the interior work at this time. The Capitol should reflect from within the wealth and taste of the people of this great State, and we earnestly recommend that such additional appropriations be made as will accomplish this result; and to that end we bespeak a careful consideration of the Architect's report.

The time clauses in the principal contract called for the completion of the work before January, 1907, under the usual statutory penalty of $100 for each day's delay beyond the limitation period. The work had hardly started, however, when the earthquake of April 18, 1906, upset all calculations as to the time for its completion. The contractor for the steel work was the most seriously handicapped and necessarily delayed the other contractors. Following the earthquake there was a congestion of freight which resulted in further delay, notwithstanding the utmost efforts to hurry the work. The result is that there has been a loss of several months in the progress of the steel work. This made necessary the announcement that the building would not be in condition to accommodate the Legislature at its next session.

Although a serious loss of time resulted from the earthquake and the attendant confusion, it must be noted that, because of the subsequent rise in the price of labor and material, the State has made a large saving in having entered into contracts for the work previous to the San Francisco disaster. Estimating the rise in prices at twenty-five per cent over the old schedule, it will be safe to say that the saving amounts to over $75,000.

By reason of the alteration work it was necessary for many departments occupying rooms in the building to rent offices elsewhere, and it was also necessary to remove a great deal of furniture and many records which had been stored therein. No appropriation was made by the Legislature to meet the expenditures caused by these emergencies, and it will be called upon to provide for them at the coming session.

At its session in 1905, the Legislature also appropriated $6,000 to pay for necessary repairs and betterments in and about the Governor's residence. Under the authority of this Act the Board caused an addition of two rooms to be built and completely furnished; new cement sidewalks, and a cement floor for the basement were laid, and the residence was painted. At this writing the Board has spent approximately $54,000 in the purchase, improving, and furnishing of the Governor's residence, and believes that the money has been well spent, and that the State's Executive is now properly and comfortably housed.

In accordance with the recommendation made in the last report, the thirty-sixth Legislature added $3,000 to the biennial appropriation for the care and improvement of the grounds. This much-needed addition to the funds has permitted the Board to hire extra labor in the summer season, to grade, fertilize, and sow to grass another plot of ground, to paint the iron fence inclosing the park, as well as to make many other needed improvements. Particular mention should be made of the reclassification, without cost to the State, of the trees and shrubs on the grounds, by Miss Alice Eastwood of the California Academy of Sciences, who also superintended the purchase and placing of porcelain labels bearing the popular and the scientific name of each variety.

On December 1, 1906, the balances in the various funds under the control of the Commission were as follows:

1. Purchase of implements and hose, and care and improvement of grounds	$3,331 79
2. Lighting Capitol Grounds	576 00
3. Water for Capitol grounds	600 00
4. Maintenance of Governor's residence	2,834 61

Being situated on the Capitol grounds, although under the control of the State Board of Agriculture, the State Fair pavilion may properly be a subject for recommendation by this Board. We believe, therefore, that it will not be inappropriate for us to urge its removal at the earliest possible time. The new State Fair grounds have now been established near Sacramento, and it is the opinion of those most conversant with the matter that the pavilion should be built there. The present structure is sadly out of repair and, taken altogether, is a blot upon the beauty of the Capitol Park.

The ultimate removal of the State Printing Office from the Capitol grounds is also respectfully suggested. The present building was never intended for the uses to which it is now put, and, with the installation of additional heavy machinery every two years, it is feared that the strength of the building may be unduly taxed. Being constructed entirely of wood, there is also the danger of fire to be considered. There can be no question that a location in the business section of Sacramento, and nearer the freight terminals, would be a great convenience, and would prove a saving to the State as well.

GEO. C. PARDEE,
Governor.

C. F. CURRY,
Secretary of State.

TRUMAN REEVES,
State Treasurer.

Board of State Capitol Commissioners.

E. G. TWOGOOD,
Secretary.

PROGRESS REPORT OF ARCHITECTS, WITH RECOMMENDATIONS.

San Francisco, Cal., October 29, 1906.

To the Honorable the Board of State Capitol Commissioners, Sacramento, Cal.

Gentlemen: Pursuant to your request I herewith submit a report on the progress made in the alterations to the State Capitol Building under an appropriation made by the last Legislature.

In addition I am submitting a recommendation for further appropriations which, in my opinion, would bring the State Capitol Building to that state of perfection which will class it with the best of its kind in the country.

We have just reason to be proud of our Capitol Building, and to congratulate ourselves that it was possible, at such an early period in the history of our State, to obtain the services of an architect so educated and refined as must have been the case with Mr. Reuben Clark, the original designer of the building.

This Commission is also to be congratulated in their wise decision to retain the original lines of the exterior, for little can be done to improve them. Our only steps contrary to the above were in the removal of the unnecessary statuary on the coping wall.

As evidenced by the records in the Controller's office, the main contracts for the alterations were let on April 6th of the present year and work commenced on the 8th. The work was rushed along rapidly and smoothly until April 18th, when the great calamity occurred in San Francisco, changing the conditions then existing throughout almost the entire State. As soon thereafter as possible (about May 18th) work was resumed, but the same progress was an absolute impossibility. The changed conditions made the demand for materials and labor greater than the supply, this being particularly the case with the steel work. The contractor for this part of the work was not alone handicapped by his inability to obtain assistance from the iron works in this city, but by reason of the strike of longshoremen was unable to obtain that portion of the steel brought around the Horn by steamer. The remainder was blocked by the sudden congestion of freight on the railroads, owing to their insufficient facilities for handling the enormous amount of freight rushed into San Francisco in an attempt to supply the immediate demands.

Aside from the great and unexpected cause of delay the work has

progressed as rapidly as possible, the contractors for the brick work, carpenter work, plumbing and steam heating, being well up with their several branches.

I feel perfectly confident in saying that the work, except for such slight changes as have been made by the Commission, has been carried on in strict accordance with the plans and specifications made possible by the good intentions of the contractors, coupled with the very able assistance of the superintendent, Mr. S. W. Getchell, who has proven himself practical, exacting, and honest.

Up to the present time it has been impossible for the other contractors to proceed with the actual installation of the work under their contracts, although those who had preliminary work to do, such as the elevators, stairs, and grill work, are well along with that portion of their contracts, and I think we need have no apprehension of delay from those sources.

Temporary roofs have been placed over a large portion of the building in such manner as to protect the building from serious damage from the elements without incurring a serious increase in the expenditure of the State's money.

I earnestly make the following recommendations for additional appropriations for the reasons set forth above, and if made now, while the building is in a dismantled condition, the work can be done considerably cheaper than after the completion of the building. I feel very certain that any one, no matter how inexperienced or untrained, will realize the difference and incongruity between the old work remaining and the new. In intimating the drawing of comparisons, I refer only to the interior of the building. The exterior I do not wish to change, and have no suggestions to make.

First—I would recommend that an appropriation of $50,000 be made for the re-decoration of the building throughout. The ceilings of the two legislative chambers in particular will be ornate and require and are entitled to considerable decoration.

Second—I recommend that the Dome, from the ground floor to the apex of the arch, be re-decorated with marble scagliola and ornamental plaster in keeping with the main entrance when completed. How chilling it is to step from a rich, well-treated vestibule into a cold, gloomy, unattractive dome or rotunda, by comparison. The entire impression of the building which starts out good, is spoiled. For this an appropriation of $60,000 should be made.

Third—I recommend that the walls of the corridors throughout the building be wainscoted with marble, which would be covered by an appropriation of $60,000.

Fourth—I recommend that the present wooden floors throughout the

building be removed and concrete flooring be substituted, as is common in all first-class buildings. This will cost $18,000.

Fifth—I recommend that the concrete floors be covered with battleship linoleum in place of carpets, which always appear unclean and are unsanitary. The former will last a lifetime, while the latter only from two to four years. An appropriation of $20,000 should be made to cover this change.

Sixth—I recommend that an electric lighting and power plant be installed. At the present time the State is paying at the rate of 5 cents for its electric lights, and with the new system of wiring must be added an electrician to its corps of employés, whereas with their own plant they can manufacture the same current at the rate of 2½ cents, with no more than the increase of one electrician to its staff of employés. A plant could be installed without affecting the present system of wiring in any way, and would require an expenditure of $10,000.

Seventh—I recommend that a modern burglar-proof vault door with time lock be substituted for the present one to the Treasurer's vault. This will require an outlay of $2,500.

Eighth—I recommend that all of the administrative offices in the building be equipped with modern steel furniture, for which an appropriation of $100,000 will be required. The recent fire in San Francisco demonstrated that the best protection is none too good.

In reference to my recommendation for the steel furniture it might not be amiss to call attention to the fact that the State of Massachusetts has equipped its Capitol Building with steel furniture at an expenditure of $204,000, and the State of Georgia is doing likewise at an expenditure of about $105,000. Other governments can be cited, if necessary, which have followed in the footsteps of Massachusetts and Georgia.

Ninth—I recommend that an underground system of electric light wires, with ornamental cast-iron poles, be provided for lighting the grounds, which will require an expenditure of $7,500.

Tenth—I recommend that an appropriation of about $10,000 be made for installing the necessary light fixtures which will be required on the fourth story, and for such new light fixtures as may be necessary in the basement, first, second, and third floors, and the re-finishing and repairing of the present light fixtures.

In conclusion, I have no hesitation in saying that if these recommendations are properly carried out with the work already undertaken, the State of California will be possessed of one of the finest and most attractive Capitol buildings in the United States.

Respectfully submitted.

SUTTON & WEEKS.

(Signed) ALBERT SUTTON.

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

SECRETARY OF STATE

OF THE

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

FOR THE

FIFTY-SIXTH AND FIFTY-SEVENTH FISCAL YEARS

BEGINNING JULY 1, 1904, AND ENDING JUNE 30, 1906

C. F. CURRY, Secretary of State

SACRAMENTO:
W. W. SHANNON, : : : : : SUPERINTENDENT STATE PRINTING.
1906.

REPORT OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA—DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
SACRAMENTO, July 1, 1906.

To His Excellency GEORGE C. PARDEE,
Governor of the State of California,

SIR: I have the honor to present herewith my fourth biennial report as Secretary of State, which contains a statement of all fees received by this office; namely, by the Corporation Department, Corporation License Department, and Motor Vehicle Department, from July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1906, inclusive.

The Corporation License law was enacted by the Legislature of 1905, to take effect July 1, 1905.

The Legislature of 1905 also enacted a Motor Vehicle law, which provides for the registering of all motor vehicles operated in the State, together with the names of their owners, and the issuing, by the Secretary of State, of a seal to be attached to each motor vehicle. The law also provides for the registering of chauffeurs and the issuing, by the Secretary of State, of a badge to each chauffeur so registered. The fee to be collected for registering a motor vehicle and issuing a seal to the owner was fixed at $2; the fee to be collected for registering a chauffeur and issuing a badge was also fixed at $2.

The report includes a list of all corporations, both foreign and domestic, that have filed certified copies of articles of incorporation in this office since June 30, 1904; also, the names of all architects who have been granted licenses under an Act of the Legislature approved by the Governor March 23, 1901, known as the "Architects' Law"; also, data concerning the State Capitol, of which I am custodian. The report also shows the receipts and expenditures of this department, and contains various recommendations that I submit for consideration.

Aside from the regular duties of the office, the Secretary of State is ex officio a member of the State Board of Examiners, the State Commission in Lunacy, the State Forestry Commission, the Ballot Machine Commission, and of the State Capitol Commissioners, who have charge of the Capitol grounds. The Secretary of State, with the Governor and State Treasurer, must also pass upon all plans and specifications for the erection of State buildings and of building work to be done thereon.

ACTS OF THE EXECUTIVE.

The records of this office show that the Governor has granted 4 pardons, 49 commutations of sentence, and 11 reprieves; has signed 389 restorations to citizenship; has issued 11 proclamations offering rewards,

and 49 holiday and other proclamations; has granted 1,701 orders of release of prisoners from various State prisons under the Goodwin Act; has signed 699 land patents; has commissioned 2,641 notaries public and 25 commissioners of deeds; has made 515 executive appointments; has approved 27 official bonds, and signed 1 warrant of execution.

OFFICE WORK OF THE CORPORATION DEPARTMENT.

The following statement of the clerical work performed during the two fiscal years ending June 30, 1906, together with the financial statement, which is found farther on in this report, shows a very large increase over previous years, particularly so in the filing, recording, and issuing of certificates of incorporation and the furnishing of certified copies thereof.

During the two years ending June 30, 1906, there were 6,303 articles of incorporation filed, recorded, and certificates issued, as against 4,735 during the two years preceding. During the last two years I have certified to 6,370 copies, as against 5,653 for the previous two years. The office made 1,010 certified copies of articles during the last two years, as against 679 for the previous two years. The filing of claims to trademarks has considerably increased.

In addition to the vast amount of work required to keep up the records of the office since the last session of the Legislature, I have compiled the third edition of the Corporation Laws, the amendments to the Election Laws, Pure Food Laws, a list of incorporated cities and towns, and the Constitution of the United States and State of California and other State papers. The last-named book was in great demand for use in the public schools in studying civil government, and the supply was soon exhausted. There was no Blue Book printed during the last two years, as the Legislature of 1905 failed to make an appropriation for the printing of the same, although this office had the data prepared.

Upon an examination of the financial statement it will be seen that the increase in the receipts amounts to $75,576.95 over those of the previous two years, not including the receipts from the corporation license tax or the receipts from the issuing of motor vehicle seals and chauffeurs' licenses.

During the two years from July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1906, there were in this office—

FILED AND RECORDED.

Articles of incorporation (of these 98 were railroads)	6,303
Bonds	27
Trademarks (certificates)	599
Rewards	11
Deeds	7

ATTESTED AND RECORDED.

Commutations of sentence	49
Pardons	4
Reprieves	11
Orders of release (of which 389 were restorations to citizenship)	1,701
Land patents	699
Warrant of execution	1

FILED.

Designations of agents of foreign corporations	544
Certificates of creation of bonded indebtedness	171
Amended articles of incorporation	161
Certificates of increase or decrease of capital stock	208
Certificates of continuance of existence of corporations	11
Certificates of removal of principal place of business	104
Certificates of increase or decrease of number of directors	80
Certificates of change of name of corporations	13

ATTESTED COMMISSIONS.

Notarial	2,641
Commissioners of deeds	25
Executive appointments	515
Holiday and other proclamations	49

AFFIXING CERTIFICATES AND SEALS TO COPIES.

Copies made in this office	1,010
Copies furnished	5,360

There was also filed a resolution of the Board of Examiners pledging the members thereof to the support of a bill, to be introduced at the next session of the Legislature, providing for the pay of officers and men of the National Guard of California for services rendered during and subsequent to the earthquake and fire of April 18, 1906. Said resolution was passed at a meeting held May 11, 1906, and was signed by George C. Pardee, Governor; C. F. Curry, Secretary of State, and C. N. Post, Assistant Attorney-General.

In the appended tables will be found a statement of the amount of stationery used by the Legislature during the regular and special sessions, and by the State officers for the two fiscal years, as supplied from the State Janitor's office.

A statement is hereto appended showing receipts of the Corporation Department from July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905, amounting to $170,087.10. The fees for work of the office amounted to $164,808.60, while the salary list of the employés for said year amounted to $20,795, exclusive of my salary of $3,000, showing that this office turned into the State Treasury, for fees alone, $144,013.60 in excess of salaries paid for conducting the office. In addition, there was turned into the State Treasury the sum of $5,278.50, derived from the sale of ballot paper, statutes, maps, and Hall's Irrigation Development books.

For the fiscal year from July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906, inclusive, the total receipts amounted to $214,278. The fees for work performed in the office amounted to $212,931, while the salary list of the employés amounted to $20,795, exclusive of my salary, which shows that the office turned into the State Treasury, in fees alone, $192,236 in excess of the amount paid for salaries of the office. In addition, $1,347 was paid into the State Treasury for the sale of ballot paper, statutes, maps, and books.

The total receipts of the office, exclusive of the corporation license tax, for the fifty-sixth and fifty-seventh fiscal years amount to $384,365.10; the receipts for the fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth fiscal years amounted to $308,788.15; showing an increase in the last two years of $75,576.95.

Appended to this report will be found a copy of the fee bill of the Secretary of State's office.

CORPORATION LICENSE TAX DEPARTMENT.

The Legislature of 1905 enacted a law by which all corporations, both foreign and domestic, were required to pay an annual license of $10, from the payment of which all educational, religious, scientific, and charitable corporations and corporations not organized for profit were exempted. The Act was approved by the Governor March 20, 1905, and the license tax became due and payable July 1 following. It was made the duty of the Secretary of State to collect this license. I immediately prepared the necessary books and blanks to perform this task. The overhauling, indexing, and recording of the records of fifty-five years entailed an enormous amount of work. Upward of 45,000 corporation papers had to be handled in the preparations of this office to collect the license. A notice was sent by mail to each corporation liable for the license, said notice being addressed to the corporation at the last known address as shown by the records of this office. More than 26,000 notices were returned undelivered; 4,500 corporations were exempt, and 12,162 paid the license. The Legislature appropriated $27,000 for the expenses of this department for the period from the date of approval of the Act to June 30, 1907.

There was collected for licenses during the last fiscal year, $138,915; expenses and salaries paid, $18,023.14; profit to the State, $120,891.86.

In this connection I may state that, in accordance with the opinion of the Attorney-General, I held that the penalty of $5 in addition to the license tax of $10 attached on the first Monday in August, at which date the corporation license tax became delinquent; but the Supreme Court, in the case of the Ukiah Guarantee Abstract and Title Company vs. C. F. Curry, Secretary of State, decided that the penalty of $5 did not attach until the date of the Governor's proclamation declaring that "the charters of domestic corporations will be forfeited, and the

right of foreign corporations to do business in this State will be forfeited, unless payment of said license tax is made as above required within sixty days from date of said proclamation, together with a penalty of $5 in addition thereto.'' The Governor's proclamation was not issued until October 13, 1905. I had between and including August 8 and October 12 collected $5 penalty on nine hundred and twenty-one corporations that paid their license tax between and including those dates. At the special session of the Legislature an Act was passed authorizing me to return to each of said corporations the $5 penalty erroneously collected from them.

At the special session the corporation license tax was increased to $20 per annum, said law to take effect July 1, 1906, and the penalty for failure to pay the same by the hour of 4 o'clock P. M. of the first day of September next following was fixed at $10. Failure to pay said license tax or license tax and penalty before the hour of 4 o'clock P. M. of the thirtieth day of November in each year forfeits the right of foreign corporations so delinquent to do business in this State, and forfeits the charters of all domestic corporations so delinquent to the State.

A copy of the corporation license tax law will be found appended to this report.

MOTOR VEHICLE DEPARTMENT.

The Legislature of 1905 passed an Act requiring all owners of automobiles, and all dealers and chauffeurs to take out a license and pay the sum of $2 for the same. An appropriation of $20,000 was made to defray the expenses necessary to put the law into operation.

The total receipts to June 30, 1906, were $20,146.50; while the expenses (salaries, postage, printing, cost of badges, furniture, etc.) amounted to $6,419.81, leaving a profit to the State of $13,726.69.

A copy of the motor vehicle law will be found appended to this report.

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS OF OFFICE FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

Receipts of Corporation Department	$384,365 10
Receipts of Corporation License Tax Department	138,915 00
Receipts of Motor Vehicle Department	20,146 50
Total	$543,426 60

THE STATE CAPITOL.

The Legislature of 1905 made an appropriation of $352,000 to be expended in painting, repairing, and remodeling the State Capitol, the same to be done under the direction of the State Capitol Commissioners. The work was commenced on the 13th of April, 1906.

The archives and records of the Secretary of State's office are valuable beyond estimation, and should be protected against any possible danger from fire, and, therefore, I recommend that the wooden boxes and cases in which they are kept be replaced with metal furniture and cases.

STATE BLUE BOOK.

The Legislature of 1905 failed to make an appropriation for the publication of this very useful book, hence it will be four years from the publication of the last Blue Book before another can be issued. The number of copies issued should be increased to at least ten thousand. The State is rapidly growing in population, hence there are more schools, more libraries, and more newspapers to supply, and requests for the book from the general public are constantly increasing. The last issue was exhausted within a year after its publication. But two copies are left in the office, and these are being reserved to be used as manuscript for the next edition.

INDEX TO LAWS.

The Code Commissioner prepared an index to the laws from 1895 to 1903, but no provision was made by the Legislature to print the same. A few copies were printed, but not enough to be of any general good. It would seem as though the Legislature should provide some means of keeping up an index to the laws, it being eleven years since the index proper was published. I believe a limited edition issued by the State would meet with a ready sale, and that at least enough copies would be sold to pay for its publication.

SENATE AND ASSEMBLY CHAMBERS.

These two halls of the Legislature should be refurnished with new and modern desks and chairs; the present furniture is now over twenty years old. The carpet in the Assembly Chamber was laid in 1888, and is entirely worn out; but that in the Senate Chamber was purchased by the Legislature during the session of 1903. It is a good carpet and will likely last for many years.

ELEVATORS.

Under the new arrangement of the building there will be two new modern electric elevators to run from the basement to the attic, and in addition an electric elevator for the exclusive use of the State Library and its patrons.

Under the plans, specifications, and contracts for repairs to the Capitol building the attic and basement stories will be completed. The attic will contain committee and office rooms, and in the basement will be filing and storage room for the various State officers, thus adding

two stories, with their corridors, etc., to be taken care of by the State Janitor's Department.

MEETINGS OF THE SECRETARIES OF STATE.

Two years ago the Secretaries of State held a meeting at St. Louis and conferred in reference to endeavoring to have uniform election and corporation laws enacted by the Legislatures of the several States. Last year at Nashville, Tenn., a similar meeting was held. I was unable to attend either of the meetings, but was ably represented by the Governor's private secretary, Mr. A. B. Nye, at the St. Louis meeting. These meetings, I understand, have already produced good results.

COMPILATION OF THE STATE CONSTITUTION WITH CITATIONS, WHICH BOOK ALSO CONTAINED THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES AND OTHER STATE PAPERS.

This work, compiled by this office several years ago, met with favor and proved very useful, but the demand was so great for the several thousand copies that were printed that the supply was soon exhausted. I hope in the near future to issue a second edition.

BALLOT PAPER.

Under the law the Secretary of State is required to keep on hand sufficient ballot paper to supply counties, cities, and towns for all elections, both general and special. The voting machine has been adopted by several counties and by a number of cities, and as a result the demand for ballot paper has already been greatly reduced, notwithstanding the increase in the number of voters in the State.

The Legislature of 1905 made an appropriation of $6,000 for the purchase of ballot paper. About $4,000 of that amount is all that will be necessary for me to use for the purchase of ballot paper for the next general election.

STATEMENT SHOWING RECEIPTS OF THE OFFICE BY FISCAL YEARS COVERING THE PERIOD OF MY INCUMBENCY.

From July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899	$27,518 30
From July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900	36,135 25
From July 1, 1900, to June 30, 1901	92,340 00
From July 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902	133,172 99
From July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903	156,537 10
From July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904	152,251 15
From July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905	170,087 10
From July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906	373,339 50
Total	$1,141,381 39

Respectfully submitted.

C. F. CURRY,
Secretary of State.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

RECEIPTS OF THE OFFICE.

Fifty-sixth Fiscal Year—July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905.

	Statutes.	Maps.	Ballot Paper.	Index to Laws.	Constitutional Debates.	Fees.
1904—July		$2 00	$220 00			$11,751 75
August			113 75			11,317 75
September			67 50			10,502 10
October			3,741 50			12,334 25
November		1 00	422 50			16,591 75
December		12 00	107 50			11,946 00
1905—January		3 00	81 00			14,286 50
February	$3 00		26 25			11,783 30
March			276 25			16,326 45
April			33 75			15,815 30
May			35 00			14,978 40
June	120 00		12 50			17,175 05
Totals	$123 00	$18 00	$5,137 50			$164,808 60

Fifty-seventh Fiscal Year—July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906.

1905—July	$33 00	$2 75	$107 00			$14,274 55
August	42 00		1 25			19,550 25
September	12 00		16 00			18,664 85
October	6 00		78 75			20,775 80
November	3 00	4 00	17 50			13,188 95
December		12 75	17 00			20,369 15
1906—January		1 00	10 00			20,775 05
February	6 00	3 75	2 50			16,001 25
March			161 00			20,649 05
April			18 00			10,259 35
May	417 50			$4 50		18,892 85
June	347 75	7 50		4 50	$10 00	19,529 90
Totals	$867 25	$31 75	$429 00	$9 00	$10 00	$212,931 00

In addition to the foregoing there was collected by the Motor Vehicle Department during the—

Fifty-sixth fiscal year, from March 22 to June 30, 1905	$9,316 50
Fifty-seventh fiscal year—July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906	10,830 00
Total	$20,146 50

There was also collected by the Corporation License Tax Department during the—

Fifty-seventh fiscal year—July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906 ..... $138,915 00

STATIONERY, LIGHTS, FUEL, AND SUPPLIES FOR CAPITOL BUILDING, LEGISLATURE, AND STATE OFFICERS.

Fifty-sixth Fiscal Year—July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905.

July 1, 1904	By balance on hand	$1,508 66
	By appropriation	12,500 00
		$14,008 66
June 30, 1905	Amount expended during fiscal year	13,649 58
July 1, 1905	Amount of appropriation unused and reverting to the general fund	$359 08

Fifty-seventh Fiscal Year—July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906.

July 1, 1905	By appropriation	$13,950 00
June 30, 1906	Amount expended during fiscal year	13,949 56
July 1, 1906	Balance on hand	$0 44

REPAIRS TO CAPITOL BUILDING.

Fifty-sixth Fiscal Year—July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905.

July 1, 1904	By balance	$1,123 33
	By appropriation	5,000 00
		$6,123 33
June 30, 1905	Amount expended during fiscal year	5,766 05
July 1, 1905	Amount of appropriation unused and reverting to the general fund	$356 28

Fifty-seventh Fiscal Year—July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906.

July 1, 1905	By appropriation	$5,000 00
June 30, 1906	Amount expended during fiscal year	2,955 15
July 1, 1906	Balance on hand	$2,044 85

POSTAGE, EXPRESSAGE, AND TELEGRAPH.

Fifty-sixth Fiscal Year—July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905.

June 30, 1904	By balance	$0 43
July 1, 1904	By appropriation	1,750 00
Mar. 18, 1905	Special appropriation	675 00
		$2,425 43
June 30, 1905	Amount expended during fiscal year	2,416 71
July 1, 1905	Amount of appropriation unused and reverting to the general fund	$8 72

Fifty-seventh Fiscal Year—July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906.

July 1, 1905	By appropriation	$2,000 00
June 30, 1906	Amount expended during fiscal year	1,979 48
July 1, 1906	Balance on hand	$20 52

CONTINGENT AND TRAVELING EXPENSES.

Fifty-sixth Fiscal Year—July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905.

June 30, 1904—By balance	$16 20
July 1, 1904—By appropriation	250 00
	$266 20
June 30, 1905—Amount expended during fiscal year	258 15
July 1, 1905—Amount of appropriation unused and reverting to the general fund	$8 05

Fifty-seventh Fiscal Year—July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906.

July 1, 1905—By appropriation	$250 00
June 30, 1906—Amount expended during fiscal year	247 45
July 1, 1906—Balance on hand	$2 55

CARPETS AND FURNITURE.

Fifty-sixth Fiscal Year—July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905.

July 1, 1904—By balance	$155 53
By appropriation	1,500 00
	$1,655 53
June 30, 1905—Amount expended during fiscal year	1,649 08
July 1, 1905—Amount of appropriation unused and reverting to the general fund	$6 45

Fifty-seventh Fiscal Year—July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906.

July 1, 1905—By appropriation	$11,775 00
June 30, 1906—Amount expended during fiscal year	2,571 88
July 1, 1906—Balance on hand	$9,203 12

WATER FOR CAPITOL BUILDING.

Fifty-sixth Fiscal Year—July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905.

July 1, 1904—By appropriation	$600 00
June 30, 1905—Amount expended during fiscal year	600 00

Fifty-seventh Fiscal Year—July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906.

July 1, 1905—By appropriation	$600 00
June 30, 1906—Amount expended during fiscal year	551 30
July 1, 1906—Balance on hand	$48 70

CORPORATION LICENSE.

Mar. 20, 1905—By appropriation	$27,000 00
June 30, 1906—Expended from March 20, 1905, to June 30, 1906	18,023 14
July 1, 1906—Balance on hand	$8,976 86

MOTOR VEHICLES.

Mar. 22, 1905—By appropriation	$20,000 00
June 30, 1906—Expended from March 22 to June 30, 1906	6,419 81
July 1, 1906—Balance on hand	$13,580 19

BALLOT PAPER.

Fifty-sixth Fiscal Year—July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905.

July 1, 1904—By balance	$2,002 00
By appropriation	5,000 00
	$7,002 00
June 30, 1905—Amount expended during fiscal year	6,870 00
July 1, 1905—Amount of appropriation unused and reverting to the general fund	$132 00

Fifty-seventh Fiscal Year—July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906.

July 1, 1905—By appropriation	$3,000 00
June 30, 1906—Amount expended	0,000 00
July 1, 1906—Balance on hand	$3,000 00

JANITOR'S DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNT OF STATIONERY AND SUPPLIES DISTRIBUTED.

Fifty-sixth Fiscal Year—July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905.

June 30, 1905—Furnished State officers	$2,913 97
Furnished Senate and Assembly, thirty-sixth session	1,067 47
Total	$3,981 44

Fifty-seventh Fiscal Year—July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906.

June 30, 1906—Furnished State officers	$3,116 72
Furnished Senate and Assembly, thirty-sixth (extra) session	317 10
Total	$3,433 82

STATIONERY USED BY STATE OFFICERS.

	Fifty-sixth Fiscal Year.	Fifty-seventh Fiscal Year.
Governor	$227 98	$231 40
Secretary of State	469 10	606 30
Controller	165 54	161 95
Treasurer	96 97	65 59
Attorney-General	227 08	230 39
Surveyor-General	74 92	93 73
Adjutant-General	199 68	199 37
Superintendent of Public Instruction	136 10	143 56
Superintendent of State Printing	98 40	61 42
State Librarian	143 15	158 04
State Janitor	139 61	93 33
Board of Horticulture	96 26	56 86
Clerk of Supreme Court	62 71	88 95
Board of Equalization	13 88	18 07
Board of Examiners	84 66	167 77
Commissioner of Public Works	45 70	39 85
State Board of Agriculture	59 84	72 17
Commission in Lunacy	72 86	56 50
Highway Commission	79 29	72 35
State Board of Health	27 54	67 86
State Gardener	3 98	2 72
State Veterinarian	8 18	11 02

STATIONERY USED BY STATE OFFICERS—*Continued.*

	Fifty-sixth Fiscal Year.	Fifty-seventh Fiscal Year.
Maintenance of building	$380 54	$254 49
State Forester	.....	23 17
Corporation License Department	.....	107 86
Motor Vehicle Department	.....	34 50
Totals	$2,913 97	$3,116 72

RECEIPTS FROM SALE OF BALLOT PAPER.

Fifty-sixth fiscal year—July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905	$5,223 00
Fifty-seventh fiscal year—July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906	330 75
Total	$5,553 75

STATUTES AND LAWS—NUMBER DISTRIBUTED AND NUMBER ON HAND.

	On Hand July 1,'04.	Number Distributed.	On Hand June 30,'06.
Statutes, 1854	1	0	1
Statutes, 1855	2	0	2
Statutes, 1856	4	0	4
Statutes, 1859	2	0	2
Statutes, 1863-4	2	0	2
Statutes, 1875-6	420	114	306
Statutes, 1877-8	362	114	248
Statutes, 1880	244	114	130
Statutes, 1881	348	114	234
Statutes, 1883	221	116	105
Statutes, 1886-7	262	114	148
Statutes, 1889	16	11	5
Statutes and Amendments, 1891	1	0	1
Statutes and Amendments, 1893	218	109	109
Statutes and Amendments, 1897	114	37	77
Statutes and Amendments, 1899	464	122	342
Statutes and Amendments, 1901	350	130	220
Statutes and Amendments, 1903	365	145	220
Statutes and Amendments, 1905	2,250	1,993	257
Amendments to Codes, 1873-4	146	104	42
Amendments to Codes, 1875-6	412	104	308
Amendments to Codes, 1877-8	392	104	288
Amendments to Codes, 1880	246	104	142
California Codes Continued in Force, 1873	249	109	140
Civil Code, annotated, 1874	4	0	4
Codes of California—Civil, 1871	3	0	3
Practice, No. 3, 1871	7	0	7
Political, No. 1, 1872	110	105	5
Political, No. 2, 1872	165	104	61
Political, 1872	8	2	6
Civil Procedure, 1872	355	104	251
Penal, 1872	15	3	12
Penal, 1871-2	5	0	5
Civil Procedure, 1881-3	13	0	13
Penal (pocket), 1881-3	19	0	19
Wood's Digest, 1850-58	1	0	1
Wood's Digest, 1850-60	1	0	1
Hittel's Codes, Vol. 1, 1876	25	0	25
Hittel's Codes, Vol. 2, 1876	23	0	23
General Laws of California, 1850-64	1	0	1

SUPREME COURT REPORTS.

	On Hand July 1,'04.	Number Distributed.	On Hand June 30,'06.
California Reports, Vol. 41	524	101	423
California Reports, Vol. 42	547	101	446
California Reports, Vol. 43	567	101	466
California Reports, Vol. 44	512	101	411
California Reports, Vol. 45	538	101	437
California Reports, Vol. 46	821	101	720
California Reports, Vol. 142	350	350	0
California Reports, Vol. 143	350	350	0
California Reports, Vol. 144	350	350	0
California Reports, Vol. 145	369	369	0
California Reports, Vol. 146	369	369	0
California Reports, Vol. 147	369	369	0

OTHER BOOKS.

Index to Laws, 1850 to 1893	596	136	460
Constitutional Debates	172	42	130
Spanish Laws	24	0	24
Hall's Irrigation, Vol. 1—Development	1,139	13	1,126
Hall's Irrigation, Vol. 2—Southern California	27	8	19

TRANSACTIONS IN MAPS.

Detail Irrigation Maps—Southern California	429	4	425
Detail Irrigation Maps—San Joaquin Valley	1,251	7	1,244
Great Central Valley Maps (unmounted)	1,954	7	1,947
Great Central Valley Maps (mounted)	185	4	181
Topographical and Irrigation Maps of San Joaquin Valley (unmounted)	607	17	590
Topographical and Irrigation Maps of San Joaquin Valley (mounted)	75	6	69

BALLOT PAPER.

Fifty-sixth Fiscal Year—July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905.

July 1, 1904—By balance	$2,002 00
By appropriation	5,000 00
	$7,002 00
Sept. 27, 1904—Bought 2,242 reams 21 x 30 at $2.50, and 230 reams 36 x 36 at $5.50	6,870 00
Amount of appropriation unused and reverting to the general fund	$132 00

Fifty-seventh Fiscal Year—July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906.

July 1, 1905—By appropriation for fifty-seventh and fifty-eighth fiscal years	$6,000 00
July 1, 1906—Balance on hand	6,000 00

Ballot Paper, 18 x 30.

July 1, 1904—On hand	18 reams
June 30, 1906—Sold	18 reams

Ballot Paper, 30 x 36.

July 1, 1904—On hand	4 reams
June 30, 1906—Sold	4 reams

Ballot Paper, 21 x 30.

July 1, 1904—On hand	939 reams
Sept 13, 1904—Purchased	2,242 reams
	3,181 reams
June 30, 1906—Sold	1,635 reams
July 1, 1906—On hand	1,546 reams

Ballot Paper, 36 x 36.

July 1, 1904—On hand	230 reams
June 30, 1906—Sold	208 reams
July 1, 1906—On hand	22 reams

Ballot Paper, 19½ x 24.

July 1, 1904—On hand	56 reams
June 30, 1906—Sold	56 reams

Respectfully submitted.

C. F. CURRY,
Secretary of State.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 4th day of August, 1906.

J. HOESCH,
Deputy Secretary of State.

PRICE LIST OF STATUTES, BOOKS, AND MAPS

The following described statutes, books, and maps, issued from the State Printing Department of California, are for sale by the Secretary of State:

	Price.	Postage.
Amendments to the Codes, 1873-4	$2 00	$0 16
Amendments to the Codes, 1875-6	1 50	07
Amendments to the Codes, 1877-8	1 50	07
Amendments to the Codes, 1880	2 00	15
Code of Civil Procedure	3 00	24
Code, Penal, 1872	2 00	18
Code, Political, volumes 1 and 2, 1872, each	2 00	18
Detail Irrigation Maps of Southern California (12 sheets)	3 00	12
Detail Irrigation Maps of San Joaquin Valley (10 sheets)	2 50	10
Great Central Valley Maps, Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys (2 sheets)	1 00	06
Same on cloth	2 00	10
Topographical and Irrigation Maps, San Joaquin Valley (4 sheets)	1 00	06
Same on cloth	2 50	10
Hall's Irrigation Development	2 75	25
Hall's Irrigation, Southern California	2 75	30
Reports (3 volumes) Constitutional Convention of 1879	10 00	77
Statutes Continued in Force	3 00	30
Statutes, 1875-6	3 00	30
Statutes, 1877-8	3 00	30
Statutes, 1880	3 00	10
Statutes, 1881	2 00	10
Statutes, 1883	3 00	15
Statutes, 1886-7	2 50	10
Statutes, 1893	3 00	25
Statutes, 1897	3 00	30
Statutes, 1899	3 00	30
Statutes, 1901	3 00	30
Statutes, 1903	3 00	30
Statutes, 1905	3 00	30
Index to Laws, 1850-1893	4 50	30

Postage must be added to price.

Address all orders and send remittances to

C. F. CURRY, *Secretary of State.*

FEE BILL OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE.

CHAPTER XXIV.—*An Act to amend section four hundred and sixteen of the Political Code, relating to the fees to be charged by the Secretary of State, and providing for the distribution of the same.*

[Approved February 13, 1903.]

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section four hundred and sixteen of the Political Code is hereby amended to read:

§ 416. The Secretary of State, for services performed in his office, must charge and collect the following fees:

1. For a copy of any law, resolution, record, or other document or paper on file in his office, twenty cents per folio.

2. For comparing a copy of any law, resolution, record, or other document or paper with the original, or the certified copy of the original, on file in his office, five cents per folio.

3. For affixing certificate and seal of state, unless otherwise provided for, two dollars.

4. For filing articles of incorporation, if the capital stock amounts to twenty-five thousand dollars or less, fifteen dollars; if the capital stock amounts to over twenty-five thousand dollars, and not over seventy-five thousand dollars, twenty-five dollars; if the capital stock amounts to over seventy-five thousand dollars, and not over two hundred thousand dollars, fifty dollars; if the capital stock amounts to over two hundred thousand dollars, and not over five hundred thousand dollars, seventy-five dollars; if the capital stock is over five hundred thousand dollars, and not over one million dollars, one hundred dollars; if the capital stock is over one million dollars, fifty dollars additional for every five hundred thousand dollars or fraction thereof of capital stock over and above one million dollars; for filing articles of incorporation without capital stock, except coöperative associations, five dollars; for filing articles of incorporation of coöperative associations, formed under the Act of eighteen hundred and ninety-five, and Acts supplementary thereto or amendatory thereof, fifteen dollars.

5. For recording articles of incorporation, twenty cents per folio.

6. For issuing certificate of incorporation, three dollars.

7. For filing certificate of increase of capital stock, five dollars for every fifty thousand dollars or fraction thereof of such increase.

8. For filing certificate of decrease of capital stock, five dollars.

9. For filing notice of removal of principal place of business, five dollars.

10. For filing amended articles of incorporation, unless otherwise provided for, five dollars.

11. For filing certificate of creation of bonded indebtedness, or increase or decrease thereof, five dollars.

12. For issuing certificate of increase or decrease of capital stock, three dollars.

13. For filing certificate on continuance of existence, five dollars.

14. For issuing certificate of continuance of existence, three dollars.

15. For filing claim to trademark, and issuing certificate of filing, five dollars.

16. For issuing certificate of filing of any document, not otherwise provided for, three dollars.

17. For filing certificate of increase or decrease of number of directors, five dollars.

18. For issuing certificate of increase or decrease of number of directors, three dollars.

19. For receiving and recording each official bond, five dollars.

20. For filing notice of appointment of agent, five dollars.

21. For each commission, passport, or other document signed by the Governor and attested by the Secretary of State (pardons, military commissions, and extradition papers excepted), five dollars.

22. For each patent for land issued by the Governor, if for one hundred and sixty acres or less, one dollar; and for each additional one hundred and sixty acres, or fraction thereof, one dollar.

23. For issuing certificate of official character, two dollars.

24. For recording miscellaneous documents or papers, twenty cents per folio.

25. For filing certified copy of order and decree of court, changing name, five dollars.

No member of the Legislature or State officer shall be charged for any search relative to matters appertaining to the duties of their office; nor shall they be charged any fee for a certified copy of any law or resolution passed by the Legislature relative to their official duties.

All fees collected by the Secretary of State must, at the end of each month, be paid into the State Treasury. Twenty-five hundred dollars of such monthly returns shall be credited to and constitute the State Library Fund, and the balance shall be paid into the General Fund of the State.

Sec. 2. This Act shall take effect and be in force from and after the date of its passage.

FOREIGN CORPORATION LAW.

Sections 405 to 410 inclusive, of the Civil Code.

CHAPTER VI—FOREIGN CORPORATIONS.

SEC. 405. Designation of person upon whom process may be served. Service on the Secretary of State, when valid.
406. Foreign corporations, statute of limitations in favor of. Proof of corporate existence. Change of designation.
407. Foreign railway corporations, rights of in this State.
408. Foreign corporations to file certified copies of articles of incorporation.
409. Foreign corporations, fees to be paid by, on filing certified copies of articles of incorporation.
410. Foreign corporations, penalty for failure to file certified copies of articles of incorporation.

§ 405. Every corporation other than those created by or under the laws of this State must, within forty days from the time it commences to do business therein, file in the office of the Secretary of State a designation of some person residing within the State upon whom process issued by authority of or under any law of this State may be served. A copy of such designation, duly certified by the Secretary of State, is sufficient evidence of such appointment. Such process may be served on the person so designated, or, in the event that no such person is designated, then on the Secretary of State, and the service is a valid service on such corporation.

§ 406. Every corporation which complies with the provisions of this chapter is hereafter entitled to the benefit of the laws of this State limiting the time for the commencement of civil actions, but no corporation not created by or under the laws of this State is entitled to the benefit thereof, nor can any such corporation maintain or defend any action or proceeding in any court of this State until the corporation has complied with the provisions of the preceding section. In any action or proceeding instituted against any body styled as a corporation, but not created by nor under the laws of this State, evidence that such body has acted as a corporation, or employed methods usually employed by corporations, must be received by the court for the purpose of proving the existence of such corporation, the sufficiency of such evidence to be determined by the court with like effect as in other cases. Every corporation which has complied with the laws then in force, requiring it to make and file a designation of the person upon whom process against it may be served, need not make or file any further

designation. Any designation heretofore or hereafter made may be revoked by the filing by the corporation with the Secretary of State of a writing stating such revocation. Within forty days after the death or removal from the State of any person designated by the corporation, or after the revocation of the designation, the corporation must make a new designation, or be subject to the provisions and penalties of this chapter.

§ 407. Every railway or other corporation organized for the purpose of carrying freight or passengers under or by virtue of the laws of the United States, or of any State or Territory thereof, may build railroads, exercise the right of eminent domain, and transact any other business which it might do if it were created and organized under or by virtue of the laws of this State, and has the same rights, privileges, and immunities, and is subject to the same laws, penalties, obligations, and burdens as if created or organized under and by virtue of the laws of this State. Nothing contained in this section shall be construed to exempt any corporation from any duty or liability imposed upon it by any of the provisions of this chapter.

§ 408. Every corporation organized under the laws of another State, Territory, or of a foreign country, which is now doing business in this State, or is maintaining an office herein, or which shall hereafter do business in this State or maintain an office herein, or which shall enter this State for the purpose of doing business herein, must file in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of California a certified copy of its articles of incorporation, or of its charter, or of the statute or statutes, or legislative, or executive, or governmental Act or Acts creating it, in cases where it has been created by charter, or statute, or legislative, or executive, or governmental Act, and a certified copy thereof, duly certified by the Secretary of State of this State, in the office of the County Clerk of the county where its principal place of business is located, and also where such corporation owns property.

§ 409. For filing and issuing a certified copy as required in section four hundred and eight of this Code, corporations formed under the laws of another State, or of a Territory, or of a foreign country, must pay the same fees as are paid by corporations formed under the laws of this State.

§ 410. Every corporation organized under the laws of another State, Territory, or of a foreign country, which shall neglect or fail, within ninety days from the taking effect of this section, to comply with the conditions of sections four hundred and eight and four hundred and nine of this Code, shall be subject to a fine of not less than five hundred dollars, to be recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction; and it is hereby made the duty of the Secretary of State, as he may be

advised that corporations are doing business in contravention of sections four hundred and eight and four hundred and nine of this Code, to report the fact to the Governor, who shall instruct the District Attorney of the county wherein such corporation has its principal place of business, or the Attorney-General of the State, or both, as soon as practicable, to institute proceedings to recover the fine provided for in this section, and the amount so recovered must be paid into the State Treasury to the credit of the General Fund of the State; in addition to which penalty, no foreign corporation which shall fail to comply with sections four hundred and eight and four hundred and nine of this Code can maintain any suit or action in any of the courts of this State until it has complied with said sections; *provided*, that any such corporation which, prior to the eighth day of March, 1901, shall have complied with the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to amend 'An Act in relation to foreign corporations,' approved April 1, 1872," approved March 17, 1899, is exempted from the provisions of this section and the two sections next preceding.

NOTE.—"An Act to amend 'An Act in relation to foreign corporations,' approved April 1, 1872," approved March 17, 1899, provided that a foreign corporation could enter this State and do business on filing a designation of agent, and did not require, as does the present law, that it must in addition thereto file a certified copy of its articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State, and a copy, duly certified by the Secretary of State of this State, in the office of the County Clerk where its principal place of business is located, and also where such corporation owns property.

CORPORATION LICENSE TAX LAW.

CHAPTER XIX.—*An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act relating to revenue and taxation, providing for a license tax upon corporations, and making an appropriation for the purpose of carrying out the objects of this Act," approved March 20, 1905, by amending Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 thereof, and by adding two new sections thereto, to be known as Sections 10a and 10b, relating to a license tax upon corporations, and making provision for settling the affairs of corporations where said tax has not been paid, and providing a penalty for the violation thereof.*

[Approved June 13, 1906.]

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section one of an Act entitled "An Act relating to revenue and taxation, providing for a license tax upon corporations,

and making an appropriation for the purpose of carrying out the objects of this Act," approved March 20, 1905, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 1. No corporation heretofore or hereafter incorporated under the laws of this State, or of any other State, shall do or attempt to do business by virtue of its charter or certificate of incorporation, in this State, without a State license therefor.

SEC. 2. Section two of said Act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 2. It shall be the duty of every corporation incorporated under the laws of this State, and of every foreign corporation now doing business, or which shall hereafter engage in business in this State, to procure annually from the Secretary of State a license authorizing the transaction of such business in this State, and shall pay therefor a license tax or fee of twenty dollars, which said license tax or fee shall be due and payable on the first day of July of each and every year to the Secretary of State, who shall pay the same into the State Treasury. If not paid on or before the hour of four o'clock P. M. of the first day of September next thereafter, the same shall become delinquent and there shall be added thereto, as a penalty for such delinquency, the sum of ten dollars. The license tax or fee hereby provided authorizes the corporation to transact its business during the year or for any fractional part of such year in which such license tax or fee is paid. "Year," within the meaning of this Act, means from and including the first day of July to and including the thirtieth day of June next thereafter.

SEC. 3. Section three of said Act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 3. The Secretary of State shall, on or before the fifteenth day of September in each year, report to the Governor of the State a list of all corporations which have become delinquent, as provided in section two of this Act, and the Governor shall forthwith issue his proclamation, declaring under this Act that the charters of such delinquent domestic corporations will be forfeited and the right of such foreign corporations to do business in this State will be forfeited unless payment of said license tax, together with the penalty for such delinquency, as hereinbefore provided, be made to the Secretary of State on or before the hour of four o'clock P. M. of the thirtieth day of November next following.

SEC. 4. Section four of said Act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 4. Said proclamation shall be filed immediately in the office of the Secretary of State, and said Secretary of State shall imme-

diately cause a copy of said proclamation to be published in one issue of each of two daily newspapers to be selected by the Governor.

SEC. 5. Section five of said Act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 5. At the hour of four o'clock P. M. of the thirtieth day of November each year the charters of all delinquent domestic corporations which have failed to pay the said license tax, together with said penalty for such delinquency, shall be forfeited to the State of California, and the right of all delinquent foreign corporations to do business in this State which have failed to pay said license tax, together with the penalty for such delinquency, shall be likewise forfeited.

SEC. 6. Section six of said Act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 6. Any corporation which failed to pay the license tax and penalty required by the Act of which this Act is amendatory, may between the first day of July, 1906, and the hour of four o'clock P. M. of the first day of September, 1906, pay the said license tax and the penalty, together with the license tax prescribed in section one of this Act and any such corporation making such payment shall be relieved from the forfeiture prescribed by the Act of which this Act is amendatory, and all persons exercising the powers of any such corporation making such payment shall be relieved from the provisions of section nine of said Act of which this Act is amendatory, and the Secretary of State shall immediately after the first day of September, 1906, transmit to the County Clerk of each county in this State a list of the corporations so paying pursuant to the provisions of this section, which list shall be by said County Clerk filed in his office; *provided*, that in case the name of any corporation which has suffered the forfeiture prescribed by the Act of which this Act is amendatory, or a name so closely resembling the name of such corporation as will tend to deceive, has been adopted by any other corporation since the date of said forfeiture then said corporation having suffered said forfeiture shall be relieved therefrom pursuant to the terms of this section of this Act only upon the adoption by said corporation seeking revivor of a new name, and in such case nothing in this Act contained shall be construed as permitting such corporation to be revived or carry on any business under its former name; and such corporation shall have the right to use its former name or take such new name only upon filing an application therefor with the Secretary of State and upon the issuing of a certificate to such corporation by the Secretary of State setting forth the right of such corporation to take such new name or use its former name as the case may be; *provided, however,* that the Secretary of State shall not issue any certificate permitting any cor-

poration to take or use the name of any corporation heretofore organized in this State and which has not suffered the forfeiture prescribed by the Act of which this Act is amendatory or to make or use a name so closely resembling the name of such corporation heretofore organized in this State, as will tend to deceive. The provisions of title eleven part three of the Code of Civil Procedure in so far as they conflict with this section of this Act are not applicable to corporations seeking revivor under this Act.

SEC. 7. Section seven of said Act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 7. All educational, religious, scientific and charitable corporations, and all corporations which are not organized for pecuniary profit, are exempt from the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 8. Section eight of said Act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 8. On or before the thirty-first day of December of each year the Secretary of State shall make a list of all domestic corporations whose charters have been so forfeited and of all foreign corporations whose right to do business in this State has been so forfeited, and shall transmit a certified copy thereof to each County Clerk in this State, who shall file the same in his office.

SEC. 9. Section nine of said Act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 9. It shall be unlawful for any corporation, delinquent under this Act, either domestic or foreign, which has not paid the license tax or fee, together with the penalty for such delinquency, as in this Act prescribed, to exercise the powers of such corporation, or to transact any business in this State, after the thirtieth day of November next following the delinquency. Each and every person who exercises any of the powers of a corporation so delinquent, either domestic or foreign, which has not paid the license tax, together with the penalty for such delinquency, or who transacts any business for or in behalf of any such corporation, after the thirtieth day of November next following the delinquency, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, and not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than fifty days nor more than five hundred days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

A new section is hereby added to this Act to be known as Section 10*a* and to read as follows:

Section 10*a*. In all cases of forfeiture under the provisions of this Act, the directors or managers in office of the affairs of any domestic corporation, whose charter may be so forfeited, or of any foreign cor-

poration whose right to do business in this State may be so forfeited, are deemed to be trustees of the corporation and stockholders or members of the corporation whose power or right to do business is forfeited, and have full power to settle the affairs of the corporation and to maintain or defend any action or proceeding then pending in behalf of or against any of said corporations, or to take such legal proceedings as may be necessary to fully settle the affairs of said corporation, and such directors or managers, as such trustees, may be sued in any of the courts of this State by any person having a claim against any of said corporations.

A new section is hereby added to this Act to be known as Section 10*b*, and to read as follows:

Section 10*b*. At the time of filing a certified copy of articles of incorporation of any corporation when filed on or between the first day of July and the following first day of December in any year, there shall be paid, in addition to all other fees required by law to be paid to Secretary of State, the sum of twenty dollars, which shall be received and license receipt issued in full of the license tax payable under this Act, for the then current year.

SEC. 11. This Act shall take effect immediately.

Sections 10 and 11 of the original Act, approved March 20, 1905, read as follows:

SEC. 10. There is hereby appropriated out of any money in the State Treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of twenty-seven thousand ($27,000) dollars, for the purpose of carrying out the objects of this Act, to be used by the Secretary of State in the employment of a license superintendent and cashier; one permanent clerk; such other clerks from time to time as may be necessary; for the purchase of the necessary desks, furniture, stationery, books, postage, and for the necessary printing, ruling, binding and materials furnished by the State Printing Office, and for all other necessary incidental expenses, to be used and expended during the balance of the fifty-sixth, and during the fifty-seventh, and fifty-eighth, fiscal years, and the State Controller is hereby directed to draw his warrant for any claim against said amount, the same having been approved by the State Board of Examiners, and the Treasurer is hereby directed to pay the same.

SEC. 11. This Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

MOTOR VEHICLE LAW.

CHAPTER DCXII.—*An Act to regulate the operation of motor vehicles on public highways, and making an appropriation for the purpose of carrying out the objects of this Act.*

[Approved March 22, 1905.]

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Subdivision 1. The words and phrases used in this Act shall, for the purposes of this Act, unless the same be contrary to or inconsistent with the context, be construed as follows: (1) "motor vehicle" shall include all vehicles propelled by any power other than muscular power, *provided* that nothing herein contained shall, except the provisions of subdivisions three, four and five of section three and subdivision one of section four of this Act, apply to motor cycles, motor bicycles, traction engines or road rollers; (2) "public highways" shall include any highway, county road, State road, public street, avenue, alley, park, parkway, driveway or public place in any county, or incorporated city and county, city or town; (3) "closely built up" shall mean (*a*) the territory of any county or incorporated city and county, city or town contiguous to a public highway which is at that point built up with structures devoted to business, (*b*) the territory of any county or incorporated city and county, city or town contiguous to a public highway not devoted to business, where for not less than one quarter of a mile the dwelling-houses on such highway average less than one hundred feet apart, *provided* that the local authorities having charge of such highway shall have placed conspicuously thereon at both ends of such closely built up section signs of sufficient size to be easily readable by a person using the highway, bearing the words "Slow down to —— miles," inserting in the blank space the number of miles to which the speed is to be reduced, and also an arrow pointing in the direction where the speed is to be reduced; (4) "local authorities" shall include all boards of supervisors, trustees or councils, committees, and other public officials of counties, or incorporated cities and counties, cities or towns; (5) "chauffeur" shall mean any person operating a motor vehicle as mechanic, employé or for hire.

SEC. 2. Subdivision 1. Every person hereafter acquiring a motor vehicle shall, for every vehicle owned by him, file in the office of the

Secretary of State a statement of his name and address, with a brief description of the vehicle to be registered, including the name of the maker, factory number, style of vehicle and motor power on a blank to be prepared and furnished by such Secretary of State for that purpose; the filing fee shall be two dollars.

Subdivision 2. The Secretary of State shall thereupon file such statement in his office, register such motor vehicle in a book or index to be kept for that purpose, and assign it a distinctive number.

Subdivision 3. The Secretary of State shall forthwith on such registration, and without other fee, issue and deliver to the owner of such motor vehicle a seal of aluminum or other suitable metal, which shall be circular in form approximately two inches in diameter, and have stamped thereon the words "Registered motor vehicle, No. ——, State of California," with the registration number inserted therein; which seal shall thereafter at all times be conspicuously displayed on the motor vehicle, to which such number has been assigned.

Subdivision 4. If the vehicle has been previously registered, the certificate issued thereon shall be returned to the Secretary of State and in lieu thereof such Secretary shall issue to said owner a registration seal containing the number of such previous registration upon payment of a fee of one dollar. Upon the sale of a motor vehicle, the vendor, except a manufacturer or dealer, shall within ten days, return to the Secretary of State the registration seal affixed to such vehicle.

Subdivision 5. Every motor vehicle shall also at all times have the number assigned to it displayed on the back of such vehicle in such manner as to be plainly visible, the numbers to be in arabic numerals, black on white background, each not less than three inches in height, and each stroke to be of a width not less than half an inch, and also as a part of such number the abbreviated name of the State in black on white ground, such letters to be not less than one inch in height.

Subdivision 6. A manufacturer of or a dealer in motor vehicles shall register one vehicle of each style or type manufactured or dealt in by him, and be entitled to as many duplicate registration seals for each type or style so manufactured or dealt in as he may desire on payment of an additional fee of fifty cents for each duplicate seal. If a registration seal and the corresponding number shall thereafter be affixed to and displayed on every vehicle of such type or style as in this section provided, while such vehicle is being operated on the public highways, it shall be deemed a sufficient compliance with subdivisions one, three, five and eight of this section, until such vehicle shall be sold or let for hire. Nothing in this subdivision shall be construed to apply to a motor vehicle employed by a manufacturer or dealer for private use or for hire.

Subdivision 7. No motor vehicle shall be used or operated upon the public highways after thirty days after this Act takes effect which shall display thereon a registration seal or number belonging to any other vehicle, or a fictitious registration seal or number.

Subdivision 8. No motor vehicle shall be used or operated on the public highways after thirty days after this Act takes effect, unless the owner shall have complied in all respects with this section, except that any person purchasing a motor vehicle from a manufacturer, dealer or other person after this Act goes into effect shall be allowed to operate such motor vehicle upon the public highways for a period of five days after the purchase and delivery thereof; *provided*, that during such period such motor vehicle shall bear the registration number and seal of the previous owner under which it was operated or might have been operated by him.

Subdivision 9. The provisions of this section shall not apply to motor vehicles owned by non-residents of this State and only temporarily within this State; *provided*, the owners thereof have complied with any law requiring the registration of owners of motor vehicles in force in the State, Territory or Federal district of their residence, and the registration number showing the initial of such State, Territory or Federal district shall be displayed on such vehicle substantially as in this section provided.

Sec. 3. Subdivision 1. No person shall operate a motor vehicle on a public highway at a rate of speed greater than is reasonable and proper, having regard to the traffic and use of the highway, or so as to endanger the life or limb of any person, or the safety of any property; or in any event on any public highway where the territory contiguous thereto is closely built up, at a greater rate than one mile in six minutes, or elsewhere in any incorporated city and county, city or town at a greater rate than one mile in four minutes, or elsewhere outside of any incorporated city and county, city or town, at a greater rate than one mile in three minutes; subject, however, to the other provisions of this Act.

Subdivision 2. Upon approaching a bridge, dam, sharp curve, or steep descent, and also in traversing such bridge, dam, curve or descent, a person operating a motor vehicle shall have it under control and operate it at a rate of speed not exceeding one mile in fifteen minutes, and upon approaching a crossing of intersecting highways at a speed not greater than is reasonable and proper, having regard to the traffic then on such highway and the safety of the public.

Subdivision 3. Upon approaching a person walking in the roadway of a public highway, or a horse or horses, or other draft animals, being ridden, led or driven thereon, a person operating a motor vehicle shall

give reasonable warning of its approach, and use every reasonable precaution to insure the safety of such person or animal, and, in the case of horses or other draft animals, to prevent frightening the same.

Subdivision 4. A person operating a motor vehicle shall, at request or on signal by putting up the hand, from a person riding, leading or driving a restive horse or horses, or other draft animals, bring such motor vehicle immediately to a stop, and, if traveling in the opposite direction, remain stationary so long as may be reasonable to allow such horse or animal to pass, and, if traveling in the same direction, use reasonable caution in thereafter passing such horse or animal; *provided,* that, in case such horse or animal appears badly frightened or the person operating such motor vehicle is requested to do so, such person shall cause the motor of such vehicle to cease running so long as shall be reasonably necessary to prevent accident and insure safety to others.

Subdivision 5. In case of accident to a person or property on the public highways, due to the operation thereon of a motor vehicle, the person operating such vehicle shall stop, and, upon request of a person injured, or any person present, give such person his name and address, and, if not the owner, the name and address of such owner.

Subdivision 6. Local authorities may, notwithstanding the other provisions of this section, set aside for a given time a specified public highway for speed tests or races, to be conducted under proper restrictions for the safety of the public.

Sec. 4. Subdivision 1. Whenever a person operating a motor vehicle shall meet on a public highway any other person riding or driving a horse or horses or other draft animals, or any other vehicles, the person so operating such motor vehicle shall reasonably turn the same to the right of the center of such highway so as to pass without interference. Any such person so operating a motor vehicle, shall, on overtaking any such horse, draft animal or other vehicle, pass on the left side thereof, and the rider or driver of such horse, draft animal or other vehicle shall, as soon as practicable, turn to the right so as to allow free passage on the left. Any such person so operating a motor vehicle shall, at the intersection of public highways, keep to the right of the intersection of the centers of such highways when turning to the right and pass to the right of such intersection when turning to the left. Nothing in this subdivision shall, however, be construed as limiting the meaning or effect of the provisions of section three of this Act.

Subdivision 2. Every motor vehicle, while in use on a public highway shall be provided with good and efficient brakes, and also with suitable bell, horn or other signal, and be so constructed as to exhibit, during the period from one hour after sunset to one hour before sun-

rise, two lamps showing white lights visible within a reasonable distance in the direction towards which such vehicle is proceeding, showing the registered number of the vehicle in separate arabic numerals, not less than one inch in height and each stroke to be not less than one quarter of an inch in width, and also a red light visible in the reverse direction.

Subdivision 3. Subject to the provisions of this Act, local authorities shall have no power to pass, enforce or maintain any ordinance, rule or regulation requiring of any owner or operator of a motor vehicle any license or permit to use the public highways, or excluding or prohibiting any motor vehicle whose owner has complied with section two of this Act from the free use of such highways, except such driveway, speedway or road as has been or may be expressly set apart by law for the exclusive use of horses and light carriages, or except as herein provided, in any way affecting the registration or numbering of motor vehicles or prescribing a slower rate of speed than herein specified at which such vehicles may be operated, or the use of the public highways, contrary or inconsistent with the provisions of this Act; and all such ordinances, rules or regulations now in force are hereby declared to be of no validity of effect; *provided, however,* that the local authorities of incorporated cities and counties, cities and towns may limit by ordinance, rule or regulation hereafter adopted the speed of motor vehicles on the public highways, on condition that such ordinance, rule or regulation shall also fix the same speed limitation for all other vehicles, such speed limitation not to be in any case less than one mile in six minutes and on further condition that such incorporated city and county, city or town shall also have placed conspicuously on each main public highway where the boundary of such municipality crosses the same and on every main highway where the rate of speed changes, signs of sufficient size to be easily readable by a person using the highway, bearing the words "slow down to ——— miles" (the rate being inserted) and also an arrow pointing in the direction where the speed is to be reduced or changed, and also on further condition that such ordinance, rule or regulation shall fix the penalties for violation thereof similar to and no greater than those fixed by such local authorities for violation of speed limitation by any other vehicles than motor vehicles, which penalties shall during the existence of the ordinance, rule or regulation supersede those specified in section six of this Act; *and provided further,* that nothing in this Act contained shall be construed as limiting the power of local authorities to make, enforce and maintain further ordinances, rules or regulations affecting motor vehicles which are offered to the public for hire.

Subdivision 4. Local authorities may, notwithstanding the provisions of this Act, make, enforce and maintain such reasonable ordi-

nances, rules or regulations concerning the speed at which motor vehicles may be operated in any public park or parkways, but in that event, must be signs at each entrance of such park and along such parkway, conspicuously indicate the rate of speed permitted or required, and may exclude motor vehicles from any cemetery or grounds used for burial of the dead.

Subdivision 5. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to curtail or abridge the right of any person to prosecute a civil suit for damages by reason of injuries to person or property resulting from the negligent use of the highways by a motor vehicle or its owner or his employé or agent.

SEC. 5. Subdivision 1. Every person hereafter desiring to operate a motor vehicle as a chauffeur shall file in the office of the Secretary of State, on a blank to be supplied by such Secretary, a statement which shall include his name and address and the trade name and motive power of the motor vehicle or vehicles he is able to operate, and shall pay a registration fee of two dollars.

Subdivision 2. The Secretary of State shall thereupon file such statement in his office, register such chauffeur in a book or index to be kept for that purpose, and assign him a number.

Subdivision 3. The Secretary of State shall forthwith, upon such registration and without other fee, insure and deliver to such chauffeur a badge of aluminum or other suitable metal which shall be oval in form, and the greater diameter of which shall not be more than two inches, and such badge shall have stamped thereon the words: "Registered chauffeur, No. ———, State of California," with the registration number inserted therein; which badge shall thereafter be worn by such chauffeur pinned upon his clothing in a conspicuous place at all times while he is operating a motor vehicle upon the public highways.

Subdivision 4. No chauffeur, having registered as herein provided, shall voluntarily permit any other person to wear his badge, nor shall any person while operating a motor vehicle wear any badge belonging to another person, or a fictitious badge.

Subdivision 5. No person shall operate a motor vehicle as a chauffeur upon the public highways after thirty days after this Act takes effect, unless such person shall have complied in all respects with the requirements of this section.

SEC. 6. Subdivision 1. The violation of any of the provisions of this Act by any owner, chauffeur or operator of any motor vehicle, shall be deemed a misdemeanor, punishable, upon conviction thereof, by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars for the first offense, and punishable by a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, or both

for a second offense, and punishable by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than two hundred and fifty dollars and imprisonment not exceeding thirty days for a third or subsequent offense.

Subdivision 2. In case the owner of a motor vehicle shall be taken into custody because of a violation of any provision of this Act, he shall be forthwith taken before the nearest justice of the peace, or police judge or court, and be entitled to an immediate hearing; and if such hearing cannot then be had, be released from custody on giving his personal undertaking to appear and answer for such violation, at such time and place as shall then be ordered, secured by the deposit of a sum equal to the maximum fine for the offense with which he is charged, or in lieu thereof, by leaving the motor vehicle owned by such person, with such justice of the peace, police judge or clerk of such police court, or, in case such justice of the peace or police judge is not accessible, be forthwith released from custody on giving his name and address to the officer making such arrest, and depositing with such officer a sum equal to the maximum fine for the offense for which such arrest is made, or in lieu thereof, by leaving the motor vehicle owned by such person, with such officer; *provided,* that in such case the officer making such arrest shall give a receipt in writing for such sum or vehicle and by endorsement on such receipt notify such person to appear before the nearest justice of the peace or police judge or court, on the following day, naming him or it and specifying the place and hour. In case security shall be deposited, as in this subdivision provided, it shall be returned to the person depositing forthwith on such person being admitted to bail, on the surrender of any receipt or other voucher given at the time of such deposit. If such person shall fail to appear before the magistrate or court at the time ordered or specified, the amount deposited by him may be declared forfeited and disposed of as money deposited for bail in other cases, or the motor which may be so left by him may be sold at public auction by order of the justice of the peace, or police judge or court, and from the amount realized upon such sale, a sum equal to the maximum fine for the offense charged shall be disposed of in like manner, and the surplus, if any, after deducting all expenses incurred in keeping or sale of such motor vehicle be returned to such owner on demand; but no such forfeiture and disposition of such security shall in anywise impair the jurisdiction of such justice of the peace, police judge or court to hear and determine any such charge made against such owner, or to inflict, upon conviction thereof, any punishment prescribed by this Act.

Sec. 7. The amount of fees received by the Secretary of State, as in this Act provided, shall be paid into the State Treasury, to be paid into the General Fund of the State.

SEC. 8. There is hereby appropriated out of any money in the State Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of twenty thousand dollars ($20,000.00), for the purpose of carrying out the objects of this Act, to be used by the Secretary of State in the employment of the necessary clerk or clerks; the purchase of the necessary stationery, books, and postage; for the necessary incidental expenses; for the purchase of the necessary seals and badges; for printing, ruling, binding, and all other work performed and materials used by the State Printing Office, to be used during the balance of the fifty-sixth, and during the fifty-seventh and fifty-eighth fiscal years. The State Controller is hereby directed to draw his warrant for any claim against said sum, the same having been approved by the State Board of Examiners, and the State Treasurer is hereby directed to pay the same.

SEC. 9. All Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent herewith or contrary hereto are, so far as they are inconsistent or contrary, hereby repealed.

SEC. 10. This Act shall take effect immediately.

STATE CORPORATIONS.

LIST OF ALL CORPORATIONS FILED IN THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FROM JULY 1, 1904, TO JUNE 30, 1906.

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
A. A. Brown Co.	San Francisco	$50,000	April 25,'05	42,717
A. A. Peterson Realty Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Feb. 5,'06	45,259
A. Anderson Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Sept. 18,'05	43,953
A. B. Boling & Co.	Madera	25,000	June 3,'05	43,072
Abbot Kinney Co.	Los Angeles	1,000,000	July 2,'04	40,534
A B C Trading Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	May 14,'06	46,178
Aberdeen Box Co.	San Francisco	25,000	April 20,'05	42,673
Aborn Oil Co.	Oakland	50,000	Aug. 16,'04	40,820
A. B. Patrick Co.	San Francisco	100,000	June 2,'05	43,062
Abrams Mosley Co.	San Francisco	20,000	Mar. 17,'06	45,713
A. B. Smith Co.	San Francisco	200,000	April 15,'05	42,642
Abstract and Title Co.	San Rafael	25,000	June 23,'05	43,245
Abstract and Record Searching Co.	San Rafael	50,000	July 26,'05	43,515
Abstract Title and Trust Co. of San Diego	San Diego	100,000	Nov. 25,'04	41,495
A. B. Walker Co.	Newville	10,000	Feb. 23,'05	42,199
A. B. Weeks & Co., Inc.	San Francisco	25,000	Oct. 3,'04	41,121
Acacia Gravel Mining Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Feb. 20,'05	42,177
A. C. & F. H. Stage Co.	Auburn	10,000	July 2,'04	40,530
Accounts, Audits, and Systems Co.	San Francisco	75,000	May 17,'06	46,208
A. C. Hinz Estate Co.	San Francisco	75,000	Aug. 7,'05	43,599
A. Clayburgh Co.	San Francisco	12,500	Jan. 27,'05	41,986
Acme Door and Glass Co.	Los Angeles	35,000	Jan. 12,'05	41,857
Acme Flooring Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	July 20,'05	43,463
Acme Gold Mining Co.	Auburn	75,000	Dec. 7,'05	44,632
Acme Investment Co., The	San Francisco	200,000	April 12,'06	45,974
Acme Restaurant Co.	San Francisco	30,000	Oct. 19,'05	44,210
Acme Retort Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Oct. 23,'05	44,253
Acme Metal Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Sept. 16,'04	41,005
A. C. Soule Contracting Co.	San Francisco	25,000	May 18,'06	46,217
A. D. Binford Mining and Milling Co.	Oakland	1,000,000	Dec. 8,'05	44,642
Adbert Berry Watkins Co.	Lake City	25,000	Oct. 16,'05	44.172
Adelaide Cemetery Association	Adelaide	None	Dec. 27,'05	44,835
Adeline Oil Co.	Bakersfield	400,000	July 11,'04	40.578
Adin Investment Co.	Adin	10,000	July 28,'05	43,528
Advance Buggy Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Oct. 17,'04	41,219
Advance Club	San Francisco	None	Mar. 30,'05	42,507
Advance Co.	Berkeley	20,000	Aug. 25,'05	43.767
A. E. Little & Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Aug. 19,'05	43,721
Ætna Bank and Trust Co.	Pasadena	250,000	June 20,'06	46,559
Ætna Mutual Investment Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Nov. 17,'04	41,442
Ætna Realty and Construction Co.	San Francisco	25,000	June 9,'06	46,437
Ætna Realty Co.	San Francisco	200.000	Feb. 3,'06	45,251
Ætna Securities Company of San Diego	San Diego	50,000	Feb. 24,'06	45,452
A. F. Estabrook Co.	San Francisco	100,000	May 17,'05	42,930
African Meth'd't Episcopal-Zion Ch'rch	Los Angeles	None	Feb. 13,'05	42,122
African Methodist Episcopal Church	Santa Barbara	None	May 2,'06	46,107
Aggeler-Morrison-Hansen Co.	Ferndale	75,000	Oct. 10,'04	41,173
A. G. Spalding & Bros.	San Francisco	15,000	Feb. 15,'06	45,369
A. Guidotti	San Francisco	25,000	Aug. 30,'05	43,820
A. H. Busch Co.	Los Angeles	125,000	Aug. 7,'05	43,602
Albach & Mayer	San Francisco	10,000	Oct. 6,'05	44,103
Aigeltinger Co.	San Francisco	75,000	May 4,'05	42,810
Air Chamber Faucet Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Nov. 19,'04	41.463
Aisbitt-Blake-Shoemake Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	Aug. 30,'04	40.929
Ajax Briquetting Co.	San Francisco	50,000	July 8,'05	43,379

STATE CORPORATIONS—*Continued.*

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
A. J. Menz & Co.	Marysville	$10,000	Jan. 5,'06	44,927
A. J. Pommer Co.	Sacramento	200,000	Sept. 27,'05	44,026
A. J. Ranken Co.	San Francisco	75,000	June 20,'05	43,212
Akron Gold Mining Co.	San Francisco	500,000	Dec. 30,'05	44,874
Alameda Garage	Alameda	20,000	Jan. 13,'05	45,011
Alameda Investment Co.	Alameda	75,900	July 5,'05	43,350
Alamitos Bay Club	Los Angeles	None	Nov. 10,'05	44,411
Alamitos Bay Improvement Co.	Los Angeles	200,000	April 4,'06	45,912
Alamo Consolidated Mining Co.	Los Angeles	500,000	Mar. 2,'06	45,522
Alaska Coal and Iron Co., The	San Francisco	1,000,000	Mar. 28,'06	45,825
Alaska Coöperative Fish Packing Co.	San Francisco	200,000	May 12,'05	42,889
Alaska and Yukon Transportation Co.	Los Angeles	20,000	Jan. 19,'05	41,921
Alaskan Gold Extraction Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Mar. 12,'06	45,642
Alaska Gold Mining Exposition Co., The	Ocean Park	25,000	Mar. 20,'06	45,740
Alba Tobacco Co.	San Francisco	5,000	Dec. 19,'05	44,762
Albert Brown Undertaking Co.	Oakland	26,000	May 29,'05	43,029
Alcides Oil Co	Bakersfield	100,000	Mar. 31,'05	42,522
Algonquin Gun Club	Los Angeles	None	Mar 21,'06	45,746
Alden Speare's Sons Co.	New York City	200,000	May 9,'05	42,853
Alden W. Jackson Investment Co.	San Francisco	100,000	July 15,'05	43,439
Aldine Club, The	Los Angeles	None	May 2,'06	46,105
Alexandria Hotel Co.	Los Angeles	500,000	Aug. 21,'05	43,731
Algoma Lumber Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	Jan. 23,'05	41,953
Alguire Implement Co.	Riverside	25,000	Jan. 19,'06	45,079
A. L. Haley, Architect, Inc.	Los Angeles	25,000	Mar. 7,'06	45,567
Alhambra Benevolent Association	Sacramento	None	Oct. 7,'05	44,104
Alhambra Land and Investment Co.	Alhambra	150,000	May 28,'06	46,302
Alhambra Milling and Mfg. Co.	Alhambra	10,000	Jan. 7,'05	41,821
Alhambra Pythian Castle Hall Ass'n	Alhambra	25,000	July 8,'05	43,383
A. L. Hettrich	San Francisco	100,000	Sept. 27,'04	41,080
Aliso Land Co.	Riverside	75,000	June 25,'06	46,629
Alisal Ranch Seed Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Jan. 10,'06	44,978
Allaway & Layton Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	April 22,'05	42,700
All Four Gasoline Traction Co.	San José	100,000	June 30,'05	43,313
Alliance Land Co.	Oakland	200,000	June 27,'05	43,278
Alliance Realty Co.	San Francisco	10,000	July 13,'04	40,592
Allison Machinery Co.	Bakersfield	50,000	Jan. 18,'06	45,066
Alpha College of Optometry	San Francisco	None	Nov. 2,'04	41,332
Alpha Consolidated Mining Co.	San Francisco	525,000	Nov. 10,'04	41,393
Alpha Hardware and Supply Co.	Grass Valley	200,000	Dec. 16,'05	44,731
Alpine Farm and Dairy Co.	Los Angeles	75,000	Mar. 6,'05	42,295
Alsop Engineering and Construction Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	July 27,'05	43,526
Alta California Beet Sugar Co.	Los Angeles	2,200,000	Nov. 3,'05	44,361
Alta Investment Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	April 13,'06	45,994
Alta Investment Co.	San Francisco	500,000	Mar. 31,'05	42,515
Alta Mesa Water Co.	Riverside	200,000	Feb. 14,'06	45,358
Alta Mount Land Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	Feb. 20,'06	45,414
Alta Santa Monica Co.	Los Angeles	160,000	Mar. 9,'05	42,334
Altadena Mining Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	Sept. 19,'05	43,970
Altadena Villa Co.	Pasadena	32,000	April 27,'06	46,068
Alturas Chamber of Commerce	Alturas	None	May 19,'06	46,231
Alum Rock Hotel and Improvement Co.	San José	200,000	Nov. 21,'05	44,497
Alverstone Gold and Copper Syndicate	Placerville	500,000	Dec. 19,'05	44,767
Alvord Co.	Pasadena	25,000	Aug. 5,'04	40,751
A. L. Young Machinery Co.	San Francisco	100,000	June 26,'06	46,648
Amalgamated Building and Realty Co.	Oakland	25,000	Nov. 25,'05	44,536
Amalgamated Oil Co.	Los Angeles	5,000,000	Oct. 27,'04	41,294
Amaranth Land Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	June 23,'06	46,615
Amasa Eaton Co.	San José	150,000	Oct. 18,'05	44,201
Amazon Copper Mining Co.	Los Angeles	1,000,000	Sept. 14,'05	43,924
Amazon Mining Co.	Los Angeles	200,000	Feb. 3,'05	42,057
American Angora Goat Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	Aug. 24,'04	40,878
American Annuity Association	Sacramento	None	Jan. 31,'06	45,209
American Automatic Gate Co.	Stockton	40,000	Mar. 14,'05	42,371
American Avenue Land Co.	Long Beach	50,000	April 13,'06	45,993
American Baking and Mercantile Co.	Napa	25,000	Mar. 15,'05	42,375
American Bank and Trust Co.	Pasadena	50,000	May 29,'05	43,027
American Brewing Co. of Los Angeles	Los Angeles	1,000,000	May 4,'06	46,114
American Brick Co.	Pasadena	200,000	May 23,'05	42,978
American Building Co.	Los Angeles	500,000	Mar. 9,'06	45,618

STATE CORPORATIONS—*Continued.*

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
American Chemical Co.	San Francisco	$100,000	Jan. 3,'05	41,782
American Cigar Co.	San Francisco	75,000	July 5,'05	43,347
American Club	San Francisco	25,000	April 20,'05	42,671
American College of Neuro-Ophthalmology	Los Angeles	25,000	June 14,'06	46,501
American Consolidated Hyacinth Mining Co.	San Diego	5,000	May 26,'05	43,001
American Construction Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Feb. 27,'06	45,479
American Coöperative Co.	Stockton	Coöp'tive	Mar. 18,'05	42,399
American Engineering Co.	San Francisco	50,000	May 6,'05	42,824
American Fixture Co.	San Francisco	25,000	July 25,'04	40,684
American Flax Fibre Co.	San Francisco	250,000	Oct. 6,'04	41,150
American Furniture Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Mar. 28,'05	42,482
American Game Transfer Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Dec. 20,'05	44,779
American-Hawaiian Mahogany Lumber Co.	San Francisco	100,000	May 12,'06	46,165
American Hemp Co.	San Francisco	10,000	Feb. 19,'06	45,400
American Hospital Association	San Francisco	200,000	Dec. 21,'04	41,688
American Hospital Association	San José	10,000	Aug. 29,'05	43,785
American Incorporating & Finance Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Mar. 19,'06	45,721
American-Japanese Beneficial Society	San José	None	Dec. 20,'05	44,785
American Laundry Co.	San Francisco	75,000	Feb. 1,'05	42,033
American-Mexican Cattle Co.	Los Angeles	250,000	Dec. 5,'05	44,615
American-Mexican Smelting Co.	Pasadena	1,000,000	July 2,'04	40,539
American-Mexican Vitro Tile Co.	Los Angeles	150,000	Dec. 10,'04	41,609
American Mill and Lumber Co.	Los Angeles	35,000	June 23,'05	43,244
American Notion and Novelty Co.	San Francisco	75,000	Mar. 8,'05	42,326
American Novelty Manufacturing Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	June 15,'05	43,178
American Optical Co. of Los Angeles	Los Angeles	25,000	May 15,'06	46,195
American Paper Tube Co.	San Francisco	10,000	April 28,'05	42,751
American Pneumatic Painting Co.	Oakland	180,000	Nov. 18,'05	44,475
American Pressed Fuel Co.	Los Angeles	200,000	Jan. 18,'06	45,060
American Racing Association	Los Angeles	75,000	Oct. 20,'06	44,228
American Rail Clamp Co.	Los Angeles	10,000	Feb. 12,'06	45,331
American Real Estate Co. of S. F.	San Francisco	500,000	Mar. 15,'06	45,678
American Realty Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Nov. 3,'05	44,362
American Rubber Manufacturing Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Feb. 27,'05	42,234
American Savings Bank of Anaheim	Anaheim	25,000	May 8,'05	42,841
American Sunshine League	Pasadena	None	Aug. 26,'04	40,901
American-Swiss Commercial Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	June 22,'05	43,236
American Tippecanoe Co.	Los Angeles	200,000	June 16,'05	43,180
Ames Harris Neville Co.	San Francisco	750,000	Mar. 22,'06	45,755
Ames Mercantile Agency	Los Angeles	25,000	Dec. 26,'05	44,818
A. Mierson & Son	Placerville	100,000	Oct. 13,'04	41,193
Amigo Co.	Los Angeles	60,000	Mar. 8,'06	45,591
Amos News Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	June 2,'06	46,358
Amrath	San Francisco	50,000	Aug. 5,'05	43,597
Anaheim Gas Co.	Anaheim	75,000	Jan. 19,'05	41,928
Anaheim Land Syndicate	Los Angeles	75,000	Dec. 11,'05	44,666
Anaheim Odd Fellows' Hall Association	Anaheim	25,000	Mar. 6,'05	42,300
Anaheim Walnut Association	Anaheim	1,000	May 16,'06	46,205
Anchor Brewing Co.	San Francisco	37,500	July 10,'05	43,391
Anchor Packing Co.	San Francisco	10,000	Nov. 27,'05	44,539
Anderson-Baker Co.	Winters	20,000	Mar. 17,'06	45,710
Anderson Grocery Co.	Long Beach	25,000	June 19,'05	43,200
Anderson Land and Stock Co.	San Francisco	300,000	Aug. 15,'04	40,818
Anderson Rochdale Co.	Anderson	Coöp'tive	Mar. 16,'06	45,689
Andrews Boulevard Co.	Los Angeles	75,000	Mar. 20,'06	45,737
Andrews Investment Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Feb. 28,'06	45,485
Andrus Island Asparagus Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Dec. 6,'05	44,620
Angelo Mining Co.	Fresno	15,000	Oct. 10,'04	41,168
Angelus Amusement Co., The	Los Angeles	25,000	June 4,'06	46,361
Angelus Axle Co.	Los Angeles	200,000	Feb. 27,'05	42,237
Angelus Construction Co.	Los Angeles	10,000	Oct. 29,'04	41,312
Angelus Motor Car Co.	Los Angeles	30,000	Jan. 31,'06	45,199
Angelus Realty Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Jan. 31,'06	45,196
Anglo-American Investment Co.	San Francisco	120,000	Sept. 2,'04	40,948
Anglo Promotion and Development Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Jan. 12,'06	45,004
Aniston Hotel Co.	San Francisco	10,000	Feb. 28,'06	45,481
Anixter & Sons	San Francisco	75,000	Aug. 29,'04	40,916

STATE CORPORATIONS—*Continued.*

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Annandale Water Co.	Los Angeles	$50,000	June 25,'06	46,640
Annapolis Lumber Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Sept. 26,'04	41,075
Ansel Course and Bearing Finder Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Jan. 6,'06	44,938
Anspacher Bros.	San Francisco	100,000	June 29,'06	46,690
Anspacher-Myers Realty Co.	San Francisco	90,000	June 20,'06	46,561
Anstruther Investment Co.	San Francisco	250,000	Sept. 11,'05	43,899
Antevita Co.	San Francisco	100,000	July 3,'05	43,335
Anthracite Peat Fuel Co.	Los Angeles	1,000,000	April 10,'05	42,601
Anti-Germ Phone Wafer Co., The	Berkeley	20,000	Mar. 23,'06	45,763
Anti-Oak Leather Co.	Los Angeles	5,000,000	April 7,'05	42,586
Antioch Asparagus Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Dec. 22,'04	41,690
Antioch Baptist Church of San José	San José	None	May 1,'05	42,782
Anti-Rubber Tire Co. of U. S. A.	Los Angeles	300,000	April 7,'06	45,944
Antiseptic Cone Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	Oct. 20,'05	44,218
Antiseptic Dental Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	July 18,'04	40,632
Apollo Club of Los Angeles	Los Angeles	None	Sept. 20,'05	43,977
Aposazein Co.	San Francisco	500,000	Oct. 31,'04	41,315
Aquamobile Co.	Fruitvale	250,000	Oct. 1,'04	41,112
Aqua Vitæ Water Co.	Los Angeles	200,000	Sept. 19,'04	41,025
Arcadia Athletic Club	Los Angeles	2,000	Mar. 12,'06	45,636
Arcadia Social Club	San Francisco	None	Mar. 21,'06	45,745
Arcata Light and Power Co.	Arcata	50,000	Jan. 23,'05	41,963
Arch Pharmacal Co.	San Francisco	200,000	May 13,'05	42,900
Arctic Coal Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Nov. 3,'05	44,366
A. R. Fraser Co., The	Ocean Park	50,000	Mar. 13,'06	45,656
Argus Range Mining Co.	San Diego	1,000,000	May 5,'06	46,124
Aristo Mineral Water and Syphon Co.	San Francisco	250,000	April 6,'06	45,931
Arizona Consolidated California Mining and Milling Co.	San Francisco	75,000	June 16,'05	43,183
Arizona Prince Mining Co.	Redlands	500,000	Feb. 27,'05	42,232
Arizona Pyramid Gold Mining Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	Mar. 23,'05	42,447
Arkell, Hicks & Co.	San Francisco	10,000	Mar. 7,'05	42,308
Arline Oil Co.	San Francisco	480,000	July 9,'04	40,567
Arlington Heights Fruit Exchange	Riverside	1,000	May 21,'06	46,238
Armstrong & Levy	San Francisco	10,000	June 29,'06	46,689
Army and Navy Republican League of the State of California, The	Los Angeles	None	Aug. 16,'05	43,694
Army Industrial Corporation of Los Angeles	Los Angeles	75,000	Mar. 17,'06	45,709
Armsby Preserving Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Mar. 16,'06	45,686
Armstrong, Quathan & Co.	San Francisco	25,000	July 21,'05	43,469
Arnold Contracting Co.	San Francisco	10,000	Mar. 19,'06	45,724
Aron & Alexander	Arroyo Grande	40,000	Jan. 27,'05	42,000
Arons Bone-Setting Institute	San Rafael	None	June 8,'05	43,105
Aronson Realty Co.	San Francisco	10,000	Dec. 13,'04	41,619
Arper Oil and Burner Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Aug. 22,'04	40,861
Arries-Worrell Butter Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	May 13,'05	42,908
Arrowhead Hot Springs Co.	San Bernardino	1,000,000	Sept. 29,'04	41,094
Arroyo Seco Park Association	Pasadena	None	May 9,'06	46,139
Arroyo Woman's Christian Temperance Union, The	Los Angeles	None	Mar. 24,'06	45,785
Art Ad Co.	San Francisco	25,000	May 20,'05	42,959
Art Club	San Francisco	None	Feb. 17,'05	42,162
Artesian Heights Land Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	June 20,'06	46,566
Art Furniture and Manufacturing Co.	Los Angeles	10,000	May 16,'06	46,203
Art Novelty Manufacturing Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Mar. 10,'05	42,340
Art Social Club	San Francisco	None	June 30,'05	43,311
Artesia Improvement Co.	Artesia	50,000	Aug. 21,'05	43,730
Artesia Lumber Co.	Artesia	25,000	Oct. 21,'05	44,237
Artograph Co.	San Francisco	25,000	June 25,'06	46,642
Asbestos Paint Co.	San Francisco	350,000	Mar. 18,'05	42,396
Asceola Social Club	San Francisco	None	Mar. 30,'05	42,511
A. Schadd & Sons	Williams	250,000	Jan. 30,'05	42,012
A. Schilling & Co.	San Francisco	2,000,000	Feb. 24,'06	45,449
A. S. Heineman & Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Jan. 21,'05	41,940
A. S. Keeler & Co.	San Francisco	25,000	April 4,'06	45,902
Associated Athletic Club of San Francisco	San Francisco	4,000	Jan. 20,'06	45,089
Associated Brokers' Co.	San Francisco	1,000	April 27,'05	42,742

STATE CORPORATIONS—*Continued.*

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Associated Certified Public Accountants of California, The	San Francisco	None	Mar. 1,'06	45,506
Associated Charities of Redlands, The	Redlands	None	Mar. 29,'06	45,849
Associated Investors	San Francisco	$500,000	Sept. 11,'05	43,891
Associated Mining and Development Co.	San Francisco	24,000	Feb. 20,'05	42,187
Associated Pile and Lumber Co.	San Francisco	260,000	Oct. 13,'04	41,191
Associated Realty Co.	Los Angeles	150,000	Oct. 9,'05	44,121
Associated Redwood Shingle Company	Eureka	20,000	May 13,'05	42,904
Association for the Improvement and Adornment of San Francisco	San Francisco	None	Mar. 29,'05	42,492
Association of Master Plumbers of San Francisco	San Francisco	None	Aug. 28,'05	43,799
Association of Naturopaths of California	Los Angeles	None	Aug. 8,'04	40,774
Atalantis Mining Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	Mar. 17,'06	45,703
Athenian Club	San Francisco	None	Sept. 30,'05	44,054
Athenian Club	Los Angeles	None	Nov. 6,'05	44,379
Atlanta Grape and Wine Co.	Stockton	50,000	Dec. 4,'05	44,600
Atlantic Construction and Realty Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	June 30,'06	46,715
Atlantic Mining and Milling Co.	Los Angeles	1,000,000	Jan. 29,'06	45,177
Atlantic Portland Cement Co.	San Francisco	5,000,000	Dec. 13,'05	44,700
Atlantic Straw Works	San Francisco	10,000	Aug. 14,'05	43,670
Atlas Gas Engine Co.	San Francisco	100,000	June 20,'06	46,567
Atlas Land and Construction Co.	San Francisco	24,000	Nov. 10,'05	44,403
Atlas Realty Co.	San Francisco	20,000	Sept. 18,'05	43,954
Atlas Rock Co.	San Francisco	60,000	June 21,'06	46,577
Atlas Water Proofing Co.	San Francisco	300,000	Aug. 26,'05	43,784
Atwater Canning and Packing Co.	Atwater	25,000	Nov. 23,'05	44,514
Auburn Consumers' Ice, Cold Storage and Fuel Co.	Auburn	15,000	July 8,'04	40,561
Auburn Gas Improvement Co.	Oakland	100,000	June 15,'06	46,517
Auburn Investment Co.	Auburn	75,000	Nov. 3,'05	44,364
Auburn Realty Co.	East Auburn	10,000	June 12,'05	43,146
Auburn Recreation Park	Auburn	5,000	Oct. 16,'05	44,174
Auburndale Water Co.	Riverside	25,000	Mar. 4,'05	42,284
Audiffred & Jacques	San Francisco	25,000	Jan. 11,'05	41,851
Audit Co. of Los Angeles	Los Angeles	20,000	June 15,'06	46,512
Auditorium Co.	Los Angeles	600,000	Feb. 18,'05	42,168
Auditorium Co.	San José	10,000	Aug. 30,'05	43,814
Auditorium Co.	San Diego	10,000	May 31,'06	46,340
August Jungblut Co.	San Francisco	60,000	Aug. 21,'05	43,738
Austin Freight and Transportation Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Apr. 25,'05	42,724
Austrian Military and Benevolent Association of Los Angeles	Los Angeles	None	Mar. 24,'06	45,798
Auto Batt Co.	Santa Cruz	75,000	Nov. 21,'04	41,472
Auto Club	San Francisco	None	Dec. 1,'05	44,579
Auto-Electric Music Co., The	Los Angeles	15,000	June 5,'06	46,384
Auto Hardware and Implement Co.	Visalia	200,000	July 20,'05	43,465
Auto Livery Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Aug. 4,'04	40,745
Auto Rental and Repair Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	Jan. 21,'05	41,945
Automatic Device Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Oct. 12,'04	41,187
Automatic Meter Co.	San Francisco	100,000	April 4,'05	42,549
Automobile Appliance Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Aug. 10,'04	40,778
Automobile Livery Co. of Los Angeles	Los Angeles	50,000	Sep. 29,'04	41,093
Avalon Hotel Association	Los Angeles	300,000	June 5,'05	43,079
Avalon Land and Development Co.	Avalon	100,000	Feb. 6,'05	42,069
Avawatz Mining Co.	Los Angeles	75,000	July 11,'04	40,575
Avelina Gold Mining Co.	Los Angeles	1,000,000	Feb. 16,'06	45,376
Avery Henjum Co.	Pomona	25,000	Jan. 21,'05	41,946
Avila Oil Co.	San Francisco	25.000	Dec. 10,'04	41,603
A. V. Stuart & Co.	San José	50,000	Oct. 22,'04	41,262
A. Walker & Son	Oakland	25,000	May 24,'05	42,985
A. Wetzel Lumber Co.	Montague	60,000	July 14,'04	40,600
A. W. Beadle Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Feb. 23,'06	45,441
A. W. Gump Automobile Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Dec. 6,'05	44,618
Axelson Machine Co.	Los Angeles	200,000	Sept. 17,'04	41,015
Axelson Pump Co.	Los Angeles	75,000	July 12,'05	43,408
Azusa Mercantile Co.	Azusa	25,000	May 19,'05	42,949
Babecora Development Co.	San Francisco	250,000	Aug. 8,'05	43,613

STATE CORPORATIONS—*Continued.*

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Bachelor Valley Gun Club	Bachelor Valley	$1,250	Nov. 13,'05	44,430
Bach's Botanic Bitters Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Jan. 27,'05	41,989
Baden Brick Co.	San Francisco	200,000	Jan. 23,'05	41,949
Baily Realty Co., The	San Francisco	50,000	Feb. 28,'06	45,480
Bailey Dodge Co.	Berkeley	25,000	Oct. 31,'05	44,326
Bailey Estate Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Dec. 30,'05	44,872
Bailey Realty Co.	Los Angeles	35,000	Nov. 4,'05	44,367
Bailey Smith Machinery Co.	San Francisco	20,000	June 24,'05	43,252
Baker Advertising Co.	Oakland	25,000	Nov. 20,'05	44,482
Baker Asphalt Improvement Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Dec. 20,'04	41,670
Baker Land and Cattle Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	June 27,'05	43,281
Bakersfield Improvement Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Mar. 12,'06	45,633
Bakersfield Realty Co.	Bakersfield	25,000	Feb. 20,'05	42,186
Bakersfield Security Co.	Bakersfield	75,000	Sept. 30,'04	41,103
Balboa Hospital	San Francisco	10,000	June 9,'05	43,119
Balboa Realty Investment Co.	Ocean Park	100,000	Sept. 12,'05	43,909
Baldridge Drug Co.	Escondido	25,000	Jan. 24,'06	45,129
Baltic Gold Mining Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	Jan. 19,'06	45,073
B. & M. Cabinet Manufacturing Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Dec. 23,'05	44,813
Bandaklellie, Inc.	San Francisco	25,000	Sept. 2,'05	43,852
B. & G. Crude Oil Stoker Co.	Oakland	100,000	Oct. 13,'05	44,157
Bandon Pulp and Paper Co.	San Francisco	300,000	June 30,'05	43,307
Bank of Anderson	Anderson	25,000	Mar. 31,'05	42,513
Bank of A. Levy, Inc.	Oxnard	200,000	July 20,'05	43,461
Bank of Auburn	Auburn	25,000	Mar. 8,'05	42,323
Bank of Calistoga	Calistoga	25,000	July 23,'04	40,670
Bank of Centerville	Centerville	35,000	June 13,'05	43,151
Bank of Coalinga	Coalinga	25,000	May 12,'05	42,890
Bank of Commerce	Long Beach	100,000	May 18,'05	42,936
Bank of Fortuna	Fortuna	25,000	Mar. 2,'05	42,270
Bank of Glendale	Los Angeles	25,000	May 19,'05	42,945
Bank of Greenfield	Greenfield	25,000	Jan. 25,'06	45,136
Bank of Guerneville	Guerneville	25,000	Oct. 31,'05	44,329
Bank of Half Moon Bay	Half Moon Bay	50,000	May 6,'05	42,820
Bank of Huntington Beach	Huntingt'n B'ch	25,000	July 18,'04	40,630
Bank of Huntington Park	Huntington P'k	25,000	Nov. 24,'05	44,517
Bank of Italy	San Francisco	300,000	Aug. 10,'04	40,784
Bank of Los Banos	Los Banos	100,000	Aug. 3,'05	43,571
Bank of Norwalk	Norwalk	25,000	Mar. 12,'06	45,637
Bank of Pinole	Pinole	25,000	Oct. 28,'05	44,309
Bank of Point Arena	Point Arena	25,000	June 9,'05	43,117
Bank of South San Francisco	S. San Francisco	50,000	May 27,'05	43,013
Bank of Sunnyvale	Sunnyvale	25,000	Dec. 8,'05	44,650
Bank of Venice	Los Angeles	50,000	July 1,'05	43,322
Bank of Wilmington	Wilmington	25,000	Feb. 2,'05	42,049
Bankers' Trust Co. of Oakland	Oakland	300,000	Oct. 16,'05	44,184
Bankers' Warehouse Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Oct. 24,'05	44,267
Banner Hill Mining Co.	San Francisco	100,000	June 9,'05	43,112
Banning Cemetery Association	Banning	500	Dec. 16,'05	44,741
Banning State Bank	Banning	25,000	Aug. 10,'04	40,782
Barbarossa Gold Mining Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	Sept. 20,'04	41,030½
Barca Oil Co.	Santa Barbara	500,000	Dec. 1,'04	41,549
Bardwell-Ford Syndicate	San Francisco	25,000	Nov. 10,'04	41,389
Barker Scraper Co.	San Francisco	200,000	Feb. 12,'06	45,336
Barnard & Bunker	San Francisco	200,000	Jan. 18,'06	45,064
Barnard Livery Co.	Chico	10,000	Jan. 5,'06	44,923
Barneson-Ross Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Oct. 11,'04	41,176
Barney, Chapman & Gillis Co.	Arcata	25,000	Feb. 5,'06	45,261
Barrel House Co.	San Francisco	30,000	Dec. 2,'04	41,551
Barstow Mining and Milling Co.	Los Angeles	1,000,000	Jan. 13,'06	45,022
Bartlett-Coulthard Pickle Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Mar. 27,'05	42,466
Bartlett Magnesite Co.	Porterville	15,000	July 11,'04	40,582
Barton, Squires, Byrne, Inc.	San Francisco	20,000	Jan. 12,'06	45,002
Baskette Drug Co.	San Mateo	24,000	June 19,'05	43,205
Bass Estate	San Francisco	25,000	Aug. 1,'05	43,566
Battle Creek Power Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	Mar. 6,'05	42,299
Batty-Carter Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Oct. 27,'05	44,302
Bawden-Marks Gold Mining Co.	Paris, Kern Co.	200 000	Dec. 19,'05	44,758
Bay Cities Construction Co.	San Francisco	50,000	July 22,'05	43,485
Bay Cities Securities Co.	San Francisco	200,000	Oct. 20,'05	44,223

STATE CORPORATIONS—*Continued.*

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Bay City Candy Co.	San Francisco	$50,000	Sept. 6,'04	40,964
Bay City Messenger Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Jan. 28,'05	42,011
Bay Counties Portable House Co.	San Francisco	200,000	May 29,'06	46,316
Bay Counties Realty Co.	San Francisco	75,000	Aug. 5,'05	43,596
Bay Lumber Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Oct. 20,'05	44,224
Bayly Drug Co., The	San Francisco	75,000	June 18,'06	46,544
Bay Realty Co.	San Francisco	20,000	Sept. 6,'05	43,870
Bay Shore Drayage Co.	San Francisco	10,000	Nov. 25,'05	44,524
Bay Shore Electrical Construction Co.	San Francisco	10,000	Jan. 6,'06	44,945
Bay Shore Improvement Club	San Francisco	24,000	Mar. 16,'06	45,693
Bay Shore Laundry Co.	Vallejo	25,000	Feb. 23,'06	45,437
Bay Shore Lumber Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Aug. 8,'04	40,768
Bay Shore Real Estate Co.	San Francisco	24,000	June 1,'05	43,047
Bay Shore Water Co.	San Francisco	250,000	July 20,'04	40,653
Bay View Chemical Co.	San Francisco	200,000	May 1,'05	42,777
Bayley Mining Co.	Grass Valley	75,000	Dec. 30,'05	44,886
Bayside Co.	San Francisco	30,000	Jan. 30,'05	42,018
Bayside Lumber Co.	San Francisco	2,000,000	Jan. 7,'05	41,814
Bayside Manufacturing Co.	Oakland	40,000	Mar. 10,'05	42,339
B. Bercovich Cigar Co.	Oakland	10,000	June 9,'05	43,110
B. B. McGinnis Clothing Co.	Hanford	24,000	April 17,'05	42,647
B. Croner Corset Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Oct. 17,'05	44,190
B. Dreyfus & Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Aug. 30,'05	43,817
Beach Realty Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Feb. 3,'06	45,256
Beach-Robinson Co., The	San Francisco	100,000	June 6,'06	46,391
Beaverwyck Land Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	April 4,'06	45,916
Bear Creek Development Co.	San Francisco	500,000	Feb. 20,'05	42,188
Bear Creek Oil Co.	Corning	75,000	Nov. 4,'04	41,343
Bear River Fishing Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Mar. 29,'05	42,488
Bear Tooth Gold Mining Co.	Burnt Ranch	24,000	Jan. 18,'05	41,917
Beckel & Presher, Oakland Barber Supply Co.	Oakland	20,000	June 7,'06	46,409
Beck Hardware Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Nov. 21,'05	44,491
Beck-Seely Lumber Co.	Pasadena	25,000	May 1,'05	42,788
Beck-Wakefield Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Nov. 3,'04	41,336
Beckett & Craig Realty Co.	San Francisco	50,000	May 22,'05	42,966
Beck Pacific Lamp Co.	San Francisco	100,000	June 4,'06	46,367
Bedell Land and Stock Co.	Dos Palos Colony	15,000	Mar. 4,'05	42,288
Beede, Inc.	San Francisco	25,000	Feb. 28,'06	45,483
Beeman & Hendee	Los Angeles	50,000	Mar. 30,'05	42,500
Behannesey Oriental Co.	Los Angeles	10,000	July 24,'05	43,486
Behymer Co.	Clovis	10,000	Nov. 9,'05	44,395
Beldame Club	San Francisco	None	Nov. 23,'04	41,484
Bell Real Estate Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Oct. 24,'04	41,264
Bell Social Club	San Francisco	None	July 7,'05	43,365
Bell Tailoring Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Mar. 28,'06	45,830
Bellefont Mining Co.	Palo Alto	15,000	June 5,'06	46,383
Bellingham Bay Lumber Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	Feb. 12,'06	45,338
Belshaw Co., The	Antioch	50,000	Mar. 24,'06	45,779
Beluga Mining Co.	Los Angeles	500,000	July 8,'05	43,373
Belvedere Hotel Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Nov. 23,'04	41,480
Benbough Furniture Co.	San Diego	15,000	Sept. 13,'05	43,918
Bender-Chaquette Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Dec. 22,'04	41,691
Bendubar Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	July 20,'04	40,654
Beneficial Association of the Employés of Hale Brothers, Inc.	San Francisco	None	May 12,'05	42,897
Beneficial Life Assurance Association	San Francisco	None	Oct. 14,'05	44,165
Beneficial Life Insurance Association	San Francisco	100,000	Feb. 7,'05	42,080
Beneficial Life Promotion Co., The	San Francisco	200,000	Mar. 13,'06	45,646
Benicia U. P. E. C. Hall Association	Benicia	None	Nov. 29,'04	41,523
Benicia Water Co.	San Francisco	500,000	Jan. 24,'05	41,964
Ben Lomond Hotel Co.	Ben Lomond	200,000	Feb. 10,'05	42,106
Bennett Co.	Forks of Salmon	200,000	Jan. 18,'05	41,911
Bennett & Schutte	San Francisco	200,000	Mar. 29,'06	45,847
Ben Nevis Mining Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Mar. 28,'06	45,822
Berger-Carter Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Jan. 3,'05	41,783
Berkeley Construction Co.	Berkeley	100,000	May 21,'06	46,240
Berkeley Development Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Aug. 4,'04	40,742
Berkeley Furniture Co.	Berkeley	10,000	Oct. 27,'05	44,300
Berkeley Home Building Association	Berkeley	50,000	Feb. 11,'05	42,118

STATE CORPORATIONS—*Continued.*

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Berkeley Investment Co., The	Berkeley	$75,000	Mar. 6,'06	45,560
Berkeley Realty Co.	Berkeley	100,000	Dec. 29,'05	44,862
Berlin Dye Works and Laundry Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	Mar. 11,'05	42,356
Bernard Light and Heat Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	July 20,'04	40,649
Bernhard & Geyer Liquor Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	Aug. 13,'04	40,809
Bertha Juilly Home for Children	San Francisco	None	Sept. 17,'04	41,017
Bertin & Lepori	San Francisco	150,000	April 14,'05	42,630
Beryl Mining Co., The	San Diego	200,000	Mar. 31,'06	45,878
Best Clothes Shop	Oakland	25,000	Aug. 29,'05	43,802
Bethlehem Scandinavian Evangelical-Lutheran Congregation of Santa Rosa	Santa Rosa	None	July 18,'04	40,639
B. F. Coulter Association	Los Angeles	400,000	Sept. 11,'05	43,905
B. Hayes Draying Co.	San Francisco	20,000	Aug. 13,'04	40,806
B. Hermann & Sons	San Francisco	20,000	Jan. 30,'06	45,185
B. H. Madison Co.	Hayward	100,000	Oct. 31,'05	44,325
B. Holst Co.	Oxnard	25,000	Sept. 22,'04	41,048
Big Butte Gold Mining Co.	San José	600,000	June 9,'05	43,126
Big Conduit Land Co.	Los Angeles	200,000	Mar. 26,'06	45,805
Big Creek Placer Mining Co.	Oakland	500,000	Jan. 6,'06	44,950
Big Tree Ranch Co.	Colton	100,000	Mar. 31,'06	45,876
Bilicke-Rowan Annex Co.	Los Angeles	600,000	April 7,'05	42,585
Binocular Gunsight Co.	San Francisco	200,000	July 11,'04	40,579
Binocular Gunsight Co.	San Francisco	1,500,000	Nov. 30,'04	41,538
Birdsall & Craig Land Co.	Berkeley	75,000	Sept. 22,'05	43,989
Birdsall & Craig Development Co.	Berkeley	100,000	Mar. 3,'06	45,531
Birdsall Shoe Co.	Auburn	20,000	Mar. 20,'06	45,731
Birce & Smart	Grass Valley	75,000	April 1,'05	42,525
Birchville Mining Co.	San Francisco	200,000	Nov. 11,'04	41,400
Birnbaum Investment Co.	Los Angeles	150,000	Feb. 14,'06	45,353
Bishop & Hidecker Lumber Co.	Oakland	200,000	Mar. 12,'06	45,632
Bishop Ice & Cold Storage Co.	Bishop	25,000	Nov. 21,'04	41,473
Bishop Lumber Co.	Oakland	75,000	June 14,'05	43,158
Bishop Newitt Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	May 31,'05	43,035
Bishop Wilbur Co.	San Francisco	60,000	Aug. 16,'04	40,825
B. J. & C. Golinsky, Inc.	Kennett	50,000	May 11,'06	46,152
Black Bear Mining Co.	Cloverdale	200,000	April 6,'05	42,569
Black Diamond Club	Black Diamond	None	Aug. 9,'05	43,630
Black Diamond Water Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Jan. 25,'06	45,133
Black Mountain Copper Co.	Fresno	100,000	April 27,'06	46,069
Blade Publishing Co.	Santa Ana	30,000	May 9,'05	42,854
Blaisdell Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	Sept. 2,'04	40,950
Blaisdell Filtration Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	Aug. 5,'04	40,754
Blake & Bilger Co.	Oakland	150,000	July 25,'04	40,678
Blake Brothers Electrical & Fixture Co	San José	25,000	Mar. 14,'06	45,667
Blake Construction Co.	Fruitvale	25,000	Sept. 18,'05	43,949
Blake Fruit Co.	Vacaville	50,000	Oct. 17,'04	41,216
Blackstone Manufacturing Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Aug. 29,'04	40,917
Blanchfield Publishing Co.	San Francisco	30,000	June 21,'05	43,222
Blinn-Robinson Co.	Los Angeles	200,000	Feb. 26,'06	45,476
Bliss Ditch Co.	San Francisco	13,800	Feb. 2,'05	42,042
Bliss Lands	San Francisco	300,000	Mar. 16,'05	42,377
Blom Cod Fish Co.	San Francisco	50,000	May 3,'05	42,797
Blow Planing Mill	Pasadena	40,000	April 17,'05	42,650
Blue Bell Mining Co.	Fresno	25,000	Sept. 1,'05	43,846
Blue Eyes Drift Mines, Consolidated	San José	1,000,000	Jan. 21,'05	41,947
Blue Jay Gold Mining and Milling Co.	San Francisco	25,000	July 15,'05	43,435
Blue Lakes Resort Co.	Lake County	25,000	Feb. 24,'05	42,219
Blue Rock Co., The	San Francisco	100,000	Mar. 2,'06	45,519
Blue Wing Shooting Club	Los Angeles	20,000	Oct. 3,'04	41,119
Blumenthal Glove Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Aug. 24,'04	40,874
B. N. Scribner Co.	Orland	75,000	Oct. 26,'05	44,294
Boarchard Gun Club, The	Los Angeles	16,000	June 8,'06	45,416
Bobrick Chemical Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	Jan. 4,'06	44,917
Bogue Country Club	Bogue	5,000	Feb. 28,'06	45,492
B. O. Kendall Co.	Pasadena	50,000	Jan. 30,'05	42,013
Bollibokka Land Co.	San Francisco	30,000	June 12,'05	43,139
Bonanza King Development Co.	Los Angeles	3,000,000	April 22,'05	42,688
Bon Air Co.	Marin County	250,000	July 20,'05	43,464
Bond Electrical Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Mar. 3,'06	45,533
Bonita Mining and Development Co.	Campbell	200,000	July 28,'04	40,699

STATE CORPORATIONS—*Continued.*

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Bonnie Brier Land Co.	Boulder Creek	$21,000	May 12,'05	42,886
Book Investment Co.	Sacramento	25,000	Jan. 3,'06	44,908
Boole-Perry Realty Co.	San Francisco	75,000	June 8,'06	46,421
Booth Investment Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	Aug. 29,'04	40,920
Boothe-Max Hardware Co.	Los Angeles	6,010	May 14,'06	46,180
Boquet	San Francisco	25,000	Mar. 20,'05	42,413
Borel Mining Co.	Los Angeles	1,000,000	May 5,'05	42,818
Borello Bros. Co.	Fresno	60,000	Jan. 31,'05	42,029
Borozone Co.	San Francisco	150,000	July 7,'05	43,357
Bor Oxygen Co.	San Francisco	150,000	Aug. 1,'05	43,553
Boston & Los Angeles Hotel & Realty Co.	Los Angeles	200,000	May 11,'05	42,878
Boston Cloak, Suit and Fur Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Sept. 16,'04	41,010
Boston Floor Finishing Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	April 3,'05	42,546
Boston Investment Co.	Pasadena	500,000	Feb. 23,'05	42,203
Boston Shoe Store	Riverside	25,000	May 2,'05	42,791
Bottle Mining and Milling Co.	Los Angeles	500,000	July 8,'05	43,381
Bottlers' Protective Association	San Francisco	None	July 21,'05	43,471
Boulder Bar Mining Co.	Los Angeles	1,000,000	Oct. 3,'04	41,120
Boulder Consolidated Gold Mines Co.	Los Angeles	2,000,000	Feb. 23,'05	42,204
Boulder Mining and Milling Co.	Los Angeles	600,000	Feb. 1,'05	42,035
Bourland Mining and Milling Co.	Los Angeles	250,000	Feb. 2,'05	42,040
Bowen & French Manufacturing Co.	Oakland	75,000	Jan. 18,'05	41,910
Bowen-Bartram Co.	Fresno	10,000	Mar. 26,'06	45,802
Bowerman's Pharmacy, Inc.	San Francisco	25,000	Feb. 8,'06	45,289
Bowers' Rubber Works	Black Diamond	600,000	Oct. 13,'04	41,196
Bowes-Breuner Co.	San Francisco	25,000	May 24,'06	46,260
Bowlers' Syndicate	Oakland	12,500	Oct. 18,'04	41,225
Bowling Green Oil Co.	Coalinga	500,000	Mar. 3,'06	45,543
Boyd-Perley Co.	Chico	10,000	April 15,'05	42,635
Boyle Heights Christian Church	Los Angeles	None	Dec. 30,'05	44,887
Boys' Success Club	Santa Monica	None	Feb. 23,'05	42,211
B. Page Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Mar. 16,'06	45,683
Brace-Anfenger Co.	San Francisco	25,000	June 9,'06	46,446
Brace-Hayden Co.	San Francisco	50,000	June 13,'06	46,483
Brace-Reagh, Rose Co.	Oakland	50,000	Mar. 12,'06	45,639
Bracken Brae Land & Improvement Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Mar. 8,'05	42,319
Bradbury Estate Investment Co.	San Francisco	200,000	Sept. 17,'04	41,019
Bradfield Conveyor Co.	Los Angeles	1,000,000	Aug. 22,'04	40,855
Bradford Warehouse Co.	Hemet	20,000	Feb. 16,'05	42,160
Bradley Co.	Porterville	50,000	April 22,'05	42,701
Brady & Orth Co.	Petaluma	6,000	Aug. 28,'05	43,798
Brady Catering Co.	Los Angeles	15,000	Jan. 13,'06	45,020
Brady-McLeod Drug Co.	Santa Monica	15,000	Dec. 23,'05	44,811
Braley-Grote Furniture Co.	Oakland	50,000	Dec. 29,'04	41,748
Brand Manufacturing Co.	Pasadena	25,000	July 5,'05	43,343
Brassy & Co.	San José	100,000	Feb. 13,'05	42,124
Brawley Cantaloupe Growers' Ass'n	Brawley	10,000	Oct. 19,'05	44,208
Brawley Chamber of Commerce	Brawley	3,000	Sept. 15,'04	41,000
Brawley Farming and Experimental Co.	Brawley	50,000	Jan. 30,'05	42,016
Brawley Improvement Co.	Brawley	20,000	Feb. 2,'06	45,234
Brawley News Co.	Brawley	10,000	Feb. 20,'05	42,182
Brearley Investment Co.	Los Angeles	150,000	July 30,'04	40,716
Breed & Bancroft	Oakland	25,000	Mar. 23,'05	42,444
Bredhoff-Nelson Co.	San Francisco	75,000	Jan. 30,'06	45,197
Breuner Bros.	San Francisco	25,000	Feb. 21,'06	45,419
Breuner Commercial Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	Jan. 31,'05	42,025
Brian East Indian Condiment Co.	San Francisco	25,000	May 20,'05	42,956
Brick Construction Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	Mar. 24,'06	45,793
Bridge Club	San Francisco	None	Mar. 17,'05	42,393
Bride Investment Co.	San Francisco	75,000	July 10,'05	43,393
Bridgford Cunningham Co.	San Francisco	300,000	Sept. 22,'04	41,043
Briscoe & Nash Publishing Co.	Chico	15,000	Mar. 23,'05	42,440
Brittain & Co.	San Francisco	250,000	June 12,'06	46,474
Brizard Estate Co.	Arcata	250,000	April 17,'06	46,032
Broadway Brewing Co.	San Francisco	250,000	Jan. 4,'06	44,911
Broadway Hotel Café	Los Angeles	10,000	Aug. 25,'04	40,881
Broadway Vaudeville Amusement Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	Nov. 14,'04	41,413
Brockman Mines Co.	Los Angeles	2,000,000	May 16,'06	46,202
Bromide Mines Co.	Redding	100,000	Oct. 17,'05	44,188
Brooklyn Athletic and Social Club	San Francisco	5,000	Nov. 26,'04	41,510

STATE CORPORATIONS—*Continued.*

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Brooklyn and Olympia Mining Co.	Oakland	$300,000	April 11,'06	45,966
Brown-Brothers & Co.	San Francisco	70,000	June 9,'05	43,120
Brown, De Lano Co.	Los Angeles	500,000	Feb. 2,'05	42,043
Brown Manufacturing Co.	Oakland	75,000	June 2,'06	46,351
Brown, Spear, Sloane Co.	San Francisco	65,000	Jan. 6,'06	44,942
Brown Warehouse Co.	Hanford	10,000	June 22,'05	43,237
Brown's Galvanizing Works	San Francisco	5,000	April 14,'06	46,009
Browns Valley Telephone Co.	Napa	870	May 12,'05	42,893
Browning Hardware Co.	Long Beach	10,000	Aug. 3,'05	43,572
Brownsberger Home School	Los Angeles	75,000	Oct. 17,'04	41,220
Bruce Lumber and Mill Co.	Berkeley	70,000	Feb. 7,'06	45,276
Bruns, Strunz, Wilhelmi Co.	Alameda	25,000	July 27,'05	43,521
Brunswick-Chollar Mining Co.	San Francisco	336,000	Nov. 7,'04	41,371
Brunswick-Con. Virginia Mining Co.	San Francisco	216,000	Oct. 15,'04	41,209
Brunswick-Gould & Curry Mining Co.	San Francisco	324,000	Nov. 1,'04	41,322
Brunswick-Potosi Mining Co.	San Francisco	336,000	Nov. 7,'04	41,375
Brunswick-Savage Mining Co.	San Francisco	336,000	Nov. 7,'04	41,373
Bryan & Baehr, Inc.	San Francisco	25,000	Feb. 21,'06	45,418
Bryn Mawr Orange Growers' Ass'n	Redlands	5,000	Dec. 19,'04	41,665
B. Sheideman	San Francisco	750,000	Feb. 15,'06	45,365
B. Tomasini Co.	Point Reyes St'n	100,000	Sept. 25,'05	44,014
Buckeye Club	Livermore	3,000	Dec. 15,'04	41,635
Buckeye Refining Co.	Bakersfield	200,000	Feb. 14,'05	42,137
Buckeye Social Club	San Francisco	None	Feb. 21,'05	42,195
Buckingham, Boyce & Wooley Fruit Co.	Winters	50,000	April 11,'06	45,968
Buckingham Manufacturing Co.	San Francisco	100,000	April 29,'05	42,762
Buckskin Home Mining and Milling Co.	Oakland	1,000,000	June 28,'06	46,668
Buena Vista Land and Investment Co.	Hanford	75,000	May 16,'06	46,204
Buenman-Lipsey Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Dec. 5,'04	41,572
Buffalo Banking Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	June 1,'06	46,341
Buffer Spring Mattress Co.	San Francisco	25,000	May 1,'05	42,775
Builder Printing Co.	San Francisco	10,000	Nov. 17,'05	44,465
Builders' and Contractors' Bureau, The	San Diego	Coöp'tive	June 8,'06	46,431
Building Association of the Society of the New or Practical Psychology	Long Beach	25,000	May 18,'05	42,938
Building Investment Co.	San Francisco	75,000	Feb. 13,'05	42,127
Buker-Colson Drug Co.	Fresno	24,000	Mar. 21,'05	42,430
Bull & Gossard Rock Co., Inc.	McNear's Land'g	50,000	Jan. 27,'06	45,160
Bullion Gold and Silver Mining Co.	San Francisco	500,000	Nov. 10,'04	41,394
Burlingame Land and Water Co.	San Francisco	250,000	July 19,'05	43,453
Burlingame Mutual Building and Loan Association	Burlingame	500,000	Mar. 26,'06	45,810
Burlingame Realty Co.	San Francisco	200,000	Aug. 8,'05	43,614
Burlington Beach Land Co.	San Francisco	500,000	Jan. 23,'06	45,113
Burnett Sanitarium Co.	Fresno	100,000	Jan. 19,'05	41,925
Burnstine Bros. Co.	San Francisco	100,000	July 12,'05	43,412
Burrograph Machine Co.	Los Angeles	200,000	June 6,'06	46,396
Burr Paddon Co.	San Francisco	75,000	Sept. 18,'05	43,958
Business Men's Legal Protective Ass'n	San Francisco	50,000	May 14,'06	46,179
Bush Park Tract	San Francisco	10,000	July 8,'04	40,558
Bush-Street Investment Co.	San Francisco	75,000	May 1,'05	42,901
Butler Hydraulic Mining Co.	San Francisco	300,000	Aug. 10,'04	40,779
Butler-Welsh Investment Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	Feb. 15,'05	42,138
Butte County Savings Bank	Chico	100,000	Aug. 14,'05	43,679
Butte County Citrus Association	Oroville	Coöp'tive	May 19,'05	42,941
Butte Fruit and Vineyard Co.	Visalia	1,000,000	Mar. 24,'06	45,788
Butters & Paul Investment Co.	Long Beach	100,000	June 13,'06	46,479
Butterbaugh Realty Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Jan. 15,'06	45,026
Butterfield Mercantile Co.	Jamestown	24,000	Jan. 8,'06	44,955
Byron Jackson Machine Works	San Francisco	200,000	Mar. 28,'05	42,476
Byron Rutley, Inc.	Oakland	25,000	Jan. 18,'05	41,909
Byxbee & Clark Co.	San Francisco	50,000	May 25,'06	46,285
Cache Creek Electric Co.	Napa	1,000,000	Feb. 10,'06	45,326
Cadiz Marble and Mining Co.	Los Angeles	500,000	April 5,'06	45,924
Café Odeon	San Francisco	25,000	Aug. 1,'05	43,554
Cagayan Valley Land and Exp'tion Co.	San Francisco	500,000	Sept. 12,'04	40,991
Cain Con. Gold Mining Co. of Aurora	San Francisco	1,000,000	Mar. 13,'05	42,360
Calaveras News Publishing Co.	Angels Camp	12,000	Jan. 13,'06	45,019
Caldwell Gold Mining Co.	San José	25,000	Aug. 19,'04	40,840

STATE CORPORATIONS—*Continued.*

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Calcium Gas Light and Fuel Co.	San José	$50,000	July 25,'05	43,502
Calexico Mercantile Co.	Calexico	20,000	Feb. 4,'05	42,064
California & Chickasaw Oil & Asphalt Co.	San Bernardino	500,000	Sept. 3,'04	40,956
California and Colonial Exploitation and Development Co.	San Francisco	25,000	June 15,'06	46,510
California and Nevada Leasing and Development Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Oct. 30,'05	44,324
California and Nevada Prospecting Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	April 13,'05	42,629
California and Utah Oil Co.	Bakersfield	100,000	Feb. 3,'06	45,255
California and Wakita Oil Co.	San Bernardino	500,000	July 26,'05	43,518
California Agricultural Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	April 13,'06	45,999
California Agricultural and Farm Lands Association	Los Angeles	100,000	Mar. 1,'06	45,511
California Alfalfa Colony Co.	Fresno	100,000	July 14,'04	40,608
California Amusement Co.	San Francisco	100,000	April 4,'06	45,911
California Amusement Syndicate	Los Angeles	25,000	Mar. 10,'06	45,620
California Angora and Land Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Mar. 2,'05	42,265
California Asbestos Co.	San Francisco	250,000	Nov. 2,'04	41,330
California Athletic Club	San Francisco	None	Feb. 23,'06	45,446
California Auto-Despatch Co.	Los Angeles	200,000	Mar. 16,'05	42,382
California Automatic Machine Co.	Los Angeles	75,000	Mar. 23,'06	45,770
California Barrel Co.	San Francisco	500,000	Jan. 18,'06	45,061
California Benefit and Protective Ass'n	San José	25,000	Dec. 19,'05	44,764
California Block Book and Map Co.	San Francisco	25,000	June 27,'06	46,662
California Bond Corporation	San Francisco	50,000	Sept. 22,'04	41,052
California Book Binding & Printing Co.	San Francisco	5,000	Dec. 1,'04	41,545
California Bungalow Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	April 12,'06	45,976
California Burner and Oil Co.	San Francisco	200,000	Nov. 19,'04	41,454
California Butte Valley Land Co.	San Francisco	500,000	June 28,'06	46,674
California Buttonless Suspender Co.	San Francisco	75,000	June 6,'05	43,087
California Buyers' Union	San Francisco	75,000	Dec. 2,'05	44,589
California Cabinet Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Dec. 30,'05	44,877
California Card Manufacturing Co.	San Francisco	50,000	June 22,'06	46,599
California Cereal Specialties Co.	San Francisco	200,000	Aug. 26,'04	40,891
California Collection Co.	San Francisco	5,000	Oct. 3,'05	44,067
California College of Osteopathy	San Francisco	50,000	April 13,'05	42,624
California College of Optometry	San Francisco	350,000	July 12,'05	43,410
California Colonization & Investm't Co.	Hanford	25,000	Jan. 27,'05	41,984
California Compounding Co.	San José	15,000	Oct. 26,'05	44,296
California Concentrated Produce Co.	Los Angeles	200,000	May 25,'06	46,277
California Construct'n & Improvem't Co.	San Francisco	200,000	April 28,'06	46,077
California Coöperative Real Estate and Investment Co.	San Francisco	20,000	Jan. 16,'05	41,891
California Coöperative Realty Syndicate	Los Angeles	50,000	June 20,'06	46,558
California Copper Co.	San Francisco	3,000,000	Jan. 18,'05	41,907
California Cornice Works	Los Angeles	75,000	Mar. 30,'06	45,855
California Corporation	Sacramento	1,000,000	Feb. 10,'06	45,325
California Cottage Construction Co.	Long Beach	75,000	Nov. 16,'05	44,462
California Couch Co.	San Francisco	4,000	Mar. 15,'05	42,376
California Cream and Butter Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Oct. 3,'05	44,066
California Cycling Club	San Francisco	None	Sept. 3,'04	40,952
California Debenture Mining Co.	Los Angeles	200,000	Jan. 26,'05	41,980
California Eastern Realty Co.	Los Angeles	75,000	Feb. 13,'05	42,131
California Electric Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	Nov. 11,'05	44,413
California Engineering & Constr'n Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Nov. 7,'04	41,377
California Engineers' Supply Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Aug. 25,'05	43,766
California Estate and Probate Co.	San Francisco	100,000	May 6,'05	42,823
California Farm Improvement Co.	Los Angeles	75,000	Dec. 11,'05	44,661
California Fertile Land Co.	San Francisco	200,000	Oct. 20,'05	44,222
California Figprune Laxative Co.	San Francisco	500,000	July 24,'05	43,495
California Finance Co.	San Francisco	20,000	Feb. 8,'05	42,091
California Fire Protective Equipm't Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	June 23,'06	46,603
California-French Wine Co.	San Francisco	50,000	June 22,'06	46,586
California Fruit Box Co.	Pomona	50,000	Oct. 7,'05	44,108
California Fruit Distillery Association	San Francisco	250,000	Sept. 19,'04	41,024
California Fruit Growers' Association of Los Angeles	Los Angeles	1,000,000	April 22,'05	42,692
California Fruit Growers' Exchange	Los Angeles	10,000	Mar. 27,'05	42,462
California Fruit Products Co.	San José	25,000	June 6,'05	43,091
California Fruit Salts Co.	Los Angeles	500,000	Feb. 23,'06	45,434

STATE CORPORATIONS—*Continued.*

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
California Fruit Syrup Co.	Oakland	$100,000	May 25,'06	46,280
California Furniture Co. of Los Angeles	Los Angeles	250,000	Mar. 8,'05	42,322
California Gas Furnace Co.	San José	25,000	Mar. 27,'06	45,815
California Gem Co.	Los Angeles	75,000	Jan. 31,'06	45,203
California Gem Mining Co.	San Bernardino	500,000	Dec. 19,'04	41,664
California Giant Pigeon Co.	Fruitvale	10,000	Aug. 4,'05	43,586
California Glazing Co.	San Francisco	25,000	May 5,'06	46,122
California Gold and Copper Co.	Riverside	500,000	Nov. 18,'04	41,450
California Goldfield Milling Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Nov. 16,'04	41,427
California Grape Juice Co.	Los Angeles	300,000	Feb. 28,'06	45,498
California Guide Publishing Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Mar. 20,'05	42,410
California Hardware and Tool Co.	Santa Paula	50,000	Mar. 30,'06	45,857
California Hardwood Housefinish Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Sept. 21,'04	41,037
California Hardwood Lumber and Manufactory Co.	Auburn	25,000	Dec. 29,'05	44,860
California Head Gate Co.	San Francisco	75,000	Sept. 29,'04	41,091
California Home Club Association	San Francisco	50,000	Dec. 14,'05	44,711
California Home Seekers' Co.	Los Angeles	300,000	Jan. 13,'05	41,866
California Hop-Growers' Association	Sacramento	None	Sept. 20,'05	43,982
California Hot Springs	Hot Springs	50,000	June 4,'06	46,362
California Information and Publicity Bureau	San Francisco	25,000	July 19,'04	40,642
California Hydraulic Artificial Building Stone Co.	San Francisco	200,000	Aug. 16,'04	40,821
California Institute, Sanitarium and College of Neuropathy, Ltd.	Los Angeles	150,000	Sept. 23,'04	41,061
California Iron Works	San Diego	25,000	Jan. 9,'06	44,965
California Irrigated Land Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Dec. 17,'04	41,646
California Land and Lumber Co.	San Francisco	200,000	Jan. 27,'06	45,157
California Land and Vineyard Co.	Trinidad, Colo. / Sacramento, Cal.	100,000	Feb. 13,'05	42,123
California Land Syndicate, Ltd.	Los Angeles	25,000	April 10,'05	42,600
California Law and Commercial Co.	San Francisco	25,000	May 22,'05	42,969
California Life Ins. Agencies Corp.	San Francisco	1,000,000	June 2,'06	46,356
California Life Insurance Co.	Los Angeles	200,000	June 12,'06	46,473
California Marble and Construction Co.	San Francisco	250,000	Nov. 23,'04	41,486½
California Metal-Clad Wood Works	San Francisco	100,000	June 27,'06	46,664
California Mines Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Jan. 8,'06	44,959
California Monthly Publishing Co.	San José	75,000	Nov. 22,'04	41,476½
California Mutual Benefit Ass'n, The	San Diego	Cöop'tive	Mar. 6,'06	45,559
California Mutual Burial Association	Oakland	None	Oct. 17,'04	41,218
California Mutual Land Co.	Inglewood	25,000	Feb. 19,'06	45,398
California-Nevada Brokerage Co.	San Francisco	10,000	May 17,'05	42,929
California-Nevada Development Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	June 15,'05	43,167
California-Nevada Investment Co.	Placerville	100,000	Feb. 9,'06	45,304
California-Nevada Min. and Smelt'g Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	Sept. 14,'05	43,923
California Newmastic Tire Co.	Los Angeles	5,000	June 22,'05	43,238
California Oil Producers' Association	San Francisco	Cöop'tive	Mar. 28,'06	45,834
California Optical Co. of Oakland	Oakland	60,000	June 28,'06	46,670
California Orange Co.	Riverside	160,000	July 26,'05	43,516
California O e Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Oct. 21,'04	41,252
California Oyster House	San Francisco	5,000	Sept. 22,'04	41,046
California Peerless Stone, Tile, and Plaster Co., The	San Francisco	200,000	June 2,'06	46,354
California Piano House	Stockton	5,000	April 4,'06	45,904
California Plate and Window Glass Co.	San Francisco	100,000	June 15,'06	46,515
California Polish Co.	Fresno	75,000	Mar. 9,'06	45,614
California Poultry and Game Transfer Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Sept. 16,'04	41,009
California Prison Association	San Francisco	None	Aug. 31,'05	43,832
California Properties, Ltd.	San Francisco	400,000	June 13,'06	46,476
California Pure Food Co.	San Francisco	200,000	Mar. 28,'06	45,821
California Realty and Finance Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Aug. 31,'05	43,834
California Realty Co.	San Diego	50,000	June 11,'06	46,455
California Reclaimed Lands Co.	Stockton	3,000,000	Mar. 16,'05	42,381
California Savings Bank	Petaluma	50,000	June 23,'05	43,239
California School Supply Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Aug. 12,'04	40,799
California Seed Growers' Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Aug. 16,'05	43,696
California Service and Inform't'n Bureau	Los Angeles	300,000	Jan. 30,'05	42,015
California Society of Certified Public Accountants	San Francisco	None	Feb. 20,'06	45,408

STATE CORPORATIONS—*Continued.*

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
California Southern Steamship Co.	Los Angeles	$500,000	April 27,'06	46,072
California Standard Securities, Ltd.	San Francisco	75,000	Oct. 18,'05	44,198
California State Realty Federation	Los Angeles	None	Jan. 19,'06	45,084
California Steel Plate Engraving Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Oct. 26,'04	41,280
California Stored Waters Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	Feb. 8,'06	45,297
California Stock Food and Grain Co.	Fresno	300,000	June 9,'06	46,448
California Supply Co.	San Francisco	75,000	June 5,'06	46,376
California Tile and Terra Cotta Co.	Los Angeles	500,000	Jan. 8,'06	44,954
California Tourist Bureau	Los Angeles	25,000	Mar. 31,'06	45,879
California Trolley Co.	Los Angeles	250,000	June 19,'05	43.197
California Trust Co.	Los Angeles	200,000	Jan. 12,'05	41,860
California Vacuum Smelting and Chemical Co.	Los Angeles	500,000	Dec. 15,'05	44.723
California Vitrified Brick and Tile Co.	San Diego	75,000	Feb. 9,'05	42,096
California Waterproof Mfg. Co.	Oakland	100,000	Nov. 24,'05	44,520
California Weatherproof Sign Co.	San Francisco	10,000	Jan. 18,'05	41,913
California Wine Association	Hercules	500,000	Aug. 25,'05	43,768
California Wine Co.	Hercules	25,000	May 13,'05	42,910
California Wine Securities Corporation	San Francisco	3,500,000	Sept. 6,'05	43,869
California Wineries Co.	San Francisco	500,000	Aug. 25,'05	43,769
Calistoga Electric Light and Power Co.	Calistoga	20,000	Oct. 20,'05	44,219
Calistoga Civic Club	Calistoga	None	June 5,'05	43,085
Calkins Publishing House	San Francisco	1,000,000	April 13,'06	45,988
Calvary Baptist Church of Los Angeles, California	Los Angeles	None	Jan. 6,'06	44,944
Calvary Presbyterian Church	Los Angeles	None	Sept. 8,'05	43,885
Calvary Presbyterian Church	Wilmington	None	Aug. 5,'05	43,595
Cambers-Hayes Co.	San José	500,000	Feb. 25,'05	42,225
Cambria Quicksilver Co.	Los Angeles	150,000	Jan. 9,'05	41,824
Cambria Supply Co.	Cambria	24,000	Mar. 30,'05	42,495
Cameron Bros. Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Aug. 9,'05	43,624
Camillus Nelson Land and Livestock Co.	Woodland	100,000	Jan. 21,'05	41,941
Camm & Hedges Co.	Petaluma	75,000	Jan. 25,'06	45,145
Campbell-Mohr Engineering and Construction Co.	Los Angeles	200,000	June 19,'06	46,555
Campbell Rochdale Co.	Campbell	Coöp'tive	Feb. 5,'06	45,270
Campbell Teaming and Fuel Co.	San Francisco	10,000	Oct. 25,'05	44,274
Campo Cattle Co.	San Diego	60,000	April 22,'05	42,695
Campodonico & Burns	San Francisco	75,000	Mar. 9,'06	45,599
Canadian Building and Improvement Association	San Bernardino	10,000	April 7,'05	42,591
Canfield Estate Co., The	Los Angeles	2,000,000	Mar. 30,'06	45,853
Canfield Gravel Mines Co.	San Francisco	500,000	Aug. 10,'04	40,780
Cannell Publishing Co.	San Francisco	10,000	Sept. 28,'05	44,029
Canton Manufacturing and Supply Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Feb. 20,'05	42,190
Canvasback Land and Water Co.	Los Angeles	18,000	Dec. 6,'05	44,628
Capital Carriage Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	Dec. 29,'05	44,853
Capital Furniture Manufacturing Co.	Sacramento	75,000	Feb. 6,'05	42,077
Capital Machine and Auto Co.	Sacramento	50,000	Mar. 24,'06	45,778
Capital Mercantile Co.	Sacramento	10,000	June 17,'05	43,195
Capital Realty Co.	Sacramento	60,000	Mar. 5,'06	45,555
Capital Safe Deposit Co.	Sacramento	100,000	Jan. 18,'05	41,908
Capitol Coöperative Co.	Fairfield	25,000	Mar. 23,'06	45,766
Capitol Transfer Co.	Santa Ana	10,000	Oct. 6,'05	44,102
Carbury Gold Mining Co.	Oakland	75,000	Aug. 11,'04	40,793
Carisa Chemical Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	Aug. 10,'04	40,777
Carley Drayage Co.	San Francisco	10,000	Feb. 4,'05	42,066
Carlsbad Seaside Association	San Bernardino	75,000	Oct. 7,'05	44,109
Carlton Club of San Francisco	San Francisco	None	April 8,'05	42,597
Carlyle Club	Oakland	None	Feb. 14,'06	45,360
Carmelita Gold Mining Co.	San Francisco	150,000	Aug. 11,'05	43,651
Carmel Construction Co.	Monterey	100,000	Aug. 17,'05	43,706
Carmel Hall Association	Carmel-by-the-Sea	10,000	June 11,'06	46,459
Carmel Water Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	July 7,'05	43,362
Carmel Villas Co.	Carmel-by-the-Sea	200,000	Sept. 16,'05	43,941
Carmel Vineyard Co.	San Francisco	10,000	July 26,'05	43,513
Carnation Mining Co.	Los Angeles	1,500,000	Aug. 14,'05	43,675
Carpinteria Oil Co.	Santa Maria	300,000	Mar. 5,'06	45,551
Carson Con. Hydraulic Mining Co.	Los Angeles	1,000,000	Sept. 24,'04	41,068
Carson Estate Co.	San Francisco	75,000	April 16,'06	46,017

STATE CORPORATIONS—*Continued.*

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Carson Glove Co.	San Francisco	$500,000	Dec. 27,'05	44,830
Carter Investment Co.	San Francisco	75,000	April 27,'05	42,741
Carter Investment Co., The	Los Angeles	75,000	May 12,'06	46,172
Cary Kiln Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Dec. 17,'04	41,647
Casa La Roca	Los Angeles	25,000	April 28,'95	42,748
Cascade Placer Corporation	Oroville	500,000	July 18,'05	43,449
Cash Department Store	San Bernardino	75,000	Feb. 8,'06	45,291
Cash Dry Goods Co.	Santa Paula	20,000	Nov. 17,'04	41,436
Cashier Gold Mining Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	Sept. 13,'05	43,912
Cass-Smurr-Damerel Co.	Los Angeles	200,000	May 31,'06	46,324
Castiac Gold Mining & Development Co.	Los Angeles	350,000	April 18,'06	46,056
Castanien Undertaking Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	July 7,'04	40,555
Casterline Co., The	San Francisco	25,000	Mar. 28,'06	45,819
C. A. Stevens Co.	Calistoga	25,000	Jan. 13,'05	41,870
Castle Bar Mining Co.	Long Beach	500,000	May 11,'06	46,158
Castle Brothers, Inc.	San Francisco	250,000	July 25,'05	43,499
Castle, Payne & McLeod	San Francisco	25,000	June 23,'05	43,242
Castlemont Gold Mining Co.	San Francisco	5,000	July 19,'05	43,456
Castor Cubes Co.	San Francisco	200,000	Jan. 6,'05	41,803
Castroville Blacksmithing and Machine Co.	Castroville	7,500	Mar. 1,'05	42,262
C. A. Sumner & Co.	Los Angeles	40,000	June 20,'05	43,217
Catena	Los Angeles	None	May 26,'05	43,006
Cawston Ostrich Farm	South Pasadena	300,000	Feb. 28,'06	45,494
Cay Land Co.	Napa	250,000	June 1,'05	43,044
C. B. Scott Co.	Artesia	75,000	Aug. 21,'05	43,729
C. C. Hickock Lumber Co.	Colusa	25,000	Feb. 28,'05	42,243
C. C. Robertson Co.	Sacramento	75,000	April 15,'05	42,638
C. E. Cook Electric Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Nov. 25,'05	44,526
C. E. Kennedy Investment Co.	Riverside	100,000	April 30,'06	46,093
Celina Consolidated Gold Mining Co.	Nevada City	1,000,000	June 8,'06	46,422
C. E. Loss Co.	San Francisco	200,000	Sept. 30,'05	44,043
Centennial Club	Los Angeles	None	May 26,'06	46,299
Central Agency, Inc.	San Francisco	100,000	Jan. 27,'06	45,163
Central Berkeley Land Co.	Oakland	100,000	Jan. 25,'06	45,139
Central Brick Co.	San Francisco	300,000	Oct. 21,'05	44,239
Central Broadway Building Co.	Los Angeles	200,000	Mar. 17,'06	45,714
Central California Live Stock and Land Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Jan. 20,'06	45,094
Central California Raisin Packing Co.	Fresno	800,000	Aug. 10,'05	43,641
Central California Water and Irrigation Co.	San Francisco	500,000	Mar. 15,'06	45,673
Central Casket and Supply Co.	San Francisco	300,000	July 3,'05	43,337
Central Counties Land Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	April 17,'06	46,031
Central Creamery Co.	Eureka	50,000	Dec. 19,'05	44,763
Central Creamery Co.	El Centro	25,000	Dec. 7,'05	44,640
Central Commercial Co.	Hamilton	5,000	April 4,'06	45,906
Central Energy Secret Telephone Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	Oct. 29,'04	41,308
Central Fire-Proof Building Co.	Los Angeles	1,200,000	Feb. 23,'06	45,429
Central Hill Gravel Mining Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Dec. 15,'05	44,719
Central Improvement Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Aug. 23,'05	43,751
Central Mill and Lumber Co.	San Francisco	50,000	April 7,'06	45,941
Central Realty Co.	San Francisco	10,000	Sept. 10,'04	40,982
Central San Joaquin Land Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Dec. 30,'05	44,871
Central Securities Co.	San Francisco	2,000,000	June 4,'06	46,363
Central Timber Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Mar. 2,'06	45,518
Central Title Insurance Co.	San Francisco	500,000	Nov. 7,'04	41,363
Central Title Insurance Co. of San Francisco, California	San Francisco	500,000	Mar. 7,'05	42,314
Century Athletic Club	Los Angeles	50,000	Aug. 24,'04	40,879
Century Building Co.	Los Angeles	600,000	Feb. 23,'06	45,428
Century Exploitation Co.	San Francisco	200,000	Feb. 14,'06	45,356
Century Investment Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	Feb. 7,'06	45,277
Century Kleim Electric Co.	San Francisco	350,000	May 29,'06	46,320
Century Realty Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Feb. 2,'06	45,235
Cereal Laxative Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Jan. 11,'06	44,992
Cerruti Mercantile Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Dec. 14,'05	44,702
Cercle de l'Union	San Francisco	None	Mar. 14,'05	42,370
Certified Business and Realty Co. of the Pacific	San Francisco	75,000	July 8,'04	40,557

STATE CORPORATIONS—*Continued.*

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Certified Pure Milk Co.	San Francisco	$200,000	Feb. 18,'05	42,165
C. F. Borton Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Feb. 20,'06	45,416
C. G. Celio & Sons	El Dorado	72,000	April 20,'05	42,675
Chamber Construction Co.	San Francisco	50,000	June 20,'06	46,563
Chamber of Commerce Building Ass'n	Sacramento	50,000	July 9,'04	40,573
Chamber of Commerce Building Co.	Pasadena	250,000	May 31,'06	46,331
Chamber of Commerce of San Pedro, The	San Pedro	None	Feb. 21,'06	45,424
Chamley Cancer Institute	San Francisco	1,000	Dec. 19,'04	41,661
Channel Club of Alamitos Bay	Los Angeles	10,000	Mar. 11,'05	42,346
Chanslor & Lyon Motor Supply Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Nov. 25,'05	44,535
Chapman Bros. Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	July 16,'04	40,617
Chapman Smelting Co.	San Francisco	20,000	Oct. 24,'05	44,258
Charles A. Tait Underwriting Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	Feb. 16,'06	45,375
Charles Belding Co.	Stockton	200,000	April 4,'06	45,903
Charles L. Shainwald Co.	San Francisco	250,000	June 16,'06	46,526
Charles M. Fisher Co.	San Francisco	25,000	May 29,'06	46,318
Charles M. Reynolds Co.	San Francisco	100,000	May 17,'06	46,211
Charles M. Rousseau & Son Improvement Co.	San Francisco	75,000	April 17,'06	46,037
Chas. Bliss Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Sept. 26,'04	41,072
Chas. F. Thierbach Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Jan. 27,'05	41,988
Chas. McKenzie Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	Sept. 23,'05	43,998
Chat Noir Restaurant Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Nov. 10,'05	44,405
Chester Fire-Proof Building Co.	Los Angeles	1,200,000	Feb. 23,'06	45,430
Chiapas Land and Stock Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Mar. 6,'05	42,294
Chic Publishing Co.	San Francisco	75,000	Dec. 17,'04	41,649
Chicago Bazaar	Los Angeles	25,000	Dec. 24,'04	41,716
Chicago Chemical Co.	Oakland	50,000	Dec. 3,'04	41,565
Chico Construction Co.	Chico	25,000	Jan. 27,'05	41,992
Chico Fuel and Storage Co.	Chico	10,000	Aug. 1,'05	43,555
Chico Gun Club	Los Angeles	None	Dec. 21,'05	44,793
Chico Land and Water Co.	Los Angeles	24,000	Dec. 17,'04	41,651
Chico Land Co.	Chico	50,000	Jan. 11,'06	44,990
Chico Meat Co.	Chico	25,000	June 23,'05	43,243
Chico Mining and Milling Co.	San Francisco	20,000	Nov. 3,'04	41,337
Chico-Oroville Land Co.	Barber	100,000	Mar. 8,'05	42,315
Chico Vecino Realty Co.	Chico	18,000	Dec. 31,'04	41,769
Chico Rochdale Co.	Chico	Coöp'tive	Mar. 9,'05	42,327
Chinese-American Benovolent Ass'n	San Francisco	None	Jan. 27,'05	41,994
Chinese Baptist Church	San Francisco	None	Feb. 9,'06	45,310
Chinese Free Press Publishing Co.	San Francisco	15,000	Oct. 1,'04	41,110
Chinese Merchants' Realty Co.	San Francisco	75,000	Mar. 8,'06	45,595
Chinn-Beretta Optical Co.	Stockton	25,000	June 19,'05	43,206
Chinn-Beretta Optical Co.	Oakland	50,000	Feb. 23,'06	45,440
Chinn-Beretta Optical Co.	Sacramento	50,000	April 3,'06	45,901
Chinn Investment Co.	San Francisco	75,000	Mar. 21,'06	45,742
Chino Water Co.	Los Angeles	150,000	Oct. 20,'05	44,227
Chipron Stamp Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Nov. 26,'04	41,511
Chiriqui Improvement Co.	Stockton	50,000	May 1,'05	42,776
Chispa Placer Mining Co.	Murphys	42,000	May 2,'05	42,789
Chollar Gold and Silver Mining Co.	San Francisco	1,120,000	Nov. 7,'04	41,370
Chong Yee Hong Odd Fellows' Society	Bakersfield	None	July 8,'04	40,563
Chorro Land and Investment Co.	San Luis Obispo	50,000	Jan. 22,'06	45,105
C. H. Riege Co.	Fresno	25,000	April 1,'05	42,527
Christal's Mercantile Reference and Collection Agency	San Francisco	15,000	Nov. 1,'05	44,341
Christenson's Lumber Co.	San Francisco	75,000	April 18,'05	42,656
Christian Church of Fullerton	Fullerton	None	May 18,'06	46,225
Christie Machine Works	San Francisco	25,000	June 22,'06	46,595
Christmas-Davis Co.	San José	50,000	Dec. 21,'04	41,685
Christo Mission and Bible Training School	Los Angeles	None	Feb. 1,'06	45,224
Christopher Land and Water Co.	Los Angeles	24,000	Dec. 19,'04	41,655
Chronicle Publishing Co.	Pasadena	50,000	Dec. 4,'05	44,607
Chrystal Soda Water Co.	Oakland	25,000	Mar. 28,'05	42,475
Church of Ascension at Boyle Heights	Boyle Heights	None	May 10,'06	46,147
Church of the Ascension of Sierra Madre, California	Sierra Madre	None	Jan. 6,'05	41,808
Cido Coccine Co.	San Francisco	200,000	Dec. 8,'04	41,590
Circle Club	Los Angeles	None	Mar. 31,'06	45,880

STATE CORPORATIONS—*Continued.*

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Citizens' Bank of Alameda	Alameda	$100,000	Mar. 6,'06	45,561
Citizens' Furniture and Undertaking Co.	Ferndale	30,000	Nov. 14,'04	41,422
Citizens' Mutual L't, Heat and Power Co.	San Francisco	500,000	Mar. 16,'06	45,688
Citizens' Realty Co.	Pasadena	75,000	Dec. 4,'05	44,599
Citizens' Realty and Loan Co.	Monterey	25,000	July 31,'05	43,549
Citizens' Savings Bank	Hollywood	25,000	Jan. 13,'06	45,016
Citizens' Savings Bank of Compton	Compton	25,000	Mar. 7,'06	45,569
Citizens' Savings Bank of Upland	Upland	25,000	May 11,'06	46,156
Citizens' Securities Co.	Los Angeles	300,000	April 26,'05	42,730
Citizens' State Bank of Claremont, California, The	Claremont	25,000	Mar. 17,'06	45,696
Citizens' State Bank of Venice	Ocean Park	25,000	May 7,'06	46,129
Citrus By-Product Co. of Southern California	Pomona	25,000	Aug. 9,'05	43,627
City of Hamburg Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Feb. 27,'05	42,236
City of Paris Co.	Santa Barbara	25,000	Nov. 29,'04	41,526
City Front Commercial and Savings Bk.	San Francisco	200,000	April 3,'05	42,535
City Mill and Manufacturing Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	June 21,'05	43,221
City Reconstruction Co.	San Francisco	100,000	June 23,'06	46,605
City Rubbish-Removing Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	July 13,'05	43,419
City Towel Supply Co.	Los Angeles	75,000	Dec. 27,'04	41,729
City Transfer Co.	Los Angeles	24,000	Dec. 23,'04	41,696
City Water and Improvement Co.	Alpaugh	25,000	Feb. 3,'06	45,246
City Water Company of Ocean Park	Ocean Park	200,000	April 8,'05	42,592
C. J. Stovel Realty Co.	San Francisco	50,000	April 11,'06	45,961
C. J. Borgfeldt Co.	San Francisco	75,000	May 14,'06	46,182
Clarance Alvah Mining and Milling Co.	Oakland	1,000,000	May 16,'06	46,198
Clara Barton Hospital	Los Angeles	25,000	Aug. 22,'04	40,854
Claremont Hotel Co.	Oakland	300,000	Dec. 19,'05	44,757
Claremont Inn Co.	Claremont	25,000	July 26,'05	43,519
Claremont Land Co.	Berkeley	100,000	Jan. 12,'06	44,996
Claremont Lumber Co.	Claremont	25,000	Sept. 11,'05	43,904
Claremont Park Co.	San Francisco	200,000	Feb. 4,'05	42,063
Clark & Booth of San Francisco	San Francisco	100,000	Oct. 27,'04	41,291
Clark & Henery Construction Co.	Stockton	200,000	Mar. 22,'06	45 751
Clark & Sherman Land Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	Oct. 30,'05	44,318
Clark Colony Water Co.	Clark City	100,000	April 7,'05	42,588
Clark Co.	Berkeley	75,000	Mar. 29,'06	45,845
Clark Oil Co.	Los Angeles	250,000	April 12,'06	45,983
Classified Telephone Directory Co.	Los Angeles	10,000	Sept. 26,'04	41,076
Clayburgh, Leilich & Schneider	San Francisco	10,000	June 29,'05	43,299
Clayburgh-Leilich Co.	San Francisco	10,000	Oct. 26,'05	44,287
Clay Optical Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	Oct. 25,'04	41,279
Clear Lake Securities Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Nov. 30,'04	41,536
Clearwater Creamery	Clearwater	5,000	May 26,'05	43,010
C. L. Fisher Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Oct. 30,'05	44,320
Clifton J. Platt, Chester H. Pyle Real Estate and Commission Co.	Pasadena	12,000	June 16,'05	43,188
Climax Furniture Co.	Monterey City	10,000	May 20,'05	42,960
Clinton E. Worden Co.	San Francisco	500,000	Oct. 24,'04	41,268
Clinton Wave-Motor Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Mar. 26,'06	45,807
Clio Gold Mining Co.	Los Angeles	500,000	Dec. 20,'05	44,775
Clipper Gold Dredging Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Mar. 17,'06	45,699
Clover Leaf Creamery Co.	Monterey	10,000	Jan. 9,'06	44,971
Clover Leaf Land and Cattle Co.	San Francisco	75,000	Jan. 12,'05	41,862
Clovis Coöperative Wine Association	Clovis	Coöp'tive	July 6,'04	40,551
Club Maschitano, Independent	Fresno	2,000	Jan. 17,'05	41,899
C. Malandrino	San Francisco	25,000	Aug. 30,'05	43,824
C. M. Root Mining & Development Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Jan. 5,'06	44,934
C. N. Brundage Co.	Santa Monica	75,000	Nov. 11,'04	41,402
Cnopius & Co., Inc.	Santa Rosa	10,000	July 26,'04	40,691
Cnopius Mercantile Co.	Santa Rosa	25,000	June 7,'06	46,402
C. N. Whitmore Co.	Ceres	100,000	April 6,'06	45,933
Coachella Artesian Water Co.	Coachella	30,000	Feb. 8,'05	42,093
Coachella Valley Development Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	June 27,'06	46,656
Coachella Valley Live Stock Co.	Redlands	50,000	May 14,'06	46,177
Coachella Valley Refrigerating Co.	Coachella	60,000	Sept. 1,'04	40,943
Coalinga Consolidated High Gravity Oil Co.	Los Angeles	2,500,000	Jan. 24,'06	45,127
Coalinga Improvement Co.	Fresno City	25,000	Sept. 28,'04	41,086

STATE CORPORATIONS—*Continued.*

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Coalinga Lumber Co.	Oakland	$50,000	Feb. 3,'05	42,054
Coalinga Peerless Oil Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	Nov. 14,'04	41,423
Coalinga Petroleum Co.	Coalinga	75,000	Jan. 23,'05	41,960
Coalinga Western Oil Co.	Coalinga	75,000	Nov. 25,'04	41,487
Coapa Plantation Co.	Redlands	75,000	May 22,'06	46,249
Coast Commercial Co.	San Francisco	25,000	May 25,'05	42,995
Coast Concrete Construction Co.	Los Angeles	30,000	Sept 16,'04	41,006
Coast Counties Light and Power Co.	San Francisco	1,500,000	Mar. 5,'06	45,547
Coast Counties Oil Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Feb. 6,'05	42,074
Coast Counties Real Estate and Investment Co.	Monterey	50,000	Jan. 25,'06	45,140
Coast Electric Co.	Oakland	10,000	Feb. 1,'06	45,220
Coast Improvement Co.	San Francisco	20,000	June 8,'06	46,419
Coast Range Prospecting, Mining and Milling Co.	Los Angeles	30,000	Feb. 28,'06	45,495
Coast Realty and Building Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	Nov. 3,'04	41,340
Coast States Construction Co.	San Francisco	300,000	June 9,'06	46,444
Coast Water Co.	Carmel-by-the-Sea	250,000	Nov. 16,'05	44,457
Cobb-Evans Carriage & Implement Co.	Fresno	25,000	Oct. 20,'05	44,220
Coblentz Oil Co.	Santa Maria	400,000	July 8,'04	40,560
Cobreloma Consolidated Copper Co.	Los Angeles	1,000,000	Oct. 25,'04	41,277
Cocoanut Insulating and Mfg. Co.	San Francisco	250,000	Sept. 26,'05	44,018
Coco-Cola Bottling Works of Los Angeles	Los Angeles	25,000	Mar. 1,'06	45,509
Coefield Co.	San Francisco	25,000	June 30,'06	46,716
Cohn-Asher Hat Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	Mar. 7,'05	42,312
Coin Group Mining Co.	Los Angeles	1,000,000	Jan. 23,'06	45,114
Cold Spring Mining & Development Co.	Palo Alto	100,000	Jan. 31,'06	45,192
Colegrove Water Co.	Colegrove	30,000	Feb. 17,'05	42,164
Coliseum Café Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Nov. 11,'04	41,398
College Grocery Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Oct. 6,'05	44,099
College of Dentistry, University of Southern California	Los Angeles	None	May 26,'05	43,011
Collins & Wheeland, Inc.	San Francisco	40,000	Jan. 4,'06	44,920
Collins Bros. Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	July 24,'05	43,492
Colma Publishing Co.	Colma	10,000	Oct. 6,'05	44,097
Colonial Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	June 28,'05	43,287
Colonial Home Builders' Association	San Francisco	75,000	Dec. 30,'04	41,755
Colonial Land and Improvement Co.	Visalia	10,000	Mar. 17,'05	42,386
Colonial Mortgage and Trust Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	Jan. 17,'05	41,900
Colony Center Chamber of Commerce	Colony Center	None	Nov. 28,'04	44,554
Colony Church of Christ	Acampo	None	June 20,'06	46,573
Colony Heights Coöperative Co.	Riverside	50,000	June 20,'05	43,216
Colony Investment Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	July 3,'05	43,326
Colorado River Dredging and Mining Co., Ltd.	Lodi	75,000	Dec. 4,'05	44,598
Colorado River Lumber Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	Jan. 27,'05	41,983
Colorado Mining and Milling Co.	San Diego	1,500,000	Mar. 21,'06	45,744
Colorado River Supply Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	May 8,'06	46,134
Colorado River Smelting Co.	Los Angeles	600,000	May 3,'06	46,113
Colton Automatic Rotary Engine Co.	Colton	25,000	June 4,'06	46,365
Colton Investment Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	Sept. 5,'05	43,863
Colton Mining and Milling Co.	Los Angeles	500,000	Aug. 24,'05	43,753
Columbia Club	Los Angeles	None	Jan. 14,'05	41,882
Columbia Electric Co. of California	San Francisco	5,000,000	Oct. 18,'04	41,226
Columbia Hotel and Restaurant Co.	San Francisco	20,000	June 28,'06	46,671
Columbia Realty Co.	San Francisco	75,000	Jan. 12,'06	44,995
Columbia Securities Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	Feb. 5,'06	45,269
Columbian Co.	San Francisco	200,000	Dec. 11,'05	44,675
Columbian Publishing Co.	San Francisco	75,000	Mar. 7,'05	42,307
Columbian Realty Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	Mar. 1,'05	42,257
Columbus Box Factory	San Francisco	60,000	May 24,'05	42,988
Colusa Wine and Vineyard Co.	Woodland	150,000	Mar. 29,'06	45,842
Combination Gold Channel Mining Co.	Oroville	75,000	Aug. 16,'04	40,822
Combine Manufacturing Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Aug. 11,'05	43,649
Comfort-Starr-Clark Co.	Oakland	25,000	Mar. 8,'06	45,589
Commonwealth Investment Co.	Los Angeles	75,000	May 23,'06	46,254
Commonwealth Realty Bond Corporat'n	San Francisco	250,000	Jan. 17,'05	41,905
Commercial Bank of Ocean Park	Ocean Park	25,000	April 1,'05	42,534
Commercial Chemical Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	May 22,'05	42,968
Commercial Club of Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara	None	Feb. 27,'05	42,240

STATE CORPORATIONS—*Continued.*

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Commercial Credit Co. of California	Stockton	$25,000	Mar. 20,'06	45,730
Commercial Engine Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Feb. 6,'05	42,068
Commercial Improvement Co.	San Francisco	150,000	Nov. 2,'04	41,329
Commercial Industrial Mfg. Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	Sept. 11,'05	43,894
Commercial Land Co.	Long Beach	27,000	Oct. 9,'05	44,118
Commercial News Publishing Co.	San Francisco	20,000	June 7,'06	46,404
Commercial Olive Oil Co.	San Francisco	50,000	May 23,'05	42,973
Commercial Paraffine Oil and Paint Co.	San Francisco	500,000	Sept. 24,'04	41,070
Commercial Realty Co.	Los Angeles	60,000	June 14,'05	43,164
Commercial Warehouse Co.	Los Angeles	500,000	Feb. 8,'05	42,092
Common Sense Publishing Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Feb. 20,'05	42,183
Compton Commercial Association	Compton	60,000	Dec. 14,'05	44,715
Compton Land and Water Co.	Long Beach	75,000	Jan. 15,'06	45,036
Compton Land Company	Long Beach	50,000	Dec. 22,'05	44,808
Compostela Tobacco and Cigar Co.	San Francisco	5,000	Feb. 20,'05	42,178
Comstock Investment Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	Nov. 13,'05	44,425
Comstock Stables Co.	San Francisco	5,000	Dec. 2,'05	44,583
Comyns, Childers Co.	San Francisco	15,000	Sept. 2,'04	40,947
Condon Spiral Elevator Co.	San Diego	200,000	Sept. 16,'04	41,008
Condor Cure Co.	Los Angeles	200,000	July 10,'05	43,387
Condor Theater Co.	Long Beach	50,000	Feb. 9,'06	45,308
Congregational Church of Cloverdale	Cloverdale	None	Mar. 15,'06	45,677
Congregational Church of Saratoga	Saratoga	None	Jan. 21,'05	41,943
Congregational Home Missionary Society of Southern California	Los Angeles	None	Dec. 20,'05	44,786
Congregation Emanu-El	San Francisco	None	June 20,'05	43,214
Congregation Talmud Torah of Los Angeles, The	Los Angeles	None	May 14,'06	46,191
Congregation Tiferith Israel of San Diego	San Diego	None	Feb. 20,'06	45,407
Congress Springs Improvement Co.	Congress Springs	75,000	July 21,'05	43,466
Connell, Unterkircher, Crawford Undertaking Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Nov. 23,'05	44,510
Connolly Bros., Inc.	San Francisco	5,000	July 5,'04	40,545
Conselho No. 18, Flor da Patria, U. P. E. C.	Benicia	None	Nov. 29,'04	41,524
Conservative Loan and Investment Co.	San Francisco	75,000	Feb. 15,'05	42,143
Conservative Mining Co.	Los Angeles	1,000,000	May 11,'05	42,872
Conservative Oil Co.	San Francisco	62,500	Mar. 1,'05	42,260
Conservative Realty Co.	San José	200,000	Dec. 8,'04	41,592
Conservative Security Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	April 28,'06	46,079
Conservatory of Music	Los Angeles	10,000	May 8,'05	42,838
Conservatory of Music, Long Beach	Long Beach	5,000	Sept. 16,'05	43,943
Consolidated Construction Co.	San Francicso	100,000	June 4,'06	46,366
Consolidated Copper Company of Lower California	Los Angeles	1,000,000	Sept. 23,'05	44,005
Consolidated Investment and Building Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	Mar. 21,'05	42,418
Consolidated Heat, Light and Power Co.	San Francisco	300,000	Dec. 14,'04	41,623
Consolidated Lumber Co.	Los Angeles	1,000,000	Jan. 27,'05	41,998
Consolidated Mercantile Agency	San Francisco	1,000	May 31,'05	43,039
Consolidated Oroville Dredging Co.	San Francisco	1,250,000	July 21,'04	40,655
Consolidated Raisin Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	Aug. 22,'04	40,851
Consolidated Realty Co.	Los Angeles	1,000,000	Aug. 19,'05	43,722
Consolidated Redwood Co.	Ukiah	250,000	May 31,'06	46,337
Consolidated Securities Co.	Los Angeles	75,000	July 25,'05	43,509
Con. Stanislaus Water and Power Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	Nov. 18,'04	41,445
Constant Loraine Investment Co.	Los Angeles	500,000	July 22,'05	43,482
Constellation Mining Co.	Valley Springs	100,000	Mar. 6,'05	42,298
Consumers' Ice and Cold Storage Co. of San Diego	San Diego	30,000	May 15,'05	42,915
Consumers' Supply Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	May 12,'05	42,887
Continental Construction Co.	Oakland	500,000	Nov. 15,'04	41,426
Continental Paint and Varnish Co.	Oakland	50,000	July 27,'04	40,694
Continental Paint Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Dec. 24,'04	41,715
Continental Refrigerating Co.	Los Angeles	1,000,000	June 9,'05	43,122
Continental Storage and Transfer Co.	Los Angeles	200,000	Mar. 20,'06	45,739
Continental Syndicate of Auxiliary Magazines	San Francisco	25,000	Jan. 5,'05	41,800
Contra Costa Abstract Co.	Martinez	25,000	May 12,'06	46,163
Contra Costa Improvement Co.	Berkeley	1,500,000	Jan. 20,'06	45,097
Contra Costa Publishing Co.	Martinez	20,000	Mar. 27,'06	45,816

STATE CORPORATIONS—*Continued.*

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Contra Costa Realty Co.	San Francisco	$50,000	Aug, 18,'05	43,709
Contracting and Engineering Co.	Los Angeles	200,000	June 8,'06	46,420
Convention Hall Ass'n of Santa Rosa	Santa Rosa	25,000	April 17,'06	46,034
Convent of the Good Shepherd of L. A.	Los Angeles	None	July 8,'04	40,562
Con. Virginia Mining Co.	San Francisco	2,160,000	Nov. 7,'04	41,360
Cook Grocery Co.	Oakland	20,000	June 25,'06	46,641
Coöperative Investment Co.	San Francisco	20,000	Aug. 26,'04	40,893
Coöperative Land and Water Co.	Fernando	10,000	Dec. 23,'04	41,697
Coos Bay Manufacturing Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Dec. 22,'05	44,804
Copper Beauty Mining and Milling Co.	Rutherford	1,000,000	Sept. 25,'05	44,010
Copper Crest Mining Co.	Los Angeles	1,500,000	Feb. 16,'05	42,152
Copper Wizard Co.	Fresno	25,000	Dec. 1,'05	44,574
Copo de Oro Water Co.	Porterville	16,000	April 3,'05	42,538
Cora Costa & Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Aug. 29,'05	43,806
Coradora Mining Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Nov. 15,'04	41,424
Corcoran Land Co.	Corcoran	200,000	Mar. 7,'06	45,572
Corcoran Lumber Co.	Corcoran	25,000	Aug. 22,'05	43,745
Corkhill Box-making Machine Co.	Los Angeles	150,000	Feb. 26,'06	45,473
Cornahrens Co.	San Francisco	45,000	Nov. 23,'05	44,509
Cornell-Williams Co.	Pasadena	10,000	Mar. 8,'05	42,318
Corner Realty Co.	Pasadena	72,000	April 3,'05	42,540
Cornish-Braly Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	July 2,'04	40,537
Corona Café Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Oct. 3,'04	41,123
Corona Hardware and Implement Co.	Corona	25,000	May 27,'05	43,017
Corona and World Milling Co.	Los Angeles	250,000	Jan. 6,'06	44,943
Corona Lumber Co.	Corona	25,000	Aug. 1,'04	40,723
Corona Manufacturing Co.	Corona	25,000	April 30,'06	46,094
Corona Mineral Water Co.	San Diego	50,000	June 3,'05	43,073
Corona Mutual Building and Loan Ass'n	Corona	200,000	Oct. 2,'05	44,057
Corona Social and Outing Club	San Francisco	None	Dec. 18,'05	44,754
Coronado Country Club	Coronado	None	Dec. 18,'05	44,750
Corporate Investment Co.	Los Angeles	75,000	July 29,'05	43,539
Cortner Side Ditch Co.	Hanford	900	Oct. 10,'05	44,128
Cosala Mining and Smelting Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	Mar. 17,'05	42,384
Cosgrave Cloak and Suit Co.	San Francisco	100,000	July 18,'04	40,634
Cosmopolitan Club of Long Beach	Long Beach	None	April 9,'06	45,953
Cosmopolitan Club of Los Angeles	Los Angeles	None	April 26,'06	46,064
Cosmopolitan Club of Los Angeles	Los Angeles	None	Oct. 17,'05	44,191
Cosmopolitan Investment Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	June 21,'05	43,225
Cosmopolitan Mercantile Co.	San Francisco	100,000	July 13,'04	40,594
Cossack Gold Gravel Mining Co.	San Francisco	200,000	Oct. 5,'04	41,132
Cosumnes Exploration Co.	Oakland	75,000	July 28,'04	40,702
Cottage Grove Gold Mine & Milling Co.	Arcata	75,000	July 5,'04	40,548
Cottage Terrace Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	Dec. 11,'05	44,673
Cotton Hill Mining Co.	Oakland	200,000	April 4,'05	42,551
Cottonwood Ditch Co.	Madison	5,000	Aug. 2,'04	40,729
Coulson Poultry and Stock Food Co.	Petaluma	100,000	Feb. 27,'05	42,239
Council Flores Acoriana No. 44 of the I. D. E. S.	Hanford	Coöp'tive	Mar. 22,'06	45,756
Council Hill Water Right and M'ng Co.	Scales	300,000	Oct. 4,'04	41,127
Country Club Park	Los Angeles	325,000	Oct. 9,'05	44,122
Country Club Realty Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	Jan. 23,'05	41,955
Country Women's Club	Campbell	None	Jan. 27,'05	42,001
Courier-Free Press News Co.	Redding	20,000	Feb. 1,'06	45,212
Court Solomon No. 8677, A. O. of F.	Los Angeles	None	Jan. 5,'06	44,931
Covina Athletic Club	Covina	None	Sept. 1,'04	40,944
Covina Machine Works	Covina	10,000	May 8,'05	42,833
Covina People's Store	Covina	25,000	July 16,'04	40,619
Covina Valley Gas Co.	Covina	50,000	Sept. 20,'04	41,033
Crafton Orange Growers' Association	Crafton	20,000	Aug. 12,'05	43,660
Craftsmen Shop	San Francisco	25,000	Aug. 23,'05	43,748
Cramer Wheel Co.	San Francisco	100,000	July 25,'05	43,501
Cramer Live Stock Co.	Chico	50,000	Oct. 12,'04	41,183
C. R. Eager & Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	June 2,'05	43,054
Crenshaw Trust and Realty Co. of Los Angeles	Los Angeles	480,000	Mar. 3,'05	42,281
Crescent Bay Abstract Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	June 21,'05	43,224
Crescent Blue Printing Co.	San Francisco	10,000	June 19,'06	46,551
Crescent Cream Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	Aug. 19,'04	40,842
Crescent Furniture Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	Nov. 17,'05	44,469

STATE CORPORATIONS—*Continued.*

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Crescent Land and Cattle Co.	Fresno	$100,000	Feb. 6,'05	42,076
Crescent Meat Co.	Coalinga	25 000	June 25,'06	46,626
Cresco Co.	Eureka	48,000	Jan. 2,'06	44 900
Crippen Investment Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	Dec. 24,'04	41,719
Crocker White Oil Development Co.	San Pedro	500,000	Dec. 19,'05	44,755
Crombie & Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	Nov. 21,'05	44,498
Cronan's Eagle Cornice Works	San Francisco	75,000	Jan. 23,'05	41,962
Cross Hardware and Implement Co.	Visalia	50,000	July 29,'04	40,705
Cross Hardware Co.	Visalia	50,000	June 11,'06	46,462
Croswell Investment Co.	Los Angeles	75,000	June 11,'06	46,464
Crown & Lewis	Oakland	25,000	Jan. 30,'06	45,189
Crown City Bank	Pasadena	25,000	April 9,'06	45,947
Crown City Investment Co.	Pasadena	25,000	April 10,'05	42,602
Crown Columbia Pulp and Paper Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	May, 11'05	42,873
Crown Investment Co.	San Francisco	50,000	July 23,'04	40,673
Crown Manufacturing Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	April 14,'06	46,015
Crown Mutual Realty Co.	Pasadena	50,000	June 19,'05	43,202
Crown Packing Co.	Oakland	100,000	Oct. 11,'04	41,174
Crowley Launch and Tugboat Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Mar. 8,'06	45,593
Crude Oil Heating and Vaporizing Burner Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Aug. 24,'04	40,873
Crystal Cracker Co.	San Francisco	250,000	May 18,'06	46,222
Crystal Gold Mining Co.	Auburn	50,000	July 8,'05	43,374
Crystal Oil Co.	Santa Maria	500,000	Feb. 7,'06	45,275
Crystal Salt Company of California	Los Angeles	300,000	June 16,'06	46,531
Crystal Springs Water Co. of Sawtelle	Sawtelle	25,000	Jan. 2,'06	44,890
C. Solomon, Jr., Mercantile Co.	San Francisco	20,000	Jan. 23,'06	45,112
Cummins Illuminating Co.	Los Angeles	4,200	April 25,'06	46,058
Cunningham Distilleries Co.	San Francisco	75,000	Dec. 5,'05	44,612
Curtis-Billington Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	June 7,'06	46,399
Curtis Dust Separator and Blowpipe Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Mar. 18,'05	42,394
Curtis-Henkle Drug Co.	San José	25,000	Sept. 29,'05	44,039
Curtis-Munsey Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Nov. 28,'05	44,555
Cutting & Gunn	San Francisco	25,000	Aug. 7,'05	43,605
C. V. Hughes Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Mar. 8,'06	45,590
C. W. Clark Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Dec. 26,'05	44,826
C. W. Grassel Co.	Redondo Beach	15,000	Nov. 2,'05	44,356
C. W. McIntire Co.	Stockton	25,000	May 1,'06	46,099
C. W. Pike Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Aug. 13,'04	40,805
Cyclone Car Cooling Co.	San Francisco	100,000	July 17,'05	43,446
Cyclone Cooling Co.	Sacramento	1,000,000	Mar. 1,'06	45,515
Cypress Oil Co.	San Francisco	200,000	Mar. 2,'05	42,267
Dahlonega Gold Mining Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Feb. 9,'06	45,305
Daily Telegram Co.	San Luis Obispo	15,000	Mar. 12,'06	45,640
Daily Telegram Co. of Long Beach	Long Beach	25,000	Dec. 12,'04	41,613
Dairy Delivery Co.	San Francisco	200,000	May 15,'06	46,193
Dairy Queen Churn Co.	Stockton	150,000	April 12,'05	42,616
Dake Advertising Agency	San Francisco	50,000	Sept. 6,'04	40,962
Dalton Investment Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Nov. 10,'05	44,401
Dana Burks Investment Co.	Ocean Park	250,000	Aug. 3,'05	43,573
Daniel Matheson Drayage Co.	San Francisco	10,000	July 19,'05	43,454
Daniels' Santa Cruz Transfer Co.	Santa Cruz	20,000	Aug. 2,'04	40,728
Danville Warehouse and Lumber Co.	Danville	20,000	Mar. 21,'05	42,425
Darwin Mining Co.	Darwin	1,000,000	Sept. 16,'05	43,937
Davenport Improvement Co.	Davenport	100,000	Jan. 23,'06	45,106
David Manufacturing Co.	San Francisco	75,000	May 26,'06	46,297
Davis Standard Bread Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	Nov. 15,'05	44,449
Dawson Electric Tool Co.	San Francisco	200,000	April 28,'05	42,757
Daylight Sophie Mining Co.	San Francisco	200,000	Dec. 18,'05	44,744
D. D. Snyder Co.	San Luis Obispo	25,000	April 11,'05	42,612
D. D. Wilder's Creamery	Santa Cruz	150,000	June 23,'06	46,602
Deadman's Canyon Mining Co.	Los Angeles	500,000	Sept. 12,'04	40,987
Dean & Humprey Co.	Oakland	50,000	Feb. 9,'06	45,307
Dean & Knight Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Aug. 2,'04	40,730
Dean Ballot Machine Co.	San Francisco	50,000	May 6,'05	42,828
Dean Hardware Co.	Fullerton	50,000	Mar. 8,'06	45,583
Decker Electrical Co	San Francisco	20,000	May 16,'06	46,201
Decker-Fagan Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Jan. 4,'05	41,793
De Denske Fonninger's Hjun of Oakl'd	Oakland	25,000	June 16,'05	43,181

STATE CORPORATIONS—*Continued.*

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No
Deep Springs Mining Co.	Sacramento	$25,000	April 16,'06	46,026
Deibert Greaser Co.	Ontario	25,000	Jan. 31,'05	42,026
Delaney & Young	Eureka	150,000	June 7,'06	46,408
Delmar Club	San Francisco	None	July 27,'05	43,524
Del Mar Land Co.	San Francisco	25,000	May 5,'05	43,078
Delphia Club	San Francisco	None	Dec. 22,'05	44,810
Del Rey Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	Mar. 6,'05	42,292
Del Rey Development Co.	Monterey	100,000	Aug. 19,'04	40,846
Del Rey Gun Club	Los Angeles	None	April 3,'05	42,544
Del Rey Improvement Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	April 24,'05	42,712
Del Rey Land Co.	Monterey	40,000	Jan. 13,'05	41,869
Delta Club	Los Angeles	None	Nov. 25,'05	44,537
Delta Iota	San Francisco	None	May 23,'05	42,975
Delta Nu	San Francisco	None	April 28,'05	42,755
Delta Phi Delta	San Francisco	None	April 11,'06	45,964
Denair Land and Development Co., The	Los Angeles	200,000	April 18,'06	46,051
Dencker-Dill Co.	San Francisco	30,000	Sept. 29,'05	44,035
Dennison Dental Depot	San José	10,000	Sept. 14,'05	43,926
Dental Hygiene Co.	Los Angeles	500,000	Mar. 23,'06	45,764
Dentists' Supply Co. of Los Angeles	Los Angeles	50,000	Sept. 11,'05	43,886
Desert Grain Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	July 13,'04	40,593
Development Building Co.	Los Angeles	240,000	Mar. 18,'05	42,404
Devore & Pettis Co.	Santa Monica	50,000	Dec. 15,'04	41,636
Devoto & Pedrini Lumber Co.	San Francisco	75,000	April 2,'06	45,885
Dexter Stock Farm	Fresno	48,000	Mar. 8,'05	42,324
D. H. McEwen Lumber Co.	San Francisco	75,000	Dec. 1,'05	44,573
Diamond Milling Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Oct. 6,'04	41,139
Diamond Motor Car Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Dec. 21,'08	44,792
Diamond Realty Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	Dec. 20,'05	44,780
Diamond Sand Lime Brick Co.	San Francisco	250,000	Feb. 2,'05	42,047
Dickson & Thieme	San Francisco	100,000	July 3,'05	43,338
Diebert-Greaser Co., The	Ontario	25,000	June 9,'06	46,449
Die Deutsche Evangelisch-Lutherische St. Lukas Gemeinde ungeaenderter Augsburgischer Confession zu Santa Rosa, California	Santa Rosa	None	Feb. 1,'06	45,222
Diepenbrock-Wilson Co.	San Francisco	50,000	April 17,'05	42,645
Dierssen Grocery and Bakery, Inc.	Sacramento	1,000	Aug. 29,'04	40,926
Dilberger & Lynn Drug Co.	Petaluma	10,000	Nov. 21,'04	41,471
Dillingham Printing Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Dec. 23,'04	41,707
Dimond Estate Co.	San Francisco	500,000	Nov. 24,'05	44,519
D. I. Nofziger Lumber Co.	Los Angeles	150,000	Mar. 9,'05	42,333
Dinuba Creamery Association	Dinuba	Coöp'tive	Jan. 13,'06	45,025
Dinuba Rochdale Co.	Dinuba	Coöp'tive	Oct. 26,'05	44,298
Direct Drive Power Transmission Co.	Los Angeles	500,000	Dec. 4,'05	44,594
Dirigible Motor Balloon Co.	Los Angeles	150,000	June 14,'06	46,493
Disinfectant Pulp and Paper Co.	San Francisco	200,000	Jan. 24,'06	45,118
Display Stores Co., The	Los Angeles	50,000	June 1,'06	46,345
Dixie Land Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Feb. 26,'06	45,464
Dixon Milling Co.	Dixon	50,000	Dec. 12,'05	44,680
Dixon Toilet Parlors	San Diego	5,000	Feb. 15,'05	42.145
Doak Sheet Steel Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Aug. 9,'04	40,775
Doane Realty Co.	San Francisco	60,000	Jan. 23,'06	45,108
Dobson Investment Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	June 14,'06	46,507
Doctors' Daughters	San Francisco	None	June 30,'05	43,314
Doctor Welbourn's Hospital	Los Angeles	100,000	June 30,'06	46,706
Dodge Co., The	San Francisco	75,000	Mar. 13,'06	45,645
Dodge Mining Co.	Dodge	150,000	Nov. 29,'05	44,561
Dodge Rubber Stamp Co.	Alameda	25,000	May 26,'06	46,294
Dohrmann Commercial Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	Nov. 21,'04	41,468
Dolan Bros. Co.	San Francisco	25,000	June 25,'06	46,623
Dolan Co.	San Francisco	100,000	April 14,'06	46,006
Dominion Investment Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Dec. 30,'04	41,730
Donohoe Printing & Book Binding Co.	Santa Barbara	25,000	Dec. 12,'04	41,617
Dore & Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Dec. 15,'05	44,721
D'Orlan Cie	San Francisco	20,000	Nov. 25,'04	41,492
Dorleska Gold Mining Co.	Los Angeles	1,000,000	Oct. 16,'05	44,185
Dorman Dry Goods Co.	Pasadena	50,000	Oct. 23,'05	44,247
Dorrance-Battin Co.	San Francisco	50,000	April 18,'06	46,045
Dougherty, Whitaker & Ray Co.	Lodi	24,000	Dec. 30,'05	44,883

STATE CORPORATIONS—*Continued.*

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Dover Co.	Los Angeles	$50,000	Jan. 6,'06	44,951
Downey Holiness Church	Downey	None	Oct. 16,'05	44,183
Downey Land and Improvement Ass'n	Downey	25,000	July 7,'05	43,367
Dow Real Estate Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	July 24,'05	43,497
Doyle & McGowan, Inc.	San Francisco	25,000	May 35,'05	42,996
Dr. Carson One-Day Liquor Cure Co.	San Francisco	25,000	June 14,'05	43,160
Dreamland Construction Co.	San Francisco	750,000	Nov. 29,'05	44,563
Dr. Greene & Co.	Los Angeles	10,000	Nov 29,'05	44,568
Drillers' Oil Co.	Fresno	12,000	April 5,'05	42,567
Drivers' Independent Laundry Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Aug. 13,'04	40,810
Dr. N. C. Heron Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	June 3,'05	43,068
Dromgold Sign Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	July 12,'05	43,416
Dr. Thompson Church Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	Mar. 6,'05	42,289
Drummer Boy Gold Mining Co.	San Francisco	500,000	July 25,'05	43,505
Dr. W. C. Schley Medicine and Toilet Supply Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Jan. 4,'05	41,791
D. Samuels' Realty Co.	San Francisco	300,000	June 22,'06	46,600
D. S. Denehy Mercantile Co.	Cedarville	25,000	May 22,'05	42,963
Duck Bar Mining and Milling Co.	Stockton	200,000	Feb. 17,'06	45,389
Duck Cycle and Motor Co.	Oakland	25,000	Jan. 14,'05	41,879
Duffy Lumber Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Dec. 17,'04	41,652
Duleek Gold Mining Co.	San Francisco	300,000	Aug. 12,'04	40,796
Dunbar Estate Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Oct. 7,'04	41,146
Duncombe Construction Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	Feb. 16,'06	45,379
Dunnigan Hall Ass'n of Dunnigan	Dunnigan	1,800	Dec. 7,'05	44,639
Durbrow-Feisel Co.	San Francisco	5,000	April 7,'06	45,942
Durgin-Gompertz Co.	Berkeley	75,000	Mar. 10,'06	45,624
Duryea Gold Mining Co.	San Francisco	200,000	Aug. 11,'04	40,787
Duryea-White Machinery Co.	Los Angeles	1,000,000	Aug. 27,'04	40,908
Dusy & Sawrie	Fresno	25,000	April 18,'06	46,054
Duvall Commercial Co.	Los Angeles	200,000	Mar. 5,'06	45,550
D. W. Carmichael Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Sept. 23,'05	43,995
E. A. Forrester & Sons, Inc.	Los Angeles	250,000	Oct. 24,'04	41,266
Eagan Brothers Co.	Sacramento	25,000	June 4,'06	46,371
Eagle Bluff Gold Mining Co.	San Francisco	200,000	Mar. 2,'05	42,272
Eagles' Hall Association	Los Angeles	None	Nov. 10,'05	44,408
Eagle Rock Improvement Co.	Los Angeles	10,000	June 8,'06	46,432
Eagle Rock Realty Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Feb. 10,'06	45,320
Eagle Sketch Club	San Francisco	None	Nov. 13,'05	44,432
E. A. Keithley Co.	San Francisco	100,000	May 28,'06	46,307
Earhart Steel and Iron Works	Sacramento	500,000	Mar. 12,'06	45,644
E. A. Ridley & Co.	Sacramento	75,000	Nov. 13,'05	44,433
Earthquake and Fireproof Construction Co.	Stockton	50,000	June 8,'06	46,429
Eastland-Gray Development Co.	Oakland	100,000	Mar. 17,'05	42,391
East Lawn Cemetery Association	Sacramento	None	Dec. 20,'04	41,692
East Lawn Investment Co.	Sacramento	100,000	July 9,'04	40,572
East Lawn Investment Co.	Sacramento	100,000	Oct. 21,'04	41,250
East Los Angeles White Cross Sanitarium Co.	East Los Angeles	100,000	Mar. 21,'05	42,429
East Naples	Los Angeles	100,000	Feb. 19,'06	45,403
East Ocean Park Land and Water Co.	Los Angeles	60,000	Jan. 26,'05	41,977
East San José Improvement Co.	East San José	None	Feb. 3,'06	45,248
East Side Land and Improvement Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Oct. 6,'05	44,101
East Street Improvement Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Oct. 12,'05	44,150
East Whittier Woman's Improvement Club	East Whittier	2,500	Oct. 25,'05	44,281
Easton-Collier Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	Jan. 16,'05	41,895
Eastern Produce Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	May 5,'05	42,817
Eastman & Mitchell	San Francisco	25,000	Sept. 15,'04	41,002
Eaton Mercantile Co.	San Diego	5,000	Oct. 25,'05	44,282
E. A. Wilson & Co.	Santa Monica	25,000	Oct. 24,'04	41,265
Ebell Building Association of Oakland	Oakland	50,000	Oct. 4,'05	44,074
E. C. Hughes Co.	San Francisco	40,000	Dec. 16,'05	44,735
Eckardt Mining Co.	Sacramento	50,000	June 16,'06	46,527
Eckstrom Lumber and Supply Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Aug. 17,'04	40,830
Eclectic Medical Society of the State of California	San Francisco	None	June 22,'05	43,233
E. Clemens Horst Hop Co.	San Francisco	10,000	June 23,'05	43,246

STATE CORPORATIONS—*Continued.*

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
E. C. Moss & Co.	San Francisco	$10,000	Mar. 7,'06	45,579
Economic Air Drill Co.	Los Angeles	250,000	June 9,'06	46,451
Economy Furniture Co.	Los Angeles	10,000	Mar. 26,'06	45,813
E. Cowper-Thwaite Co., Inc.	San Francisco	200,000	June 13,'05	43,156
Eddy-Smith Manufacturing Co.	San José	100,000	Aug. 17,'05	43,707
Edendale Methodist Episcopal Church	Los Angeles	None	June 8,'06	46,428
Edmund Peycke Co.	Los Angeles	10,000	Jan. 3,'06	44,906
Edna Oil Co.	San Luis Obispo	200,000	Mar. 3,'06	45,530
Edwards & Winters Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Jan. 27,'06	45,166
Edward Barron Estate Co.	San Francisco	2,400,000	Dec. 5,'05	44,617
Edward D. Silent & Co.	Los Angeles	75,000	July 30,'04	40,715
Edward H. Wobber Co.	San Francisco	25,000	June 16,'06	46,525
Edwards Estate Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Oct. 20,'05	44,221
Edward F. Niehaus & Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Dec. 22,'05	44,805
Edward G. Binz	Los Angeles	50,000	May 25,'05	42,991
Eel River Power and Irrigation Co.	San Francisco	500,000	Feb. 6,'05	42,072
E. F. Thayer	Oakland	10,000	April 19,'05	42,669
E. H. Lancel Co.	San Francisco	75,000	Feb. 13,'06	45,344
Ehlen & Grote Co.	Orange	75,000	Jan. 19,'06	45,077
E. H. Vance Co.	San Francisco	300,000	Sept. 26,'04	41,074
Eighty-seven Gold Mining Co.	San Francisco	200,000	Jan. 16,'06	45,046
Einstein Investment Co.	Fresno	200,000	Jan. 16,'06	45,045
E. J. Hall Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Feb. 7,'05	42,083
E. Kennedy Co.	San Francisco	200,000	Nov. 17,'05	44,464
E. K. Wood Lumber and Mill Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Feb. 18,'05	42,167
Elah Mining Co.	San Francisco	500,000	Oct. 27,'05	44,303
Elastic Paint Co.	San Francisco	75,000	Aug. 6,'04	40,758
Elastic Plaster Co.	San Francisco	200,000	June 20,'05	43,213
El Bethel Mission	Pacific Grove	None	Jan. 15,'06	45,040
El Centro Cantaloupe Growers' Ass'n	El Centro	10,000	June 16,'06	46,536
El Centro Hotel Co.	Redlands	50,000	June 27,'05	43,283
El Centro Land Co.	Redlands	10,000	June 2,'05	43,063
El Cristo Mining Co.	San Francisco	200,000	July 19,'05	43,457
Elder Building Material Co.	Los Angeles	250,000	Dec. 20,'05	44,781
El Dorado Club	Los Angeles	None	Aug. 17,'05	43,701
El Dorado Gem and Gold Mining Co.	Placerville	150,000	Feb. 7,'06	45,286
El Dorado Realty Co.	San Bernardino	33,712	April 5,'05	42,566
Eldredge Hospital Car Co.	San Francisco	20,000	Nov. 1,'04	41,319
Electric Alarm Thermometer Co.	Fresno	20,000	Nov. 17,'05	44,472
Electric Appliance Co.	San Francisco	100,000	April 22,'05	42,690
Electric Appliance Development Co.	Sacramento	64,000	April 4,'05	42,548
Electric Automatic Shoe-Shining Co.	San Francisco	25,000	April 29,'05	42,761
Electrical Construction Co.	Los Angeles	30,000	Jan. 17,'06	45,056
Electric Equipment Co.	San Francisco	30,000	Aug. 23,'05	43,749
Electric Heater Co.	San Francisco	75,000	July 18,'04	40,636
Electric Heating and Furnace Mfg. Co.	Oakland	200,000	April 25,'05	42,720
Electric House-Cleaning Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Mar. 26,'06	45,801
Electric Sign Co.	Los Angeles	24,000	April 9,'06	45,951
Electrical Supply and Fixture Co.	Long Beach	25,000	Jan. 20,'06	45,087
Electrical Supply Co.	Sacramento	10,000	Dec. 2,'04	41,559
Electric Thermic Co.	Pasadena	50,000	Nov. 25,'05	44,527
Electro Surgical Appliance Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	Dec. 19,'04	41,660
E. L. Hopper & Son	Los Angeles	100,000	Jan. 2,'06	44,897
El Imperio	Los Angeles	500,000	Mar. 19,'06	45,728
Elks' Building Association	Pasadena	60,000	Aug. 3,'04	40,734
Elks' Building Association of San Pedro	San Pedro	50,000	Dec. 30,'05	44,885
Elks' Hall Association of Petaluma	Petaluma	None	Jan. 10,'06	44,988
Elks' Hall Association of San Diego	San Diego	75,000	Oct. 23,'05	44,249
Elks' Hall Association of Santa Monica	Santa Monica	15,000	Sept. 3,'04	40,957
Elk Outing Goods Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Mar. 15,'06	45,679
Elks' Paddock Summer and Winter Resort Association	Oakland	50,000	Aug. 13,'04	40,804
Elks' Retreat	Oakland	2,000	Dec. 27,'05	44,831
Ellas Marx Music Co.	Sacramento	50,000	April 6,'05	42,583
Ellenwood Heights Land Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	May 26,'06	46,287
Elliott-Diehl Co., Inc.	Oakland	25,000	Dec. 5,'05	44,611
Ellis Lake Improvement Co.	Marysville	20,000	Jan. 29,'06	45,176
Ellis Rosenberg Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Aug. 23,'04	40,867
El Merito Gold Mining Co.	San Francisco	75,000	Dec. 16,'04	41,642
Elmira Hall Association	Elmira	10,000	Oct. 21,'05	44,231

STATE CORPORATIONS—*Continued.*

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
El Mirador Park Water Co.	Lindsay	$20,000	April 13,'06	45,992
El Montecito Inn Co.	Santa Barbara	200,000	Feb. 12,'06	45,340
El Monte Methodist Episcopal Church	El Monte	None	Mar. 9,'05	42,335
El Patron Gun Club, Inc.	Los Angeles	24,000	April 27,'05	42,745
El Pismo Co.	Los Angeles	60,000	Dec. 2,'04	41,557
El Prado Land and Water Co.	Santa Barbara	25,000	Mar. 25,'05	42,456
El Rancho Del Verde	San Francisco	25,000	Dec. 19,'05	44,761
El Refugio Mining Co.	Los Angeles	20,000	Jan. 24,'06	45,122
El San Luis Rey Hotel Co.	San Francisco	25,000	July 27,'04	40,695
El Vasto Mining Co.	Oakland	75,000	May 19,'06	46,233
Emmons Draying and Safe Moving Co.	San Francisco	250,000	May 4,'06	46,115
Empire Amusement Co.	Bakersfield	5,000	Mar. 30,'06	45,859
Empire Asparagus Co.	Stockton	25 000	Aug. 31,'05	43,833
Empire Builders of the Pacific	San Francisco	3,000,000	Feb. 24,'06	45,448
Empire Construction Co. of California	San Francisco	100,000	May 9,'05	42,845
Empire Foundry Co.	Oakland	20,000	April 13,'05	42,625
Empire Investment Co.	Los Angeles	500,000	May 4,'05	42,809
Empire Land Co.	San Francisco	75,000	Oct. 21,'05	44,240
Empire Loan and Investment Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Jan. 7,'05	41,817
Empire Lumber and Supply Co.	San Francisco	50,000	April 4,'05	42,552
Empire Lumber Co.	San Francisco	200,000	Mar. 10,'06	45,621
Empire Mill and Electric Co.	Fort Bidwell	20,000	Sept. 27,'04	41,077
Empire Securities Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	May 8,'05	42,834
Empire Social Club	San Francisco	None	Oct. 20,'04	41,242
Empire State Construction and Engineering Co.	San Francisco	3,000,000	May 26,'06	46,292
Empire Stone Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	June 2,'05	43,056
Empire Theater Co.	Oakland	75,000	Dec. 2,'04	41,554
Empire Theater Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Mar. 11,'05	42,357
Empire Theater Co. of Los Angeles	Los Angeles	25,000	Mar. 6,'05	42,291
Empire Theatrical Corporation	San Francisco	10,000	May 8,'05	42,840
Empire Theater Co. of San José	San José	30,000	May 17,'06	46,210
Empire Water Co.	Los Angeles	500,000	Nov. 18,'05	44,479
Emporium Department Store Co.	Long Beach	15,000	Mar. 6,'05	42,296
Emporium Hat and Clothing Renovatory	San Francisco	5,000	Mar. 28,'06	45,826
Engineers and Surveyors Association of Stanislaus County, State of California	Modesto	None	May 1,'05	42,781
Engineers' Polish Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Dec. 16,'04	41,641
Engineering Directory Publishing Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Sept. 22,'04	41,055
Enginemen's Aid Association	Los Angeles	Coöp'tive	Feb. 15,'05	42,151
English-Wallace Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Jan. 31,'06	45,201
Eng-Skell Co.	San Francisco	75,000	Jan. 25,'05	41,972
Ensenada Tanning Co.	San Diego	100,000	Oct. 31,'04	41,317
Enterprise Construction Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	Mar. 30,'06	45,864
Enterprise Grocery Co.	San José	25,000	June 8,'05	43,107
Enterprise Coffee Co.	Santa Rosa	15,000	Sept. 15,'05	43,934
Enterprise Improvement Co.	Long Beach	300,000	Mar. 26,'06	45,806
Enterprise Publishing Co.	Chico	25,000	May 3,'06	46,110
Enterprise Warehouse Co.	San Francisco	75,000	April 7,'05	42,589
Equality Hall Association	San Francisco	50,000	June 25,'06	46,638
Equitable Realty and Trust Co. of California	San Francisco	500,000	Dec. 21,'04	41,687
Equitable Securities Co.	Los Angeles	500,000	April 17,'05	42,651
Equity Irrigation Co.	Kaweah	600	May 3,'05	42,802
Ernest Schween Co.	Pleasanton	100,000	Dec. 24,'04	41,718
Erste Deutsche Evangalishe Reformirte Hoffnungs Gemeinte bei Lodi	Lodi	None	Aug. 20,'04	40,850
Escondido Mercantile Co.	Escondido	25,000	Jan. 13,'06	45,009
Escondido Mutual Co.	Escondido	228,584	May 9,'05	42,851
Escondido Rochdale Co.	Escondido	Coöp'tive	Sept. 1,'04	40,939
Escondido Savings Bank	Escondido	25,000	Mar. 28,'05	42,484
Escondido Surprise Mining Co.	Escondido	250,000	Jan. 15,'06	45,043
E. S. Dowdle Co.	Oakland	50,000	Jan. 27,'05	42,002
Esmeralda Club	Los Angeles	None	May 12,'05	42,898
Esperance Drift Mining Co.	Nevada City	30,000	Sept. 3,'04	40,958
Esperanza Coöperative Society	Esperanza	25,000	Sept. 30,'04	41,104
Essex Club	San Francisco	None	Jan. 5,'05	41,801
Essex Hotel Co.	San Francisco	25,000	April 1,'05	42,533
Estes Electrical Co.	San Francisco	10,000	Nov. 3,'05	44,358

STATE CORPORATIONS—*Continued.*

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
"E" Stock and Land Co.	Fresno	$25,000	Feb. 18,'05	42,170
Eta Deuteron Alumni Association of Theta Delta Chi	Stanford Univ.	10,000	Oct. 20,'05	44,225
Etna Building Co.	San Francisco	25,000	April 26,'05	42,733
Etiwanda Seeded Raisin Association	Etiwanda	None	July 30,'04	40,711
Eucalyptus Lumber Co.	Riverside	75,000	May 12,'06	46,168
Eucaora Mining Co.	Oakland	75,000	Sept. 8,'04	40,978
Euchre Creek Mining and Milling Co.	Los Angeles	500,000	May 25,'05	42,990
Eureka Athletic Club	Eureka	None	Feb. 23,'06	45,445
Eureka and Freshwater Investment Co.	Eureka	120,000	Dec. 18,'05	44,752
Eureka Brewing Co.	Eureka	100,000	Aug. 13,'04	40,808
Eureka Bricquette Co.	Oakland	75,000	Jan. 3,'06	44,904
Eureka Contracting Co.	Oakland	75,000	May 29,'05	43,028
Eureka Construction Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Nov. 16,'05	44,456
Eureka Mechanical Shop	Eureka	10,000	Aug. 25,'04	40,883
Eureka Mill and Lumber Co.	Fruitvale	25,000	April 4,'06	45,907
Eureka Press	San Francisco	25,000	June 22,'06	46,594
Eureka-Sacramento Live Stock Co.	Sacramento	75,000	July 3,'05	43,339
Eureka Sash, Door and Moulding Mills	San Francisco	250,000	Jan. 25,'06	45,131
Eureka Self-Advertise Machine Co.	San Francisco	3,000	Oct. 24,'05	44,259
Eureka Slate Co., The	San Francisco	1,500,000	June 22,'06	46,590
Eureka Upright Stretcher-Hitch Equalizers	Orland	10,000	Nov. 15,'05	44,446
Evangelical Lutheran Wartburg Church of Fresno	Fresno	None	Jan. 10,'05	41,839
Evening News Publishing Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	Aug. 14,'05	43,677
Everybody's Land and Water Co.	Ocean Park	100,000	Aug. 10,'05	43,644
Everybody's Remedy Co.	Oakland	50 000	Sept. 30,'05	44,048
Ewell Dry Goods Co.	Marysville	20,000	Jan. 5,'05	41,797
E. W. Reynolds Co.	Los Angeles	200,000	Oct. 17,'05	44,197
Excelsior Vineyard Co.	Selma	25,000	Dec. 7,'04	41,583
Exchequer Gold and Silver Mining Co.	San Francisco	500,000	Nov. 10,'04	41,395
Exeter Rochdale Co.	Exeter	Coöp'tive	Nov. 7,'04	41,364
Exeter Stock Breeders' Association	Exeter	10,000	Jan. 26,'06	45,156
Exeter Water and Irrigation Co.	Exeter	30,000	July 25,'05	43,508
Expert Social Club	San Francisco	None	Nov. 14,'05	44,441
Exposition Ship Co.	San Pedro	25,000	Sept. 18,'05	43,952
Ezra Sachem	San Francisco	None	Mar. 13,'06	45,654
Fair and Square Mercantile Co.	Los Angeles	250,000	Oct. 21,'04	41,251
Fairbanks and Land Co.	San Francisco	75,000	Oct. 26,'04	41,284
Fairchild Co., The	Woodland	50,000	June 30,'06	46,703
Fairfield Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Jan. 19,'06	45,070
Fairfield Rochdale Co.	Fairfield	Coöp'tive	May 11,'06	46,159
Fairlie Water Co.	Garvalia	60,000	Oct. 26,'05	44,295
Fairmont Electric Construction Co.	San Francisco	50,000	May 25,'06	46,270
Fairmount Social Club	San Francisco	None	Dec. 31,'04	41,772
Fair Oaks Park Co.	Los Angeles	400,000	Dec. 16,'05	44,740
Fair Oaks Water-Takers' Association	Fair Oaks	75,000	June 16,'06	46,532
Fairview Gold Mining Co.	Fairview	300,000	May 3,'06	46,109
Falls Manufacturing Co.	San Francisco	75,000	Aug. 9,'05	43,626
Fall River Mills Water Co.	Fall River Mills	5,000	Dec. 29,'04	41,749
Family Duck Club	San Francisco	None	Sept. 19,'04	41,028
Fanning Mining and Milling Co.	San Diego	1,000,000	June 29,'06	46,695
Farmers and Mechanics' Store of Stockton	Stockton	25,000	Feb. 28,'05	42,248
Farmers and Merchants' Bank	Santa Paula	50,000	June 20,'05	44,782
Farmers and Merchants' Bank of Hayward	Hayward	50,000	Nov. 21,'05	44,492
Farmers and Merchants' Club of Fresno and San Francisco	San Francisco	None	Feb. 25,'05	42,221
Farmers and Merchants' Savings Bank	Lompoc	25,000	May 4,'05	42,805
Farmers and Merchants' State Bank	Mountain View	50,000	Sept. 16,'05	43,939
Farmers' Cash Store	Holt	2,000	Oct. 24,'05	44,262
Farmers' Improvement Club	Bakersfield	3,000	Sept. 19,'04	41,021
Farmers' Mercantile Co.	Salinas City	75,000	Feb. 4,'05	42,062
Farmers' Warehouse Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	Dec. 28,'05	44,844
Farmers' Warehouse Co. of Altamont	Altamont	3,600	July 25,'04	40,683
Farmers' Warehouse Co. of Livermore Valley	Livermore	10,000	July 12,'04	40,589

STATE CORPORATIONS—*Continued.*

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Farm Land Investment Co.	Los Angeles	$1,000,000	June 8,'06	46,413
F. B. Reichenbach Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	July 28,'04	40,703
Feather River Exploration Consolidated	San Francisco	1,500,000	Jan. 18,'06	45,067
Feather River Placer Mining Co.	Susanville	500,000	June 25,'06	46,622
Federal Can Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Feb. 24,'05	42,215
Federal Cash Register Co.	San Francisco	20,000	Feb. 16,'05	42,155
Federal Electric Sign Co. of California	San Francisco	50,000	May 11,'06	46,155
Federated Oil Co.	Bakersfield	500,000	May 5,'05	42,819
Federal Safe Deposit Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Aug. 31,'04	40,936
Feliciana Mining Co.	Oakland	25,000	Aug. 6,'04	40,757
Feliz Creek Copper Mining Co., The	Ukiah	1,000,000	April 18,'06	46,049
Felton Co.	Menlo Park	200,000	Nov. 7,'05	44,381
Fernald Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Jan. 3,'05	42,050
Fernando Board of Trade	Fernando	None	Mar. 16,'05	42,383
Femeur Co.	San Francisco	10,000	Feb. 28,'05	42,244
Ferrier-Brock Co.	Berkeley	100,000	May 28,'06	46,308
Ferry Coffee Co.	San Francisco	10,000	Aug. 1,'04	40,718
F. Gilman Taylor Seed Co.	Glendale	5,000	Nov. 15,'05	44,450
F. H. Brooks Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Aug. 21,'05	43,735
F. H. Hecker Sanitary Soda Fountain Co.	Los Angeles	250,000	Sept. 19,'05	43,972
Fidelia Investment Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Dec 8,'05	44,643
Fidelia Mannër-Chor.	Los Angeles	50,000	Mar. 29,'06	45,839
Figueroa Heights Co.	Los Angeles	30,000	Feb. 19,'06	45,399
Fillmore Building Co.	San Francisco	20,000	June 25,'06	46,624
Fillmore State Bank	Fillmore	25,000	Oct. 13,'05	44,158
Filmer-Brooke Co.	Sacramento	50,000	April 19,'05	42,662
Fire and Earthquake Policy Enforcement Association	San Francisco	75,000	June 20,'06	46,560
Fire Kil-er Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	Dec. 15,'04	41,639
Fireless Cook Stove Manufacturing Co.	San Francisco	75,000	Mar. 24,'06	45,773
Firemen's Fund Insurance Corporation	San Francisco	1,000,000	May 17,'06	46,206
Fireman's Home Co., Ltd.	Rocklin	8,000	Dec. 8,'04	41,591
First Baptist Church of Hanford	Hanford	None	Nov. 18,'04	41,448
First Baptist Church of Hollywood	Hollywood	None	Oct. 31,'05	44,337
First Baptist Church of Huntington Beach	Huntingt'n B'ch	None	Mar. 26,'06	45,812
First Baptist Church of Modesto	Modesto	None	July 15,'04	40,616
First Baptist Church of San Diego, California, The	San Diego	None	May 3,'06	46,112
First Baptist Church of San Pedro	San Pedro	None	April 26,'06	46,065
First Brethren Church of Los Angeles	Los Angeles	None	Jan. 2,'06	44,902
First Christian Church of El Monte	El Monte	None	Mar. 30,'06	45,867
First Christian Church of Ocean Park, The	Ocean Park	None	June 5,'06	46,380
First Christian Church of Rialto	Rialto	None	May 31,'06	46,339
First Church of Christ, Scientist, Berkeley	Berkeley	None	Mar. 25,'05	42,458
First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Chino	Chino	None	Dec. 14,'04	41,628
First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Lodi, California	Lodi	None	Oct. 13,'04	41,199
First Church of Christ, Scientist, at Long Beach	Long Beach	None	Aug. 11,'04	40,794
First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Ocean Park	Ocean Park	None	July 22,'05	43,479
First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Pacific Grove, California	Pacific Grove	None	Mar. 15,'06	45,676
First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Palo Alto	Palo Alto	None	Sept. 12,'04	40,988
First Congregational Church of Calexico	Calexico	None	Jan. 13,'06	45,024
First Congregational Church of Manhattan	Manhattan B'ch	None	April 17,'06	46,038
First Congregational Church of Ramona	Ramona	None	Sept. 23,'05	43,999
First Congregational Church of Sunnyvale, California	Sunnyvale	None	Dec. 7,'05	44,638
First Church of the Nazarene of Long Beach	Long Beach	None	Jan. 13,'06	45,023
First Church of the Nazarene of Oakland	Oakland	None	Dec. 6,'05	44,621
First Church of the Nazarene of Ontario, California	Ontario	None	Dec. 27,'05	44,834

STATE CORPORATIONS—*Continued.*

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
First Church of the Nazarene of Pasadena	Pasadena	None	Mar. 3,'06	45,546
First Church of the Nazarene of Upland, California	Upland	None	Mar. 27,'05	42,468
First Danish Baptist Church of Selma	Selma	None	Mar. 9,'06	45,607
First Hanford Free Methodist Church of North America	Hanford	None	Dec. 30,'04	41,760
First Mennonite Church of Upland, California, The	Upland	None	Feb. 23,'06	45,444
First Methodist Episcopal Church	Brawley	None	June 5,'05	43,086
First Methodist Episcopal Church	Huntington P'k	None	Sept. 17,'04	41,018
First Methodist Episcopal Church	Parlier	None	Dec. 9,'04	41,596
First Methodist Episcopal Church of Carmel	Carmel	None	Nov. 4,'04	41,351
First Methodist Episcopal Church of Fort Bragg	Fort Bragg	None	Oct. 5,'04	41,136
First Methodist Episcopal Church South of Hollywood	Hollywood	None	Jan. 17,'06	45,058
First Methodist Episcopal Church of Orangevale	Orangevale	None	Sept. 13,'05	43,922
First Methodist Episcopal Church of Sawtelle	Sawtelle	None	Oct. 4,'04	41,129
First Methodist Episcopal Church of Wintersburg	Wintersburg	None	Mar. 26,'06	45,814
First Norwegian-Danish Methodist Episcopal Church of San Pedro	San Pedro	None	Dec. 30,'05	44,888
First Presbyterian Church of Bakersfield	Bakersfield	None	May 4,'06	46,117
First Presbyterian Church of Covina	Covina	None	Mar. 14,'06	45,668
First Presbyterian Church of Hollywood, California	Hollywood	None	Feb. 13,'06	45,352
First Presbyterian Church of Tropico	Tropico	None	July 29,'04	40,768
First Spiritual Church of Oakland	Oakland	None	Dec. 20,'04	41,676
First State Bank of Calexico	Calexico	$25,000	Mar. 6,'05	42,293
First State Bank of Clovis	Clovis	25,000	Aug. 6,'04	40,766
First State Bank of Inglewood	Inglewood	25,000	May 27,'05	43,022
First Street Land and Improvement Co.	Santa Ana	25,000	June 7,'06	46,400
First Swedish Baptist Church of Kingsburg	Kingsburg	None	Dec. 30,'04	41,761
First Swedish Baptist Church of Tuolumne	Tuolumne	None	Mar. 9,'06	45,616
First Swedish Luth'n Church of Fresno	Fresno	None	Oct. 24,'04	41,269
First Unitarian Church of Fresno	Fresno	None	Nov. 28,'04	41,520
First United Presbyterian Church of Los Angeles	Los Angeles	None	Mar. 25,'05	42,460
First United Presbyterian Church of Riverside	Riverside	None	Nov. 10,'05	44,409
Fisher Lumber Co.	San Francisco	50,000	July 18,'04	40,637
Fisher Packing Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Nov. 6,'05	44,377
F. J. Cooper Advertising Agency	San Francisco	25,000	April 13,'05	42,627
F. J. Corriea Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Oct. 31,'05	44,333
F. Kuchenbeiser Co.	San José	10,000	Nov. 17,'04	41,441
F. Lambourn & Sons	Los Angeles	25,000	Mar. 21,'06	45,749
Fletcher-Salmons Investment Co.	San Diego	100,000	Aug. 7,'05	43,598
Flint, Nelson & Co.	Halfmoon Bay	25,000	Feb. 3,'06	45,252
Florence Mack Quicksilver Mining Co.	Hanford	200,000	Sept. 19,'05	43,971
F. L. Skaggs & Co.	San Francisco	10,000	July 14,'05	43,429
Fluvius Manufacturing Co.	San Francisco	50,000	May 11,'06	46,151
F. Malloye Co.	San Francisco	25,000	June 11,'06	46,456
F. M. Chittenden Co., Inc.	Fresno	100,000	Aug. 29,'05	43,811
F. M. Simpson & Co.	Los Angeles	15,000	July 12,'05	43,413
F. M. Taylor Optical Co.	Pasadena	20,000	Mar. 19,'06	45,720
F. M. Yorke & Co.	San Francisco	150,000	Aug. 1,'04	40,719
Foard-Barstow Ship Chandlery Co.	San Francisco	75,000	May 24,'06	46,259
F. O. Engstrum Co.	Los Angeles	300,000	April 3,'05	42,541
Folsom Bros. Co.	San Diego	200,000	Aug. 6,'04	40,759
Fontana Land and Water Co.	Rialto	500,000	May 25,'06	46,273
Forest Lawn Cemetery Association	Los Angeles	None	Jan. 15,'06	45,039
Forest Heights Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	Nov. 22,'04	41,478
Forest Home Outing Co.	Pasadena	25,000	Mar. 31,'05	42,519
Forest Park Co.	Boulder Creek	25,000	Feb. 3,'05	42,052

STATE CORPORATIONS—*Continued.*

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Forest Park Co.	Los Angeles	$125,000	Dec. 13,'05	44,696
Forrester Improvement Co.	Los Angeles	24,000	Oct 28,'05	44,315
Fort Bragg Cigar and Tobacco Co.	Fort Bragg	5,000	Jan. 4,'05	41,789
Fortuna Board of Trade	Fortuna	None	May 22,'05	42,970
Fortuna Brandy Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Aug. 30,'05	43,823
Fortuna Lighting Co.	Fortuna	60,000	Oct. 27,'04	41,286
Forum	Oakland	100,000	June 9,'05	43,115
Foster Bros. Co.	Dixon	100,000	July 13,'05	43,427
Foster Optical Co.	San José	5,000	Mar. 29,'05	42,489
Founders' Co.	San Francisco	600,000	Nov. 21,'04	41,475
Founders' Investment Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	Feb. 6,'05	42,073
Fountain Glen Water Co.	Ocean Park	75,000	Aug. 7,'05	43,607
Fountain Mining and Milling Co.	Los Angeles	10,000	Oct. 7,'05	44,113
Fourth-Street Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	June 19,'05	43,207
Foveaux Gas and Engineering Co.	San Francisco	10,000	June 23,'05	43,248
Fox Heller Investment Co.	San Diego	25,000	May 11,'05	42,881
Fox Valentine Co.	San Francisco	24,000	June 12,'06	46,470
Franciscan Co.	Santa Barbara	25,000	Aug. 8,'05	43,618
Francis Land and Water Co.	Ferndale	50,000	June 14,'06	46,498
Franco-American Club	Los Angeles	None	June 7,'05	43,103
Frank Bros.	San Francisco	100,000	June 16,'06	46,534
Freeman Building Co., The	Los Angeles	25,000	June 16,'06	46,524
Frank C. Platt Investment Co.	Pasadena	75,000	Nov. 25,'04	41,496
Frank J. Weiss Co.	San Francisco	25,000	June 28,'05	43,286
Frank Lyman Co.	Fresno	25,000	Aug. 15,'04	40,812
Franklin Association of Los Angeles	Los Angeles	2,000	Nov. 20,'05	44,486
Franklin Association of Pasadena	Pasadena	1,000	Mar. 12,'06	45,641
Franklin Improvement Co.	Pasadena	75,000	Aug. 3,'05	43,576
Franklin Improvement Co.	Pasadena	75,000	May 26,'06	46,288
Fraser Hydraulic Compensator Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	July 3,'05	43,332
Fraternal Annuitants	San Francisco	None	Dec. 19,'04	41,669
Fraternal Hall Ass'n of San Pedro	San Pedro	25,000	Dec. 1,'05	44,576
Fraternity Publishing Co.	Los Angeles	10,000	May 14,'06	46,174
Frazier Mountain Con. Mining Co.	Pasadena	1,000,000	Aug. 9,'05	43,625
Fred B. Haight & Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Sept. 10,'04	40,983
Fred C. Jones Building Co.	San Francisco	25,000	July 7,'05	43,358
Fred E. Munsey Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	Nov. 13,'05	44,427
Fred F. Hobbs	San Francisco	25,000	April 24,'05	42,704
Fred L. Boruff Co.	Los Angeles	200,000	April 18,'06	46,057
Fredericks Sound Packing Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	July 9,'04	40,564
Frederick Water Co.	Santa Monica	25,000	April 4,'06	45,909
Free Methodist Church of Sacramento	Sacramento	None	Mar. 7,'05	42,311
Free Methodist Church of San Diego, California	San Diego	None	Dec. 8,'04	41,589
French-American Publishing Co.	San Francisco	25,000	July 14,'04	40,602
French Bakeries Co.	San Francisco	150,000	Sept. 29,'05	44,038
Fresno Agricultural Works	Fresno	200,000	Sept. 19,'04	41,022
Fresno Artificial Stone Co.	Fresno	25,000	May 29,'05	43,024
Fresno Charitable Association	Fresno	None	Mar. 17,'05	42,392
Fresno City Water Co.	Fresno	350,000	Oct. 11,'05	44,137
Fresno County Athletic Association	Fresno	20,000	Feb. 5,'06	45,267
Fresno Commercial Co.	Fresno	49,990	Dec. 19,'04	41,666
Fresno County Humane Society	Fresno	None	Jan. 25,'06	45,146
Fresno Irrigated Farms Co.	San Francisco	700,000	Oct. 13,'05	44,156
Fresno Masonic Temple Co.	Fresno	75,000	Oct. 25,'05	44,280
Fresno Mercantile Co.	Fresno	10,000	April 5,'05	42,568
Fresno National Wine Co.	Fresno	25,000	Feb. 27,'05	42,230
Fresno Poultry Co.	Oakland	50,000	Oct. 24,'05	44,260
Fresno Undertaking Co.	Fresno	25,000	Mar. 1,'05	42,251
Frey & Co.	San Rafael	10,000	June 1,'06	46,346
Friedlander, Goldstone Co.	San Francisco	50,000	May 18,'06	46,213
Friedman Co.	Oakland	10,000	Aug. 8,'04	40,772
Friedman Furniture Co.	Oakland	50,000	May 16,'06	46,199
Friction Railway Supply Co.	Pasadena	50,000	April 28,'05	42,753
Friends of the Golden Gate Verein	San Francisco	None	July 13,'05	43,426
Fruit Canning Co. of Alviso, California	Alviso	25,000	Feb. 15,'05	42,146
Fruit Growers' League	Los Angeles	None	July 1,'04	40,527
Fruitvale Hardware Co.	Fruitvale	25,000	Aug. 18,'05	43,713
F. Saunders' Manufacturing Co.	San Francisco	25,000	June 23,'06	46,613
Fuller & Co.	Palo Alto	25,000	Nov. 4,'05	44,370

STATE CORPORATIONS—*Continued.*

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	
Fullerton Improvement Co.	Fullerton	$30,000	Nov. 19,'04	41,453
Fullerton Odd Fellows' Hall Association.	Fullerton	25,000	May 17,'05	42,934
Fullerton Savings Bank	Fullerton	23,000	June 14,'06	46,508
Fullerton State Bank	Fullerton	25,000	Sept. 24,'04	41,065
Furnace Creek Gold Mining Co.	San Francisco	500,000	July 1,'05	43,324
G. A. Buell Co.	San Francisco	200,000	May 17,'05	42,931
Gage Co.	Riverside	200,000	Oct. 14,'05	44,168
Gale Estate Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Feb. 13,'06	45,341
Galena Gold Hill Mining Co.	San Francisco	250,000	Jan. 11,'06	44,989
Galland Mercantile Laundry	San Francisco	100,000	June 20,'06	46,570
Galletti Ice Cream Co.	San Francisco	20,000	Nov. 10,'04	41,390
Gamma Phi Beta Building Co.	Stanford Univ.	10,000	Feb. 24,'06	45,450
Ganahl Davies Lumber Co.	Pasadena	75,000	May 12,'05	42,891
Gardena Bank and Trust Co.	Gardena	25,000	Mar. 22,'05	42,420
Gardena Syndicate	Los Angeles	200,000	Jan. 15,'06	45,027
Garden City Abstract Co.	San José	50,000	Mar. 28,'05	42,483
Garden City Billiard Hall	San José	10,000	May 12,'05	42,883
Garden City Brethren Church	San José	None	Nov. 24,'05	44,522
Garden City Pottery Co.	San José	20,000	Nov. 30,'04	41,530
Garden City Transfer Co.	San José	3,000	Feb. 3,'06	45,249
Garden Grove Lumber Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Nov. 13,'05	44,422
Garden Ranch Gold Dredging Co.	San Francisco	60,000	Jan. 27,'05	41,990
Gardiner Bros.	San Francisco	25,000	May 26,'06	46,291
Gardner Lumber Co.	Stockton	200,000	June 19,'05	43,211
Garment Duster Manufacturing Co.	San Francisco	25,000	July 23,'04	40,671
Garnet Abrasive and Gem Co., The	Los Angeles	500,000	June 29,'06	46,691
Garvanza Congregational Church	Los Angeles	None	Sept. 23,'05	44,007
Gastrino Chemical Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	Dec. 2,'04	41,558
Gates Bros. Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	July 26,'05	43,520
Gates Livery Stable Co.	Oakland	25,000	July 12,'05	43,407
Gates Publishing Co.	San Francisco	75,000	July 11,'04	40,581
Gateway Vehicle Co.	Stockton	25,000	Sept. 14,'05	43,929
Gattinger & Co., Inc.	San Francisco	25,000	April 25,'05	42,718
Gaynor Hospital and Sanatorium	Eureka	25,000	Jan. 3,'05	41,787
Gazelle Manufacturing Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	May 25,'05	42,998
Gazette Publishing Co.	Martinez	20,000	June 9,'05	43,123
G. B. Levaggi, Gramucci Bros. and G. Garibaldi	San Francisco	200,000	May 19,'06	46,229
Gem Furniture Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Feb. 20,'05	42,173
Gem Manufacturing Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Dec. 9,'05	44,657
General and Cancer Hospital	Los Angeles	200,000	Mar. 18,'05	42,403
General Electric Power Co. of California.	San Francisco	1,000,000	Sept. 20,'05	43,976
General Machinery and Supply Co.	Los Angeles	10,000	June 9,'06	46,445
General Motor Car Co., The	San Francisco	25,000	Mar. 7,'06	45,580
General Realty Co.	San Francisco	200,000	Mar. 14,'06	45,659½
General Securities Co.	Oakland	25,000	Jan. 7,'05	41,811
Geo. P. Moore Co.	San Francisco	50,000	April 6,'05	42,580
Geo. W. Hooper Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Jan. 17,'05	41,898
George A. Fuller Co.	San Francisco	10,000	May 25,'06	46,271
Geo. C. Bornemann Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Feb. 21,'06	45,420
George E. Crane Co.	Stockton	100,000	Dec. 28,'05	44,842
George E. Miller Contracting Co.	San Francisco	5,000	Jan. 15,'06	45,030
George Frank Co.	San José	50,000	Dec. 18,'05	44,745
George H. Crippen Investment Co.	San Diego	75,000	Mar. 22,'06	45,750
George J. Smith & Sons	San Francisco	25,000	May 3,'06	46,111
George R. E. Milligan Co.	Los Angeles	20,000	Sept. 18,'05	43,950
George Straut Warehouse and Grain Co.	Sacramento	30,000	April 25,'05	42,719
George Tracy Brown Co.	Irwindale	20,000	July 6,'04	40,549
George's Co.	Stockton	50,000	June 21,'05	43,223
Georgetown Mining and Milling Co.	Berkeley	2,000,000	Dec. 19,'04	41,667
German-American Bank	Anaheim	30,000	Oct. 30,'05	44,323
German-American Brotherhood	San Francisco	None	Feb. 7,'05	42,086
German-American Mining and Milling Co.	Los Angeles	600,000	June 12,'06	46,471
German-American Thermophor Co.	San Francisco	150,000	Aug. 5,'04	40,756
German Evangelical Lutheran Christ Church, U. A. C.	Los Angeles	None	Jan. 18,'06	45,062
German Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Congregation of Thalheim, Stanislaus County, State of California	Thalheim	None	Dec. 18,'05	44,749

STATE CORPORATIONS—*Continued.*

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
German Evangelical Lutheran Zion's Congregation	San Francisco	None	Aug. 26,'05	43,787
German Evangelical Saint John's Church of Pasadena	Pasadena	None	Nov. 30,'04	41,541
German Pinocle Club	Los Angeles	None	April 14,'05	42,606
German St. John's Evangelical Church of Redding	Redding	None	Mar. 23,'06	45,768
Germania Building Association	San Diego	$25,000	Jan. 30,'05	42,019
G. E. Witt Co.	San Francisco	50,000	June 11,'06	46,463
G. F. Mackenzie Co., Inc.	San Francisco	50,000	April 8,'05	42,596
Gilbert-Dean Mercantile Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	July 5,'05	43,344
Gilbert-Jones Rugg Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	June 16,'06	46,537
Gilley-Schmid Co.	San Francisco	25,000	May 31,'06	46,327
Gilmacher Saddlery Co.	San Francisco	50,000	April 13,'05	42,622
Gilroy Savings and Loan Bank	Gilroy	27,200	Nov. 8,'05	44,383
Gimmel & Ford Co.	San Francisco	25,000	July 24,'05	43,498½
G. J. Eustace, Sr., Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Feb. 3,'06	45,247
G. K. Willard Co.	Red Bluff	75,000	May 10,'05	42,860
Glafke Co.	San Francisco	75,000	Mar. 10,'05	42,338
Glass Bookbinding Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Sept. 13,'05	43,919
Glasscock's	Pasadena	25,000	July 24,'05	43,488
G. Leipnitz & Co.	San Francisco	75,000	Nov. 1,'04	41,327
Glendale Building Association	Glendale	10,000	Mar. 29,'05	42,490
Glendale Development Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	Mar. 15,'06	45,680
Glendale Hardware Co. (Inc.), The	Glendale	10,000	April 25,'06	46,062
Glendale Light and Power Co.	Glendale	100,000	Aug. 1,'05	43,561
Glendale Methodist Episcopal Church	Glendale	None	Jan. 9,'06	44,974
Glendale Odd Fellows' Hall Association	Glendale	10,000	Mar. 30,'06	45,866
Glendale Sanitarium	Los Angeles	None	Aug. 26,'05	43,789
Glen Orange Co.	Riverside	45,000	Feb. 10,'06	45,321
Glenwood Park Land Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	May 7,'06	46,128
Glickman Amusement Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Aug. 21,'05	43,737
Globe Electrical Co.	Monterey City	25,000	May 24,'05	42,986
Globe Farming Co.	Colton	25,000	Feb. 18,'05	42,169
Globe Power Co.	Los Angeles	2,000,000	Aug. 26,'04	40,895
Globe Sand and Blast Co.	San Francisco	100,000	May 19,'06	46,235
Globe Sanitary Supply Co.	San Francisco	50,000	June 28,'05	43,285
Globe Sheet Metal Works	San Francisco	50,000	Nov. 5,'04	41,354
Globe Talking Machine Attachment Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Nov. 16,'04	41,428
Gluck Biederman	San Francisco	60,000	Nov 10,'05	44,404
Godfrey & Moore	Los Angeles	50,000	Sept. 27,'05	44,025
Gold Acres Mining Co.	Los Angeles	500,000	Aug. 2,'05	43,570
Gold and Rare Metals Mining Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	Aug. 3,'04	40,733
Gold and Ruby Mining Co.	Eureka	359,000	June 28,'06	46,677
Gold Bar Dredging Co. of Los Angeles	Los Angeles	200,000	May 23,'06	46,255
Gold Bar Extension Mining Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	May 9,'05	42,846
Gold Copper Mining Co.	Lincoln	1,000,000	April 26,'05	42,735
Gold Dike Mining and Milling Co.	Redding	200,000	July 26,'04	40,687
Gold Discount Stamp Co. of California	San Francisco	100,000	Dec. 3,'04	41,560
Gold Dollar Mining Co.	Weaverville	20,000	Mar. 1,'05	42,258
Gold Eagle Mining Company	Chico	100,000	Mar. 17,'05	42,389
Goldfield Lida Gold Mining Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	April 3,'05	42,537
Gold Fields Mining Co. of California	San José	1,000,000	Oct. 1,'04	41,105
Goldfield Milling and Reduction Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	Nov. 7,'04	41,358
Goldfield Venture Mining Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	Dec. 28,'04	41,745
Goldfield Wild Horse Mining Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	Nov. 19,'04	41,457
Gold Reserve Life Association	Mt. Pleasant	Coöp'tive	Jan. 21,'05	41,942
Gold Ridge Improvement Co.	Sebastopol	25,000	Aug. 21,'05	43,732
Gold River Mining Co.	Los Angeles	500,000	Aug. 11,'05	43,655
Gold Run Dredging Co.	San Francisco	200,000	Jan. 20,'05	41,932
Gold Run Hotel Co.	Towle	10,000	Dec. 7,'04	41,580
Gold Stake Mining Co.	San Francisco	500,000	Nov. 11,'05	44,415
Gold Standard Investment Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	June 7,'06	46,401
Gold Top Mining Co.	San Francisco	75,000	Nov. 28,'04	41,517
Gold Trading Stamp Co.	Sacramento	10,000	April 11,'06	45,967
Golden Bay Land Co.	Ocean Park	100,000	June 3,'05	43,069
Golden Bell Mining Co.	Damascus	75,000	Mar. 30,'06	45,860
Golden Dale Mining Co.	Los Angeles	500,000	Oct. 10,'04	41,169

STATE CORPORATIONS—*Continued.*

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Golden Gate Bulb and Nursery Co.	Fresno	$75,000	Sept. 16,'04	41,012
Golden Gate Co.	San Francisco	75,000	Aug. 14,'05	43,673
Golden Gate Cracker Co.	Oakland	50,000	May 29,'06	46,315
Golden Gate Custom Garment Making Co.	San Francisco	None	April 11,'05	42,615
Golden Gate Fish Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Jan. 4,'06	44,909
Golden Gate Land Association	Redwood City	250,000	July 22,'04	40,664
Golden Gate Mattress Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Feb. 2,'05	42,037
Golden Gate Ore Milling Co.	Oakland	25,000	Feb. 3,'05	42,053
Golden Gate Painting and Contracting Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Oct. 28,'04	41,297
Golden Gate Remedy Co.	San Francisco	5,000	Dec. 1,'04	41,544
Golden Gravel Mining Co.	San Francisco	600,000	Oct. 13,'05	44,154
Golden Pheasant	San Francisco	25,000	Nov. 9,'04	41,383
Golden Press, The	Los Angeles	25,000	Mar. 30,06	45,863
Golden River Mining Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	May 3,'05	42,798
Golden Sheaf Bakery Co.	Berkeley	75,000	Dec. 29,'04	41,751
Golden State Auto Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Oct. 19,'05	44,207
Golden State Flying Machine Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	Dec. 27,'04	41,724
Golden State Fruit Co.	Ontario	25,000	Jan. 17,'05	41,902
Golden State Manufacturing and Supply Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	Jan. 15,'06	45,032
Golden State Masonic Temple Ass'n	Los Angeles	60,000	Jan. 19,'05	41,924
Golden State Motor Car Co.	Los Angeles	500,000	Sept. 30,'05	44,051
Golden State Rubber Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Mar. 29,'06	45,844
Golden State Shoe Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	Jan. 24,'06	45,120
Golden State Wine Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Dec. 29,'04	41,747
Golden West Hardware and Manufacturing Co.	San Francisco	10,000	Mar. 10,'06	45,625
Golden West Land Co.	San Francisco	75,000	Dec. 8,'04	41,584
Golden West Livery and Boarding Stables	San Francisco	4,000	April 9,'06	45,949
Goldie Construction Co.	Los Angeles	10,000	Dec. 4,'05	44,593
Goler Gold Mining Co.	San Francisco	50,000	July 12 '05	43,405
Gooch Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Jan. 24,'06	45,119
Goodale Jeffers Manufacturing Co.	Pasadena	200,000	Dec. 7,'04	41,581
Good Fellows' Grotto, Grill and Oyster House	Los Angeles	25,000	June 29,'06	46,692
Good Government League	Los Angeles	None	Feb. 10,'05	42,107
Goodloe & Barden Drug Co.	Angels Camp	25,000	Mar. 14,'05	42,373
Good Luck Oil Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Jan. 17,'05	41,901
Goodman Lauter Co.	St. Helena	30,000	Feb. 7,'06	45,285
Goodman Printing Co., Inc.	San Francisco	24,000	Oct. 6,'05	44,096
Goodson, Manischewitz Wine and Liquor Co.	San Francisco	10,000	Aug. 11,'04	40,786
Good Samaritan Hospital of San Francisco	San Francisco	100,000	Oct. 27,'04	41,287
Goodwin Brothers Co.	Los Angeles	75,000	Mar. 29,'06	45,837
Gordon Packing Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Oct. 15,'04	41,210
Gordon Syrup and Pickle Co.	Oakland	100,000	Nov. 26,'04	41,502
Gottschalk Co.	Los Angeles	60,000	Jan. 28,'05	42,007
Gould & Curry Mining Co.	San Francisco	1,080,000	Nov. 1,'04	41,321
G. P. Schafer Co.	Modesto	200,000	July 1,'05	43,320
Grace Darling Hospital Association	San Francisco	200,000	Feb. 16,'06	45,381
Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church of Santa Barbara, California	Santa Barbara	None	June 13,'06	46,485
Grace Methodist Episcopal Church of Redlands, California	Redlands	None	April 17,'05	42,654
Graham Consolidated Mining and Development Co.	San Francisco	75,000	Feb. 8,'06	45,300
Graham Oil Co.	San Francisco	100,000	June 30,'05	43,312
Grand Baths Co.	Fresno	15,000	May 10,'06	46,143
Grand Canyon Lime and Cement Co.	Los Angeles	300,000	July 2,'04	40,531
Grand Hotel Co.	Bakersfield	10,000	Dec. 28,'04	41,742
Grand Island Land Co.	San Francisco	250,000	June 22,'05	43,230
Grand Island Cemetery Association	Grimes	None	Oct. 11,'04	41,177
Grand Lodge of the Ladies' Auxiliary to the Switchmen's Union of North America	San Francisco	None	July 28,'04	40,701

STATE CORPORATIONS—*Continued.*

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Grand Lodge of the United Brothers of Friendship and Sisters of the Mysterious Ten	Los Angeles	None	Jan. 18,'06	45,963
Grand Order of Manzanitas	San Luis Obispo	None	Dec. 13,'05	44,693
Grand Rapids Furniture Co.	San Francisco	$500,000	Dec. 1,'04	41,542
Grand Rapids Furniture House	Pasadena	75,000	Dec. 28,'04	41,744
Granite Parlor Hall Association	Folsom	10,000	Jan. 11,'05	41,855
Grant-Leonard Co.	San Francisco	50,000	June 22,'06	46,591
Graphic Publishing Co.	Los Angeles	10,000	Aug. 29,'04	40,918
Great American Importing Tea Co.	San Francisco	500,000	Jan. 23,'06	45,111
Great Council of California of the Improved Order of Red Men	San Francisco	None	May 24,'05	42,982
Great Dane Gold Mining Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Aug. 24,'04	40,872
Great Gold Belt Mining Co.	Los Angeles	1,000,000	April 9,'06	45,955
Great Northern Box Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Aug. 29,'05	43,804
Great Thicket, The Owls of the World	Los Angeles	None	Aug. 22,'05	43,746
Great Western Development Co.	San Francisco	50,000	June 4,'06	46,373
Great Western Lumber Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Dec. 29,'05	44,852
Great Western Stove and Hardware Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	Aug. 24,'04	40,875
Greater San Francisco Amusement Co.	San Francisco	30,000	May 23,'06	46,253
Greater San Francisco Corporation, The	Mayfield	200,000	June 4,'06	46,359
Greater City Lumber Co., The	San Francisco	100,000	June 7,'06	46,405
Greater Los Angeles Water Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	June 8,'06	46,424
Greater Novelty Theatre Co.	San Francisco	25,000	June 18,'06	46,542
Greater San Francisco Investment Co.	San Francisco	250,000	May 24,'06	46,258
Greater Los Angeles Improvement Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Oct. 9,'05	44,119
Greater San Francisco Realty Co.	San Francisco	500,000	May 23,'06	46,252
Greek-American Club	Los Angeles	None	Sept. 23,'05	44,006
Greek-American Political Club	Los Angeles	None	Feb. 23,'06	45,447
Greek Benevolent Society	Los Angeles	None	Oct. 5,'05	44,085
Green Devil Mining Co.	San Francisco	50,000	May 15,'05	42,912
Greenfield Co.	San Francisco	50,000	June 27,'06	46,658
Green-Levy Liquor Co.	San Francisco	50,000	June 16,'06	46,535
Green Meadow Farms Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Oct. 11,'04	41,179
Green Valley Canning Co.	Graton	20,000	Mar. 12,'06	45,631
Green Valley Poultry and Land Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Feb. 13,'05	42,125
Green Valley Stables	San Francisco	20,000	June 13,'05	43,149
Green Wing Land and Water Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	Dec. 29,'05	44,861
Greenberg-Wilson Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Jan. 31,'06	45,198
Greenebaum, Weil & Michels	San Francisco	750,000	Jan. 5,'06	44,926
Greensfelder & Bloch	Oakland	75,000	June 14,'06	46,491
Greenfield Drilling & Development Co.	Greenfield	25,000	April 25,'06	46,059
Greenfield Light and Water Co.	Greenfield	25,000	Mar. 24,'06	45,781
Greenfield Produce Exchange	Greenfield	10,000	Jan. 25,'06	45,137
Greenfield Well and Construction Co.	Greenfield	10,000	Mar. 24,'06	45,780
Greenwich Investment Co.	San Francisco	500,000	April 17,'06	46,036
Greenwood Farm Co.	Redwood City	50,000	June 8,'06	46,412
Grey Desert Mining Co.	Los Angeles	1,000,000	Jan. 3,'05	41,780
G. R. Hand & Co.	Riverside	25,000	Oct. 1,'04	41,116
Gridley Ditch Co.	Gridley	10,000	Mar. 7,'06	45,562
Gridley Colony Ditch Co.	Gridley	2,000	Jan. 16,'06	45,048
Gridley State Bank, The	Gridley	30,000	May 14,'06	46,181
Gridley Rochdale Co.	Gridley	Coöp tive	April 19,'05	42,665
Grindrod Engine and Pump Co.	Bakersfield	500,000	Mar. 13,'05	42,368
Grizzly Island Land and Stock Co.	Eureka	25,000	April 19,'05	42,666
Grocers' Building Co.	Los Angeles	75,000	Mar. 5,'06	45,549
Grover Gravel Mining Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Nov. 10,'05	44,406
Growers' Coöperative Agency	San Francisco	None	Aug. 29,'04	40,925
G. Tiscornia Co.	San Andreas	130,000	June 27,'06	46,659
Guadalajara Steam Laundry Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	Aug. 28,'05	43,794
Guadalupe Gun Club	Santa Barbara	25,000	June 7,'05	43,097
Guarantee Abstract Company of Napa	Napa	25,000	Mar. 20,'05	42,411
Guarantee Electric Works	San Francisco	15,000	June 28,'06	46,681
Guarantee Realty Co. of San Diego	San Diego	100,000	Aug. 24,'05	43,762
Guaranty Land Improvement Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	Oct. 11,'05	44,138
Guaranty Realty Co.	Ocean Park	50,000	April 5,'05	42,558
Guerneville Light Co.	Guerneville	25,000	Nov. 1,'04	41,326
Guerrero Min. and Smelting Co., The	Los Angeles	500,000	May 1,'06	46,101
Gullixson Brothers	San Francisco	50,000	Mar. 17,'06	45,708
Guggenhime & Co.	San Francisco	250,000	Aug. 1,'05	43,551

STATE CORPORATIONS—*Continued.*

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Gulf Coast Development Co.	Los Angeles	$1,000,000	June 30,'06	46,713
Guthrey Oil Co.	San Francisco	150,000	Jan. 6,'06	44,936
G. W. Miller Cattle Co.	San Francisco	75,000	Oct. 4,'04	41,125
G. W. Milligan & Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Jan. 4,'05	41,792
Haack & Dederich Development Co.	Los Angeles	150,000	Feb. 13,'06	45,345
H. A. Bingham Co.	Los Angeles	200,000	Dec. 13,'05	44,869
Hague Restaurant Co.	San Francisco	75,000	Oct. 29,'04	41,307
Hahn Improved Collar Co., Inc.	Oakland	20,000	Aug. 15,'04	40,811
Hales & Symons	Sonora	50,000	Feb. 23,'05	42,205
Halfmoon Bay Development Co.	San Francisco	75,000	Oct. 16,'05	44,173
Halfmoon Bay Land Co.	San Mateo	25,000	Oct. 26,'05	44,288
Halfmoon Bay Townsite Co.	San Francisco	200,000	Oct. 26,'05	44,290
Hall-Armitage Co	Los Angeles	50,000	Feb. 10,'06	45,323
Hall Construction Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Nov. 30,'04	41,531
Hall Development Co.	Sacramento	250,000	Feb. 20,'05	42,189
H. A. Logan Land and Stock Co.	Willows	200,000	Dec. 29,'05	44,856
Haman Hays Mercantile Company and Western Club	San Francisco	15,000	Aug. 1,'04	40,720
Hamburger Realty and Trust Co.	Los Angeles	1,000,000	Jan. 3,'05	41,774
Hamilton Land Co.	Hamilton	24,000	Dec. 26,'05	44,825
Hamilton Methodist Episcopal Church	San Francisco	None	Mar. 6,'05	42,301
Hamite Investment Co. of California	Hanford	25,000	May 25,'06	46,267
Hanford Implement Co.	Hanford	25,000	Dec. 12,'04	41,615
Hanley Mercantile Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Dec. 24,'04	41,721
Hansen & Frank Co.	Fortuna	20,000	April 14,'06	46,004
H. A. Potter Co.	Oakland	25,000	June 15,'06	46,520
Harashima Club	Los Angeles	None	June 30,'06	46,707
Harbor City Land Co.	Long Beach	150,000	Feb. 5,'06	45,266
Harbor Cities Realty Co.	San Francisco	200,000	Oct. 4,'05	44,075
Harbor City Savings Bank of San Pedro	San Pedro	25,000	Mar. 15,'06	45,682
Harbor Construction Co.	San Francisco	25,000	June 7,'06	46,411
Harbor Investment Co.	San Francisco	10,000	Feb. 14,'06	45,355
Harbor Iron Works	Long Beach	300,000	Feb. 5,'06	45,268
Harbor Land Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	April 20,'05	42,680
Hargan Non-Refillable Bottle Co.	San Francisco	500,000	July 27,'04	40,696
Harmony Club	San Francisco	None	Nov. 23,'04	41,483
H. Arnold Furniture Co.	Los Angeles	30,000	June 2,'06	46,348
Harphan & Jansen	San Francisco	35,000	June 17,'05	43,189
Harrelson-Grau Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Aug. 22,'05	43,726
Harrigan-Weidenmuller & Rosenstirn	San Francisco	30,000	April 6,'06	45,932
Harrington-McInnis Co.	Oakland	40,000	Jan. 5,'06	44,930
Harris & Frank, Inc.	Los Angeles	250,000	July 21,'04	40,661
Harris-O'Brien Plumbing Co.	San Francisco	25,000	July 11,'05	43,399
Harry L. Bennett Co.	Los Angeles	35,000	Nov. 30,'04	41,529
Harry Wood Machinery Co.	Santa Barbara	25,000	Aug. 17,'04	40,829
Hartley Orchard Co.	Vacaville	75,000	Jan. 31,'06	45,202
Haskell Mining Co.	Los Angeles	1,000,000	April 20,'05	42,670
Hasselbalch & Rogers	Fresno	50,000	Jan. 30,'05	42,014
Hauptman-McDonald Lumber Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Jan. 14,'05	41,878
Hauser Packing Co.	Los Angeles	500,000	Sept. 28,'04	41,088
Hawaiian Specialty Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	Dec. 5,'05	44,616
Hawarden Citrus Association	Riverside	10,000	Dec. 12,'04	41,611
Hawley Pipe Line Co.	El Cajon	260,000	Jan. 31,'06	45,200
Hawthorne Acres Co., The	Los Angeles	50,000	Feb. 20,'06	45,415
Hawthorne Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	Oct. 7,'05	44,111
Hawthorne Water Co.	Los Angeles	10,000	May 11,'05	42,875
Hay Forks Placer Mines	San Francisco	75,000	Jan. 23,'05	41,956
Hayes Brick Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	Feb. 21,'05	42,198
Hayes Land Co.	Oceanside	10,000	Aug. 4,'05	43,590
Hayes Valley Social and Fraternal Club	San Francisco	None	June 9,'05	43,132
Haymarket Amusement Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Oct. 3,'05	44,070
Haymond Realty Co.	San Francisco	200,000	June 18,'06	46,541
Hay Wah Association	Los Angeles	None	June 27,'06	46,666
Haywards Bank of Savings	Hayward	25,000	Jan. 2,'06	44,894
Hayward Manufacturing Co.	Hayward	50,000	Sept. 10,'04	40,986
Hazelton Estate Co.	Fresno	30,000	Nov. 15,'05	44,454
H. B. Switzer Co	Eureka	25,000	Jan. 20,'05	41,937
H. C. Dillon Co.	Los Angeles	200,000	May 17,'06	46,212
H. C. Fryman Hotel Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	Jan. 5,'06	44,933

STATE CORPORATIONS—*Continued.*

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
H. C. Lassen Co.	San Francisco	$100,000	April 1,'05	42,523
H. C. Macaulay Foundry Co.	Berkeley	75,000	June 23,'06	46,607
H. Edwards Manufacturing Co.	San Francisco	40,000	June 25,'06	46,644
H. C. Quick Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Sept. 30,'04	41,100
H. D. & L. D. Porter	Johannesburg	40,000	April 13,'05	42,628
Healy-Tibbitts Construction Co.	San Francisco	500,000	Mar. 3,'05	42,279
Healey-Gale Co.	San Francisco	17,700	May 18,'06	46,216
Heard Furniture Co.	Santa Cruz	25,000	Aug. 5,'04	40,752
Heaton Aëriel Navigation Co.	San Francisco	200,000	Jan. 7,'05	41,818
Heaton Rotary Engine Co.	San Francisco	200,000	July 28,'05	43,531
Hebburn Coal Co.	San Francisco	200,000	Jan. 4,'06	44,919
Heber Subdivision Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	Dec. 5,'04	41,571
Hebrew Consumptive Relief Association of Los Angeles	Los Angeles	None	Dec. 7,'05	44,641
Hebrew Gemilath Chasodim Association of Los Angeles	Los Angeles	None	Aug. 17,'04	40,833
Hecht-Fries-Wiel Co.	San Francisco	30,000	Mar. 28,'06	45,828
Hecht Investment Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Nov. 9,'05	44,394
Hedges Buck Co.	Stockton	100,000	Oct. 12,'04	41,182
Heineman-Pearson Co.	Los Angeles	30,000	June 14,'05	43,161
Heineman-Smith Construction Co.	Los Angeles	75,000	Feb. 2,'06	45,229
Heller & Frank	San Francisco	75,000	Oct. 6,'04	41,140
Hello Bill Mining Co.	Oakland	15,000	June 20,'05	43,219
Henderson Brothers Co.	Lodi	35,000	Feb. 3,'06	45,243
Henderson-Longton Co.	Sacramento	100,000	June 20,'06	46,575
Henderson Realty Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Mar. 2,'06	45,521
Hibernia Title Restoration Co.	San Francisco	100,000	June 22,'06	46,596
Henley & Hornbrook Cemetery	Hornbrook	None	Mar. 19,'06	45,725
Henry Albers	Los Angeles	35,000	Sept. 6,'04	40,961
Henry Campe & Co.	San Francisco	250,000	Sept. 7,'05	43,873
Henry F. Allen	San Francisco	250,000	Jan. 9,'06	44,962
Henry J. Gallagher Undertaking Co.	San Francisco	10,000	Feb. 12,'06	45,335
Henry J. Pauly Co.	Los Angeles	30,000	June 19,'05	43,199
Henry R. Angelo Co.	Los Angeles	200,000	Mar. 8,'05	42,316
Herbert Camp Co.	Laton	10,000	June 6,'05	43,089
Herbert L. Schmitz Co.	San Francisco	20,000	Feb. 16,'06	45,385
Herbo Chemical Co.	San Francisco	200,000	Mar. 10,'05	42,337
Herb of Life Medical Co.	Los Angeles	10,000	Jan. 2,'06	44,891
Hercules Briquette Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Oct. 13,'05	44,155
Hercules Gas Engine Works	San Francisco	300,000	June 26,'05	43,276
Herculean Stock and Poultry Rem'y Co.	Colton	75,000	Feb. 3,'06	45,240
Herington Mercantile Co.	Los Angeles	15,000	Dec. 22,'04	41,694
Herkimer Gravel Mining Co.	Nevada City	125,000	July 15,'04	40,613
Hermon Free Methodist Church	Hermon	None	Nov. 25,'04	41,500
Heron De Lavergne Building Co.	Los Angeles	75,000	Feb. 7,'06	45,281
Herrick Investment Co.	San Francisco	40,000	June 2,'05	43,061
Herrings Mill, Inc.	San Francisco	30,000	Jan. 2,'06	44,896
Herron Baxter Realty Co.	Los Angeles	200,000	Aug. 31,'04	40,937
Hexagon Mining Co.	Los Angeles	1,000,000	Mar. 3,'06	45,541
Heyneman & Co.	San Francisco	250,000	June 15,'05	43,166
H. G. Aylsworth Co.	Los Angeles	15,000	Jan. 19,'06	45,081
H. H. Adams Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Mar. 16,'06	45,685
H. H. Dow Cancer Remedy Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	July 27,'05	43,522
Hiawatha Club	San Francisco	None	Dec. 10,'04	41,605
Hicks-Hager Estate Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	Sept. 12,'04	40,989
High Sierra Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Dec. 28,'04	41,739
High Tide Oil Co.	Lompoc	500,000	July 15,'04	40,611
Highland Ditch Co.	Winters	20,000	Feb. 2,'06	45,237
Highland Lake Mining Co.	Oakland	1,000,000	Oct, 23,'05	44,246
Highland Park Christian Church	Los Angeles	None	Nov. 29,'05	44,570
Highland Park Development Co.	Los Angeles	200,000	Mar. 8,'06	45,586
Highland Park Heights Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	Jan. 9,'06	44,972
Highland Park M. E. Church	Los Angeles	None	April 14,'05	42,632
Highway Construction Co.	Redlands	25,000	April 28,'06	46,084
Higman Lumber Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	May 7,'06	46,132
Hildebrandt, Posner & Co., Inc.	San Francisco	500,000	Jan. 11,'05	41,852
Hill, Brown & Co.	Los Angeles	200,000	Aug. 19,'05	43,717
Hillside Club	Whittier	None	Dec. 23,'04	41,703
Hillside Club House Association	Berkeley	10,000	Oct. 16,'05	44,175
Hillside Land Co.	Los Angeles	30,000	July 5,'05	43,342

STATE CORPORATIONS—*Continued.*

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Hillside Oil Co.	Los Angeles	$100,000	Oct. 19,'04	41,235
Hilmar Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Merced County	Hilmar Colony	Coöp'tive	Mar. 16,'06	45,692
Hilmer Harris Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Jan. 6,'06	44,935
Hilo Water Co.	Porterville	10,000	July 11,'04	40,577
Hilton Brick Co.	San Francisco	50,000	April 28,'05	42,754
Hinz & Landt Inc. of Los Angeles	Los Angeles	50,000	Mar. 12,'06	45,635
Hispano-American Show Co.	San Francisco	150,000	July 11,'05	43,395
Hippodrome	San Francisco	20,000	June 27,'06	46,661
"Hit," Inc.	San Francisco	10,000	Feb. 24,'05	42,214
H. Jevne Co.	Los Angeles	500,000	Aug. 22,'04	40,858
H. Kohler Co.	San Francisco	200,000	Jan. 7,'05	41,816
H. K. Small & Sons	Riverside	25,000	Oct. 23,'05	44,252
H. M. Rogers Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Sept. 28,'05	44,030
Hobeaux Social Club	San Francisco	None	Aug. 25,'04	40,885
Hobson Brothers Packing Co.	San Buenaventura	100,000	Dec. 21,'05	44,791
Hockwald & Hellwig Baking Co.	San Francisco	20,000	June 21,'06	46,583
Hoesch-Maslin Auditing Co.	Sacramento	25,000	May 8,'05	42,844
Hoffman Athletic Club of Sacramento	Sacramento	None	Mar. 28,'05	42,473
Hoffman Café Co.	San Francisco	75,000	Aug. 20,'04	40,849
Hoffman Cigar and Tobacco Co.	San Francisco	25,000	April 20,'05	42,672
Hoffman Social Club	San Francisco	None	Feb. 7,'05	42,085
Hoffmeyer Academy	Berkeley	40,000	Aug. 21,'05	43,739
Hogan Lumber Company	Oakland	1,000,000	Feb. 2,'06	45,230
Holabird-Reynolds Electric Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	July 22,'04	40,666
Holabird, Reynolds & Sayles Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Feb. 26,'06	45,472
Holder Lumber Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Dec. 29,'04	41,753
Holiness Church of Santa Ana	Santa Ana	None	Nov. 9,'04	41,381
Holland Land and Water Co.	Los Angeles	750,000	Nov. 23,'05	44,512
Holland Supply Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Mar. 2,'05	42,271
Hollingsworth Co.	San Francisco	5,000	Nov. 3,'04	41,338
Hollub-Gabriel Co.	San Francisco	30,000	Dec. 19,'04	41,658
Hollywood Club	Los Angeles	None	Jan. 6,'06	44,953
Hollywood Grocery Co.	Hollywood	25,000	June 3,'05	43,330
Hollywood Home Co.	Hollywood	75,000	Feb. 26,'06	45,466
Hollywood Investment Co.	Hollywood	75,000	May 24,'06	46,263
Hollywood Realty, Building and Grading Co.	Hollywood	100,000	Dec. 19,'05	44,768
Hollywood Savings Bank and Trust Co.	Hollywood	25,000	Dec. 19,'04	41,654
Hollywood Square Water Co.	Los Angeles	15,000	April 30,'06	46,085
Hollywood Steam Laundry Co.	Hollywood	25,000	Nov. 8,'05	44,390
Hollywood Water Co.	Los Angeles	250,000	Jan. 4,'06	44,921
Holman Mercantile Co.	Pacific Grove	100,000	Oct. 24,'05	44,269
Holmes-Walton Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Mar. 9,'06	45,612
Holt Publishing Co.	Whittier	10,000	Dec. 10,'04	41,600
Holtville Produce Exchange	Holtville	10,000	Dec. 20,'05	44,772
Holy City-New Jerusalem	Morgan Hill	100,000	Jan. 24,'06	45,117
Home Building Society of San Francisco	San Francisco	50,000	June 18,'06	46,549
Hood Packing Co.	Selma	100,000	June 26,'06	46,647
Hop Yick Lung Association	Los Angeles	None	June 30,'06	46,721
Howard Brokerage Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	July 28,'04	40,704
Howard Cattle Co.	San Francisco	100,000	May 13,'05	42,899
Howard Marine Motor Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	Sept. 16,'05	43,942
Howard Park Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	Sept. 12,'05	43,908
Howard Ranch Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Dec. 5,'04	41,566
Howe Saddlery Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Sept. 6,'04	40,966
Howse Brothers	San Francisco	25,000	June 23,'06	46,612
Howserand Patent Bottle Co.	San Francisco	60,000	Sept. 16,'05	43,940
Home Building Association	Huntington B'h	25,000	July 21,'04	40,659
Home Building Co.	Los Angeles	5,000	June 4,'06	46,360
Home Builders' Bond and Trust Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Dec. 15,'04	41,633
Home Builders of Los Angeles	Los Angeles	50,000	April 12,'05	42,619
Home Builders' Security Co.	San Francisco	500,000	Jan. 11,'05	41,847
Home Café	Los Angeles	10,000	Aug. 22,'04	40,856
Homes Chimes Co.	Berkeley	200,000	June 22,'05	43,229
Home Drug Co.	San Francisco	25,000	July 16,'04	40,621
Home Gas and Electric Co. of Redlands	Redlands	500,000	May 25,'06	46,276
Home Gas and Lighting Co.	San Bernardino	75,000	Mar. 13,'05	42,358
Home Gas Co. of Redlands	Redlands	100,000	Feb. 26,'06	45,470
Home Glass Co.	Los Angeles	75,000	Oct. 12,'04	41,184

STATE CORPORATIONS—*Continued.*

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No
Home Investment and Building Co.	Pasadena	$75,000	April 28,'06	46,078
Home Investment Co.	San Diego	25,000	July 18,'04	40,638
Home Investment Co. of Pasadena	Pasadena	None	Oct. 13,'04	41,198
Home Investment Co. of Redlands	Redlands	75,000	Feb. 5,'06	45,258
Home Mill and Lumber Co. of Long Beach, California	Long Beach	50,000	Mar. 9,'06	45,605
Home Printing Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	Feb. 11,'05	42,119
Home Publishing Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Aug. 16,'05	43,693
Home Realty Co.	San Francisco	75,000	Dec. 29,'04	41,746
Home Realty Co.	Lakeport	5,000	Sept. 28,'05	44,031
Home Realty Co. of Redlands	Redlands	75,000	May 17,'06	46,187
Home Savings Bank of Santa Ana	Santa Ana	25,000	Dec. 1,'05	44,572
Home Savings Bank of Ventura	San Buenav'tra	25,000	Sept. 15,'04	41,001
Homeland Development Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Dec. 29,'05	44,865
Homeland Water Co.	Los Angeles	500,000	Dec. 29,'05	44,866
Homestead Realty Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Feb. 3,'06	45,250
Honey Lake Irrigation Co.	Susanville	5,000	Mar. 30,'06	45,851
Honey Lake Land and Cattle Co.	San Francisco	500,000	Jan. 30,'06	45,190
Hooker Estate Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Aug. 11,'04	40,789
Hoosier Orchard Co.	Pomona	10,000	Oct. 28,'05	44,313
Hop Cel Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Dec. 18,'05	44,743
Hopland Mineral Springs Co.	San Francisco	250,000	Nov. 24,'05	44,521
Hopland Rochdale Co.	Hopland	Coöp'tive	May 3,'05	42,801
Hoppell Creek Creamery Co.	Eureka	50,000	Jan. 30,'05	42,023
Hop Wo Lung Shing Kee Co.	Oakland	50,000	May 5,'06	46,121
Horace Bradt Co.	San Diego	50,000	Dec. 27,'05	44,832
Horace Gushee Co.	Berkeley	100,000	Nov. 22,'05	44,502
Horseshoe Pier Amusement Co.	Santa Monica	100,000	Dec. 13,'05	44,694
Hotaling Estate Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	Nov. 30,'04	41,527
Hotel Leland Co. of Palo Alto	Palo Alto	100,000	Nov. 23,'05	44,513
Hotel Mobile Co.	Santa Clara	75,000	Aug. 12,'04	40,797
Hotel Raleigh Co.	Vacaville	25,000	Aug. 5,'04	40,750
Hot Springs Improvement Co.	San Francisco	100,000	July 5,'05	43,354
Hot Sulphur Springs Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	Feb. 16,'05	42,159
H. R. Tibbetts Paint Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	Feb. 12,'06	45,332
H. S. Haseltine Co.	Berkeley	50,000	June 16,'06	46,523
Hudson & Co.	Pasadena	75,000	Aug. 4,'05	43,592
Hug Estate Co.	San Francisco	100,000	April 15,'05	42,637
Hugh B. Rice Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Feb. 13,'05	42,129
Hughes Creek Mining Co.	Fresno	25,000	Oct. 7,'04	41,152
Hugus Ranch Water Co	Pasadena	25,000	April 2,'06	45,883
Hull Bros.	Redwood	20,000	Nov. 17,'04	41,437
Humboldt Brewing Co.	Eureka	150,000	May 15,'05	42,920
Humboldt Construction Co.	San Francisco	250,000	Jan. 25,'05	41,971
Humboldt Laundry	Eureka	25,000	Jan. 5,'06	44,924
Humboldt Publishing Co.	Eureka	10,000	Nov. 22,'05	44,500
Humboldt War Eagle M. and Milling Co.	Eureka	75,000	Sept. 11,'05	43,890
Hume-Bennett Lumber Co.	Fresno	400,000	Dec. 4,'05	44,603
Humphrey Daggett Hardware Co.	Whittier	25,000	Oct. 6,'04	41,138
Humphrey Tray and Lumber Co.	Fresno	20,000	April 4,'05	42,555
Hungarian Real Estate and Inv'stm't Co.	San Francisco	75,000	Oct. 29,'04	41,313
Hunt Automobile Co.	San Diego	25,000	May 25,'05	42,997
Hunt, Dillman, Meredith & Allen, Inc.	San Francisco	25,000	June 11,'06	46,458
Hunt, Mirk & Co., Inc.	San Francisco	100,000	Sept. 29,'05	44,036
Huntington Beach Board of Trade	Hunt'gt'n Beach	None	Sept. 11,'05	43,900
Huntington Beach Canning, Pickling and Produce Co.	Hunt'gt'n Beach	100,000	Mar. 15,'06	45,669
Huntington Beach Methodist Assembly	Los Angeles	None	Feb. 26,'06	45,475
Huntington Beach Tent City Co.	Hunt'gt'n Beach	10,000	May 31,'06	46,329
Huntington Beach Times Publish'g Co.	Hunt'gt'n Beach	25,000	June 9,'05	43,127
Huntington Hospital Association	Oakland	200,000	May 20,'05	42,954
Huntington Park Association	Riverside	100,000	Jan. 8,'06	44,958
Huntington Park Baptist Church	Los Angeles	None	Mar. 9,'05	42,336
Huntington Park Co.	Los Angeles	40,000	June 27,'05	43,284
Huntington Park Improvement Co.	Los Angeles	120,000	Feb. 26,'06	45,474
Huntington Redondo Co.	Los Angeles	500,000	July 15,'05	43,438
Hurd Lumber and Navigation Co.	San Francisco	400,000	July 5,'05	43,340
Hurrah Quartz Mine, Inc.	San Francisco	600,000	April 26,'05	42,739
Hustle Oil Co.	Los Angeles	75,000	Nov. 7,'04	41,366
Hutton Credit Co.	San Francisco	15,000	Dec. 19,'05	44,756

STATE CORPORATIONS—*Continued.*

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
H. W. Moffatt Co.	San Francisco	$100,000	July 3,'05	43,325
Hydraulic King Placer Mining Co.	San José	125,000	July 7,'05	43,361
Hydro Device Co.	San Francisco	200,000	Feb. 10,'06	45,317
Hyfire Brick Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Jan. 6,'06	44,940
Hygienic Health Food Co.	Oakland	500,000	July 24,'05	43,490
Hy-Lo $2.50 Shoe Co.	Los Angeles	10,000	Oct. 27,'04	41,295
I. C. Moore Estate Co., The	San Francisco	200,000	Mar. 7,'06	45,568
Idaho Construction Co.	San Francisco	25,000	June 23,'05	43,251
Ideal Water Co.	Anaheim	3,000	April 29,'05	42,764
Ideal Directory Co.	Los Angeles	200,000	April 9,'06	45,948
I. Hanak & Co.	San Francisco	25,000	July 5,'05	43,348
Il Fior d' Italia Restaurant Co.	San Francisco	8,000	Dec. 28,'04	41,735
Illihee Club	Los Angeles	None	Oct. 15,'05	44,139
Imperial Automobile Livery Co.	Los Angeles	10,000	Dec. 6,'05	44,619
Imperial Gas Engine Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Oct. 2,'05	44,060
Imperial Grain and Milling Co.	Imperial	50,000	April 3,'05	42,539
Imperial Ice Co.	Ocean Park	50,000	Nov. 6,'05	44,373
Imperial Press Publishing Co.	Imperial	10,000	Dec. 5,'04	41,570
Imperial Standard Publishing Co.	Los Angeles	10,000	Sept. 25,'05	44,016
Imperial Valley Abstract Title and Trust Co.	Imperial	25,000	Nov. 14,'04	41,415
Imperial Valley Eastside Producers Association	Holtville	Coöp'tive	Jan. 14,'05	41,884
Imperial Valley Fruit and Produce Co.	Imperial	25,000	Oct. 19,'05	44,209
Imperial Valley Stock Breeders' Ass'n.	Imperial	25,000	Mar. 30,'05	42,508
Imperial Valley Water Users Ass'n	Imperial	6,000,000	July 9,'04	40,569
Improved Automobile Tire Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Aug. 26,'04	40,890
Improved Collar Co.	San Francisco	200,000	Feb. 7,'06	45,282
Improved Lock-front Collar Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Oct. 10,'04	41,164
Improved Redmen's Association	San Pedro	25,000	Oct. 10,'04	41,162
Income Realty Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	Oct. 13,'05	44,160
Independence League of California	San Francisco	None	Jan. 12,'06	45,007
Independent Baking Co.	San Francisco	Coöp'tive	Jan. 17,'05	41,904
Independent Brokerage Co.	Los Angeles	500,000	Nov. 20,'05	44,484
Independent Bldg. and Investment Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Jan. 11,'06	44,991
Independent Cigar Co.	San Francisco	25,000	July 11,'05	43,402
Independent Investment Co.	Los Angeles	75,000	Dec. 27,'05	44,837
Independent Oil-Producers Agency	Bakersfield	100,000	Nov. 3,'04	41,339
Independent Political Club of Los Angeles	Los Angeles	None	Aug. 30,'04	40,932
Independent Printing Co.	San Diego	5,000	Aug. 1,'04	40,724
Independent Rifles	San Francisco	None	Sept. 22,'04	41,057
Independent Wholesale Grocer Co.	Los Angeles	300,000	Dec. 14,'05	44,714
Independent Workmen of America	San Francisco	15,000	Oct. 28,'05	44,308
Index Land and Bond Co.	San Francisco	200,000	July 11,'05	43,403
Index Mining Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Dec. 8,'04	41,587
Indian Crafts Exhibition Co.	Los Angeles	40,000	April 2,'06	45,881
India Drug Cure Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Jan. 25,'05	41,970
Indio Light, Water and Ice Co.	Indio	30,000	Dec. 19,'04	41,662
Indio Produce Co.	Riverside	20,000	Sept. 25,'05	44,015
Industrial Club	Oakland	25,000	Oct. 25,'04	41,274
Industrial Mutual Aid Association	Los Angeles	None	Oct. 16,'05	44,171
Industrial Plumbing Co.	San Diego	Coöp'tive	Dec. 1,'05	44,578
Industrial Securities Co., The	Los Angeles	200,000	May 16,'06	46,200
Infold Paper Co.	Los Angeles	300,000	Mar. 24,'06	45,795
Inglewood Farming Co.	Inglewood	25,000	May 31,'05	43,033
Inglewood Methodist Episcopal Church	Inglewood	None	Aug. 19,'05	43,720
Inglewood Park Cemetery Association	Los Angeles	525,000	Dec. 16,'05	44,728
Inglewood Poultry Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Feb. 2,'06	45,233
Ingersoll & Esler Co.	San Bernardino	60,000	Jan. 25,'05	41,974
Ingersoll Palace Cottage Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	June 10,'05	43,135
Ingomar Consolidated Gold Mining Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	July 11,'05	43,394
Inkosiekaas Exploration Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Mar. 22,'06	45,753
Inland Packet Co.	San Francisco	50,000	July 28,'05	43,527
Inner Harbor Gas and Electric Co.	Long Beach	200,000	Nov. 27,'05	44,545
Inner Harbor Land Co.	Long Beach	100,000	Oct. 4,'05	44,083
Insurance Loan and Land Co.	San Bernardino	25,000	April 3,'05	42,547
Inter-Denominational Association of Terminal Island	Terminal Isl'nd	None	Jan. 3,'05	41,785

STATE CORPORATIONS—*Continued.*

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Interlocking Stone Co.	Oakland	$500,000	June 14,'06	46,499
International Banking Co.	Calexico	25,000	Feb. 23,'05	42,208
International Benevolent and Protective Society	San Francisco	24,000	Jan. 31,'06	45,211
International Building Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Feb. 20,'06	45,413
International Finance Co.	Los Angeles	500,000	Oct. 31,'05	44,335
International Gas Generator and Power Co.	Los Angeles	200,000	Jan. 15,'06	45,033
International Gas Machine Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Oct. 28,'04	41,301
International Improvement Produce and Supply Co.	San Diego	20,000,000	Nov. 9,'04	41,385
International Invention Co.	Los Angeles	500,000	June 30,'06	46,701
International Lumber Co.	San Francisco	50,000	May 24,'05	42,979
International Oil Gas Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Oct. 19,'04	41,231
International Railway Journal Box Co.	Los Angeles	500,000	Sept. 2,'05	43,902
International Sand Blast Co.	San Francisco	500,000	Nov. 26,'04	41,506
International Steamship and Railroad Ticket Agency	Los Angeles	10,000	Oct. 6,'04	41,144
International Sulphur Co.	San Francisco	150,000	Jan. 16,'06	45,051
International Tailoring Co.	San Francisco	30,000	June 17,'05	43,191
Interstate Advertising Co.	San Francisco	100,000	July 5,'04	40,547
Interstate Audit and Appraisement Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Dec. 24,'04	41,713
Interstate Construction Co.	Redlands	100,000	April 29,'05	42,770
Interstate Land and Trust Co.	San Francisco	200,000	Nov. 10,'04	41,388
Interstate Manufacturing Co.	Fresno	50,000	April 24,'05	42,708
Interstate Mining and Reduction Co.	Los Angeles	600,000	Aug. 3,'05	43,577
Interurban Investment Co.	Los Angeles	15,000	Mar. 2,'06	45,524
Interurban Real Estate Co.	San Francisco	100,000	April 2',06	45,887
Interurban Realty Co.	Oakland	25,000	June 30,'05	43,309
Interurban Water Co.	Los Angeles	200,000	April 9,'06	45,950
Investors' Investment Co.	San Francisco	200,000	Oct. 6,'05	44,092
Inverness Land and Water Co.	San Francisco	250,000	Jan. 25,'06	45,134
Investment Securities Co.	Los Angeles	500,000	Mar. 1,'06	45,513
Inyo Mesa Canal Co.	Bishop	30,000	July 12,'05	43,409
Iowa Co.	Bakersfield	25,000	May 15,'05	42,911
Iowa Sanitary Cleaning Co.	San José	100,000	Oct. 6,'04	41,137
Ione Electric Light and Power Co.	San Francisco	30,000	May 20,'05	42,958
Ione Ore Reduction Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Oct. 12,'05	44,142
Irwin Heights Church of the Nazarene	Santa Monica	None	Mar. 5,'06	45,554
Irwin Heights Water Co.	Santa Monica	200,000	Mar. 29,'05	42,494
Irwin Patton Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Oct. 23,'05	44,251
Isaacs Brothers Co.	Los Angeles	250,000	Feb. 3,'05	42,051
Island Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	Mar. 28,'05	42,474
Isleton Asparagus Co.	Sacramento	25,000	June 29,'06	46,682
Italian-American Amusement Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Nov. 25,'05	44,531
Italian-American Club	Los Angeles	None	Nov. 14,'04	41,416
Italian-American Wine Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Dec. 14,'05	44,703
Italian Benevolent Association Victor Emanuel III	Fresno	None	Mar. 30,'05	42,506
Italian Independence League of North Beach, The	San Francisco	None	April 3,'06	45,899
Italian Trust Co. of San Francisco	San Francisco	25,000	Mar. 11,'05	42,349
Ives & Warren Co.	Pasadena	50,000	April 19,'05	42,668
I X L Clothing Co.	Stockton	50,000	Oct. 10,'04	41,171
Jacinto Creamery Co.	Jacinto	10,000	July 26,'05	43,510
Jack Boy Mining Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	July 21,'04	40,658
Jack Boyd Memorial Casa de Piedra Ojai Valley Club	Nordhoff	None	Dec. 28,'04	41,740
Jackson Creek Gold Mining Co.	Los Angeles	150,000	June 12,'05	43,142
Jackson Mining Co.	Oakland	10,000	Aug. 26,'05	43,774
Jackson Wine and Liquor Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Feb. 25,'05	42,223
Jacob Bean Investment Co.	Alhambra	500,000	June 14,'06	46,497
Jacobson Grocery Co.	Redding	25,000	Feb. 8,'05	42,090
Jacobson Saddlery Co.	San Francisco	50,000	June 15,'06	46,511
Jaeger Oil Burner Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	May 1,'05	42,774
James A. McMahon Co.	San Francisco	20,000	Sept. 22,'05	43,987
James Conlin Co.	San Francisco	75,000	April 5,'05	42,560
James G. Martz Co.	Long Beach	50,000	May 15,'05	42,918
James H. Barry Co.	San Francisco	100,000	July 19,'04	40,643

STATE CORPORATIONS—*Continued.*

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
James Higgins Co.	San Francisco	$10,000	Jan. 30,'05	42,021
James L. Barker Estate Co.	Berkeley	200,000	Jan. 27,'06	45,162
James Tomkinson	San Francisco	50,000	Oct. 14,'04	41,201
James W. Long Co	Los Angeles	25,000	Aug. 4,'05	43,582
James W. Long Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	June 23,'06	46,604
Jameson Lime Co.	Los Angeles	300,000	Dec. 11,'05	44,667
J. & J. Blair Lumber and Land Co.	Placerville	120,000	Aug. 19,'04	40,839
Janss Co.	Los Angeles	200,000	Mar. 13,'05	42,359
Japanese-American Bank	San Francisco	200,000	Feb. 1,'06	45,215
Japanese-American Warehouse Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Dec. 5,'05	44,614
Japanese Association of Los Angeles	Los Angeles	None	Oct. 21,'05	44,245
Japanese Importing Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Aug. 23,'05	43,750
Japanese Importing Co., Limited	Los Angeles	200,000	May 18,'06	46,215
Japanese Presbyterian Mission Home of Salinas	Salinas City	None	Mar. 13,'06	45,655
Japanese Realty and Wrecking Co.	San Francisco	200,000	June 18,'06	46,545
Japanese Tailors' Ass'n of America	San Francisco	10,000	July 19,'05	43,455
Jas. H. Jones & Co.	Chico	50,000	July 7,'05	43,360
J. B. H. Cooper Co.	Salinas City	1,000,000	July 5,'05	43,353
J. B. Inguglia Fish Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Sept. 19,'05	43,965
J. B. McIntyre Bindery Co.	San Francisco	35,000	Nov. 8,'05	44,387
J. Carbone Co.	Napa	10,000	Mar. 10,'06	45,622
J. C. Anthony Co.	Pacific Grove	50,000	Oct. 14,'04	41,203
J. C. Howlett Machine Works	San Francisco	25,000	Sept. 21,'05	43,984
J. C. Kolff & Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Sept. 29,'05	44,037
J. C. Mailer Hardware Co., The	Santa Rosa	50,000	April 7,'06	45,939
Jefferson Davis Chapter, No. 540, of San Francisco, Cal., United Daughters of the Confederacy	San Francisco	None	Dec. 30,'04	41,758
Jeffers Realty Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	Oct. 16,'05	44,176
Jennie Mining Co.	Fresno	19,200	Oct. 1,'04	41,107
Jepson Cementine Co.	San Francisco	60,000	Dec. 27,'05	44,828
Jersey Balm Co.	Oakland	50,000	Mar. 30,'05	42,503
Jersey Milk, Cream, and Butter Co.	Oakland	75,000	Mar. 21,'05	42,422
Jesse Jansen Co.	Reedley	25,000	Dec. 1,'04	41,547
Jessie Gold Mining Co.	San Francisco	200,000	Mar. 6,'05	42,297
Jessup Whelan Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Nov. 30,'04	41,532
Jesus Maria Rancho	Los Angeles	500,000	Feb. 2,'05	42,046
J. Fisher & Co.	Santa Maria	50,000	Feb. 26,'06	45,469
J. F. Holbrook Co.	Los Angeles	75,000	April 6,'05	42,573
J. F. McGeorge	Eureka	15,000	Aug. 1,'05	43,556
J. Fred Schlingman	Mill Valley	100,000	June 18,'06	46,547
J. F. Tobin Estate Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Feb. 25,'05	42,224
J. Hammond & Co.	San Francisco	200,000	Sept. 13,'04	40,994
J. H. Harlan Co.	Woodland	300,000	Oct. 20,'05	44,236
J. H. Seller Estate Co.	San Francisco	450,000	Jan. 15,'06	45,038
J. H. Steves Hardware Co.	St. Helena	50,000	Feb. 26,'06	45,463
J. H. Thomas Co.	Rio Vista	200,000	Jan. 24,'06	45,123
J. H. Waddingham Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	Mar. 3,'06	45,544
Jiles-McCuen Co.	Stockton	25,000	Nov. 16,'04	41,429
J. J. Gildea	San Francisco	150,000	Sept. 23,'04	41,062
J. J. Haviside Sons & Co.	San Francisco	75,000	May 29,'06	46,317
J. J. Jacklin Co.	San Francisco	25,000	June 4,'06	46,374
J. J. O'Rourke Co.	Colusa	75,000	Jan. 9,'05	41,830
J. K. Armsby Securities Co.	San Francisco	500,000	Jan. 10,'06	44,975
J. Kutner Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Nov. 11,'05	44,414
J. L. Berry Supply Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	Feb. 23,'05	42,210
J. L. Christin	Napa	50,000	June 5,'05	43,081
J. Llewellyn Co.	Oakland	15,000	April 26,'05	42,731
J. Meek Co.	San Francisco	25,000	April 2,'06	45,886
J. Merriam & Son Co.	Dobbins	15,000	Mar. 2,'05	42,275
J. M. Crawford & Co.	Fresno	5,000	June 5,'06	46,387
J. M. Powers Shoe Co.	Pomona	25,000	Nov. 26,'04	41,508
J. M. Welsh Estate Co.	Stockton	500,000	May 23,'05	42,974
Johann A. Schmidt Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Aug. 29,'05	43,805
John A. Smith Coöperative Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Jan. 18,'05	41,912
John A. Winters Mercantile Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Jan. 7,'05	41,815
John Christian Manufacturing Co.	San José	25,000	Jan. 2,'06	44,895
John Crouch Land Co.	Chico	500,000	April 19,'05	42,664
John Dillander Air Brake Co.	San Francisco	200,000	Dec. 20,'05	44,777

STATE CORPORATIONS—*Continued.*

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No
John E. Adams Investment Co.	San Francisco	$100,000	Jan. 31,'06	45,193
John Elliott Co.	Sacramento	25,000	Jan. 23,'06	45,116
John E. Yoakum Co.	Los Angeles	150,000	Feb. 8,'06	45,299
John F. Abel Co.	Williams	75,000	Feb. 10,'06	45,319
John F. Snow Dyeing & Cleaning Works	San Francisco	75,000	Mar. 12,'06	45,634
John F. Strawhal & Co.	San Francisco	20,000	Dec. 12,'05	44,681
John G. Johnston Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	July 3,'05	43,329
John G. Sutton Co.	San Francisco	100,000	June 5,'06	46,377
John H. Spohn Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Nov. 2,'05	44,351
John J. Ryan Cigar Co.	San José	25,000	Jan. 27,'06	45,159
John Kitchen, Jr., Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Oct. 20,'05	44,233
John Rothschild & Co.	San Francisco	75,000	June 22,'06	46,588
John T. Griffith Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	Feb. 20,'05	42,175
John Tunnicliffe, Inc.	San Francisco	25,000	Mar. 8,'06	45,588
John Quadt Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Mar. 2,'05	42,269
John White & Co., Inc.	Redding	25,000	Oct. 28,'05	44,307
Johnson-Bullard Realty Co.	Berkeley	100,000	Feb. 13,'06	45,342
Johnson, Carvell & Murphy	Los Angeles	50,000	Mar. 22,'06	45,758
Johnson Foundry and Machine Works	Los Angeles	50,000	July 13,'05	43,417
Johnston Realty Co.	Los Angeles	60,000	May 31,'06	46,326
Johnstone & Rutherford Well Co.	San Dimas	20,000	Jan. 13,'06	45,013
Joice Island Asparagus Co.	San Francisco	100,000	June 9,'05	43,114
Jones Draying Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Feb. 15,'06	45,367
Jones Lumber Co.	San Francisco	50,000	June 6,'06	46,392
Joseph A. Stulz Co.	San Francisco	100,000	May 28,'06	46,311
Joseph Fetz Co.	San Francisco	25,000	July 2,'04	40,532
Joseph Musto Estate Co.	San Francisco	840,000	Oct. 11,'05	44,133
Joubert Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Dec. 7,'04	41,582
J. Parker Thompson Co., Inc.	Oakland	30,000	Nov. 23,'05	44,515
J. P. Hynes & Co.	Sacramento	25,000	Jan. 12,'06	45,005
J. P. Massie Co.	San Francisco	25,000	May 31,'05	43,036
J. P. Sherer Land and Stock Co.	Arbuckle	50,000	Nov. 11,'04	41,397
J. R. Gates & Co.	San Francisco	50,000	June 16,'05	43,179
J. R. Hardy Co.	San Francisco	60,000	Aug. 27,'04	40,911
J. S. Gibson Co.	Williams	100,000	Oct. 27,'05	44,304
J. S. Schirm Commercial Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	Oct. 1,'04	41,108
J. T. Brown & Co.	Rio Vista	50,000	Dec. 28,'04	41,734
Juanita Stable Co.	Oakland	15,000	April 5,'06	45,918
Judges Oil and Mining Co.	Coalinga	100,000	Feb. 7,'05	42,082
Julia Consolidated Mining Co.	San Francisco	500,000	Nov. 10,'04	41,396
Julian Town Hall Society	Julian	None	June 24,'05	43,261
Julius Newman Estate Co.	San Francisco	200,000	Mar. 9,'06	45,617
Junk Peddlers' Union of Los Angeles	Los Angeles	None	Feb. 14,'06	45,361
Jurupa Water, Light and Power Co.	Los Angeles	200,000	Nov. 3,'05	44,363
Justice Gold and Silver Mining Co.	San Francisco	525,000	Nov. 11,'04	41,405
J. V. Ham Paint and Glass Co.	Los Angeles	10,000	May 17,'05	42,933
J. W. King Co., The	San Francisco	75,000	Mar. 10,'06	45,626
J. W. Mitchell Hall Association	Atwater	1,000	Oct. 12,'05	44,145
J. W. Watkins & Co.	San Francisco	25,000	June 21,'06	46,585
Kaffenberger Paint and Varnish Co.	Los Angeles	250,000	July 9,'04	40,570
Kahn & Lasserre	San Francisco	5,000	Aug. 27,'04	40,915
Kalevala Brotherhood, No. 2	Eureka	None	May 4,'05	42,807
K. & H. Burner Co.	Los Angeles	75,000	Dec. 19,'04	41,663
K. & K. Brick Co.	Los Angeles	120,000	Jan. 31,'05	42,028
Kanterase Check Protector Co.	Pasadena	100,000	June 28,'05	43,293
Kantstoop Brace Co.	Oakland	25,000	Mar. 24,'05	42,453
Kanzee Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Feb. 7,'06	45,279
Kappa Alpha Fraternity Association of Stanford University	Stanford Univ.	None	Sept. 7,'05	43,875
Kappa Alpha House Association	San Francisco	10,000	July 7,'05	43,366
Karl H. Nickel Co.	Oakland	25,000	Jan. 15,'06	45,034
Karma Queen Consolidated Mining Co.	Los Angeles	5,000,000	July 13,'05	43,425
Katella Water Co.	Orange County	10,000	July 22,'04	40,665
Kauffman, Davidson & Co.	San Francisco	300,000	Dec. 31,'04	41,770
Kawasaki Club	Los Angeles	None	Sept. 23,'05	44,002
Kaweah Club	Visalia	None	April 8,'05	42,598
Keena & Walsh Co.	Auburn	12,000	Feb. 28,'06	45,488
Keil Estate Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Nov. 1,'05	44,340
Keithly Hair Grower Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Sept. 18,'05	43,956

STATE CORPORATIONS—*Continued.*

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Keller Candy Co.	Oakland	$50,000	Aug. 24,'04	40,870
Keller Investment Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	Nov. 1,'05	44,346
Kelly-Linehan Belting Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Mar. 6,'06	45,558
Kelseyville Natural Gas Light and Electric Power Co.	Kelseyville	50,000	Jan. 23,'05	41,959
Kendall & Smith	Pasadena	25,000	Aug. 26,'04	40,903
Kendall California Investment Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	June 25,'06	46,619
Koenig & Hinck Co.	Oakland	10,000	June 30,'06	46,720
Kendall-Curtis Co.	Pasadena	100,000	Feb. 1,'06	45,218
Kendrick-Phillips Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Jan. 12,'06	44,997
Kennedy & McCall Art Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Dec. 30,'04	41,766
Kennedy Drug Co.	San José	50,000	May 8,'06	46,133
Kennedy McNevin Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Dec. 9,'04	41,595
Kenney-Rublee Co.	Los Angeles	75,000	Feb. 28,'06	45,497
Kentucky Club	Los Angeles	None	Jan. 10,'05	41,838
Kerckhoff-Cuzner Lumber Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	Feb. 17,'06	45,396
Kerman Lumber Co.	Kerman	10,000	April 10,'06	45,958
Kern Consolidated Gold Mining Co.	Los Angeles	1,000,000	April 14,'05	42,633
Kern County Social and Benevolent Society	Bakersfield	None	Aug. 12,'05	43,657
Kern Fruit and Berry Co.	Kern	10,000	May 6,'05	42,831
Kern Placer Co.	Los Angeles	75,000	April 12,'05	42,620
Kern River Gold Mining Co., The	Los Angeles	1,000,000	April 18,'06	46,053
Kern River Placer Mining Co.	Corona	100,000	Dec. 20,'05	44,778
Kerr Farming Co.	San Jacinto	50,000	Sept. 3,'04	40,959
Kessler Machine and Supply Co.	San Diego	25,000	Oct. 8,'04	41,154
Ketta Mining Co.	Salinas City	100,000	Oct. 26,'05	44,291
Key Route Realty Co.	San Francisco	25,000	June 24,'05	43,255
Keystone Building Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	Sept. 30,'05	44,046
Keystone Co. of San José	San José	30,000	Sept. 1,'05	43,843
Keystone Consolidated Mining Co. of Amador	San Francisco	2,000,000	Mar. 29,'05	42,491
Keystone Dye Works and Laundry Co., The	Los Angeles	25,000	May 14,'06	46,188
Keystone Poultry and Egg Co.	San Francisco	15,000	Mar. 20,'06	45,733
Kiefhaber Lumber Co.	Redlands	50,000	Mar. 8,'06	45,597
Kim Lung Bazaar Co.	San Francisco	30,000	May 15,'05	42,919
King & Wood	San José	45,000	Dec. 5,'05	44,610
King Brandy Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Oct. 26,'05	44,289
King Fruit Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	July 24,'05	43,496
Kings County Canal Co.	Los Angeles	300,000	Mar. 30,'05	42,499
Kings County Development Co.	Los Angeles	1,000,000	Jan. 16,'05	41,892
Kings Mining Co.	Paso Robles	50,000	May 9,'05	42,855
Kings River Land Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	Oct. 4,'05	44,073
Kingsburg Colony Ditch Co.	Kingsburg	10,000	July 18,'04	40,633
Kingsburg Coöperative Creamery Ass'n.	Kingsburg	Coöp'tive	Mar. 31,'05	42,520
Kingsburg Building Association	Kingsburg	8,000	May 12,'05	42,884
Kirk, Geary & Co.	Sacramento	500,000	Jan. 25,'06	45,142
Kirkman Force Co.	Los Angeles	10,000	Dec. 21,'05	44,796
Kirkpatrick Estate Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Oct. 14,'04	41,202
Kiro Chemical Company	Sacramento	500,000	July 11,'04	40,585
Kismet Gold Mining Co.	Los Angeles	800,000	April 3,'05	42,542
Kitchener Bennet Co.	Stockton	100,000	Nov. 28,'04	41,513
Kito Gold Mining Co.	Santa Monica	500,000	Nov. 4,'04	41,349
Klamath Development Co.	San Francisco	650,000	Jan. 9,'05	41,829
Klamath Falls Land and Live Stock Co.	San Diego	200,000	Dec. 13,'05	44,697
Klamath River Dredge Mining and Development Co.	Dunsmuir	5,000	Feb. 24,'05	42,216
Klamath River Land Co.	Arcata	20,000	Mar. 21,'05	42,426
Kleen Eze Soap Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Aug. 24,'04	40,876
Klehn Co.	Oakland	25,000	April 7,'05	42,584
Klink, Bean & Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Dec. 28,'04	41,737
Klitgaard, Nelson & Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Nov. 21,'04	41,467
Knight & Ewing Co.	Fresno	10,000	Sept. 11,'05	43,897
Knight Land Co.	Arcata	40,000	Jan. 13,'05	41,868
Knight Saxophonian Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	April 13,'05	42,623
Knights and Ladies of William Penn of America	Los Angeles	None	Feb. 16,'05	42,157
Knights of Columbus Hall Ass'n of San Francisco	San Francisco	None	Dec. 4,'05	44,606

STATE CORPORATIONS—*Continued.*

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Ko-Celine Chemical Co., Inc.	San Francisco	$5,000	July 30,'04	40,714
Koenig Shoe Co., The	San Francisco	50,000	June 14,'06	46,509
Kofod & Johnson Baking Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Aug. 4,'04	40,747
Kohler & Frohling	San Francisco	25,000	Aug. 30,'05	43,821
Kohler & Van Bergen	San Francisco	25,000	Aug. 30,'05	43,818
Kohuke, Inc.	San Francisco	25,000	May 12,'05	42,892
K. S. C Medical Co.	Los Angeles	200,000	Mar. 3,'06	45,532
Kuranaga & Co.	San Francisco	20,000	Jan. 12,'05	41,856
L. A. Bouteiller Co.	San Francisco	15,000	Jan. 20,'05	41,933
Laclede Brokerage Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	May 27,'05	43,020
L. A. Dougherty Land Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Jan. 10,'05	41,833
La Casa Grande Syndicate	Pasadena	450,000	Feb. 17,'06	45,387
La Concorde Publishing Co.	Oakland	25,000	Aug. 14,'05	43,674
La Estrella Solitaria Oil Co.	San Francisco	250,000	Sept. 6,'04	40,967
La France	San Francisco	25,000	Aug. 10,'05	43,636
La France Laundry	San Francisco	50,000	Feb. 28,'06	45,482
La Fresa Land Co.	Los Angeles	12,000	Sept. 24,'04	41,071
La Fresa Water Co.	Los Angeles	10,000	June 2,'05	43,065
La Fiesta Publishing Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	May 18,'06	46,220
La Grande Beach Improvement Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	June 15,'05	43,176
La Grande Beach Land Co.	Los Angeles	400,000	June 24,'05	43,253
La Grande Oil Co.	Santa Maria	800,000	June 12,'06	46,467
La Jolla Social Club	San Diego	None	Feb. 14,'06	45,359
La Parra Grande Hot Springs Co.	Santa Barbara	500,000	July 31,'05	43,542
La Playa Beach Co.	Los Angeles	200,000	May 26,'06	46,295
La Puente Coöperative Water Co.	Los Angeles	75,000	Nov. 2,'05	44,353
La Verne Citrus Association	Lordsburg	25,000	Aug. 25,'04	40,886
La Vista Grande Co.	Los Angeles	75,000	April 4,'06	45,908
La Zacualpa Plantation Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Feb. 21,'05	42,193
Lagomarsino Co., The	Los Angeles	200,000	Mar. 22,'06	45,759
Laguna Beach Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	Nov. 27,'05	44,538
Lagunita Park Association	Santa Maria	Coöp'tive	Aug. 15,'05	43,686
Lagunitas Country Club	Ross Valley	None	Oct. 26,'04	41,282
Lagunitas Water Co.	San Francisco	2,000,000	Mar. 17,'06	45,711
Land and Navigation Co. of Long Beach, California	Long Beach	250,000	Mar. 21,'05	42,431
Landau Economic Syphon Co.	San Francisco	250,000	Sept. 12,'04	40,990
Lane & Connelly	San Francisco	100,000	July 28,'04	40,697
L. & L. Auction Co.	San Francisco	25,000	April 15,'05	42,640
Lake Ave. Methodist Episcopal Church	Pasadena	None	Aug. 19,'04	40,845
Lake County Electric Power Co.	Lakeport	100,000	Mar. 1,'06	45,507
Lake Side Farms Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	Dec. 19,'04	41,659
Lake County Ice Co	San Francisco	25,000	Nov. 30,'04	41,534
Lake County Land Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Nov. 17,'05	44,468
Lake County Laundry Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Nov. 30,'04	41,535
Lake County Light and Power Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Nov. 30,'04	41,533
Lake County Title and Abstract Co.	Lakeport	25,000	Nov. 20,'05	44,481
Lakeport Improvement Association	Lakeport	None	Mar. 9,'06	45,609
Lakeport Mill and Lumber Co.	Lakeport	25,000	Dec. 22,'05	44,798
Lamb Department Market	Los Angeles	100,000	Oct. 28,'05	44,314
Landgrebe, MacNevin & Jones	San Francisco	10,000	Sept. 2,'05	43,851
Landis Patton Manufacturing Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Feb. 20,'05	42,185
Lankershim Water Protective Ass'n	Toluca	25,000	April 4,'05	42,556
Larsen Gold Mining and Milling Co.	San José	300,000	Sept. 30,'05	44,052
Larue Wharf and Warehouse Co.	Oakland	250,000	April 14,'06	46,005
Las Lomas Water Co.	Duarte	50,000	July 29,'05	43,535
Las Olas Villa Co.	San Francisco	250,000	Aug. 7,'05	43,612
Las Solitas Placer Mining Co.	San Francisco	75,000	Aug. 10,'05	43,637
Las Vegas Copper Co.	Santa Barbara	2,000,000	Mar. 9,'05	42,330
Lassen Irrigation Co.	San Francisco	500,000	Aug. 10,'04	40,781
Lassen Willow Creek Water Co.	Susanville	1,000,000	June 13,'05	43,153
Laton Coöperative Creamery Ass'n	Laton	10,000	Aug. 24,'05	43,761
Lastreto & Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Nov. 4,'04	41,342
Latina del Españo Americano	Montecito	None	Dec. 6,'04	41,578
Laugenour, Peart & Faulkner	Woodland	75,000	Feb. 7,'06	45,280
Lavenson-Shiely Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Jan. 24,'06	45,124
Law Credit Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Aug. 1,'05	43,560
Lawrence Development Co.	Sacramento	50,000	July 1,'04	40,529
Lawton Co., The	Ocean Park	100,000	June 1,'06	46,342

STATE CORPORATIONS—*Continued.*

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Lawyers' Title Co.	San Francisco	$100,000	June 28,'06	46,678
L. Bloom Son & Co.	San José	25,000	April 25,'05	42,722
L. Brizzolara & Son	San Francisco	20,000	April 4,'05	42,550½
L. Dinkelspiel Co., Inc.	San Francisco	500,000	May 25,'06	46,268
League Claim and Traffic Bureau	Los Angeles	100,000	July 16 '04	40,618
Lebanon Paper Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	April 12,'06	45,986
Lee C. Reid & Co.	San Francisco	25,000	July 14,'04	40,605
Lee Motor Car Co.	Los Angeles	10,000	Dec. 16,'05	44,733
Lee's Restaurant Co.	San Francisco	25,000	June 8,'06	46 418
Legal Protective Association	San Francisco	None	Aug. 26,'04	40,897
Leisure Moments Social Club	San Francisco	None	Dec. 14,'04	41,629
Lemola Land and Improvement Co.	Riverside	500,000	April 29,'05	42,760
Lemon Grove Mutual Water Co.	Lemon Grove	25,600	Oct. 14,'05	44,166
Lenord-Frost Construction Co.	San Francisco	200,000	June 8,'06	46,417
Leonard Coates Nursery Co.	San Francisco	75,000	Aug. 26,'05	43,781
Leon Investment Co.	Santa Barbara	25,000	Jan. 9,'04	41,831
Leonor Mining and Development Co.	San Francisco	150,000	Oct. 19,'04	41,237
Le Reveille Publishing Co.	San Francisco	10,000	Jan. 10,'05	41,840
Levison Printing Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Nov. 6,'05	44,375
Levi Strauss Realty Co.	San Francisco	600,000	Feb. 15,'05	42,140
Lew Claire Mining and Milling Co.	Los Angeles	200,000	April 5,'06	45,922
Lewis Bros. Co.	Loyalton	500,000	Feb. 6,'06	45,272
Lewis Co.	San José	200,000	Dec. 15,'05	44,724
Lewis & Udell Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	April 30,'06	46,090
Li Hing Benevolent Association	San Francisco	None	Nov. 14,'04	41,417
Lincoln Heights Pumping Co.	Riverside	12,000	June 19,'06	46,557
Lincoln Stone Co.	Los Angeles	500,000	April 30,'06	46,088
Linda Vista Water Co., The	Pasadena	25,000	June 25,'06	46,620
Lindsay Fruit Association	Lindsay	None	Mar. 20,'05	42,412
Lindsay Independent Packing Co.	Lindsay	12,000	Oct. 21,'04	41,246
Lindsay Orchard and Vineyard Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	Feb. 7,'06	45,283
Lindsay Producers' Association	Lindsay	Coöp'tive	May 10,'05	42,856
Lindsay Rochdale Co.	Lindsay	Coöp'tive	Sept. 22,'04	41,053
Linole Manufacturing Co.	San José	25,000	Feb. 17,'06	45,391
Lion Seal Co.	Los Angeles	200,000	Dec. 28,'05	44,846
Lippman Bros.	San Francisco	150,000	April 21,'05	42,684
Lippitt & Lippitt	Petaluma	50,000	Dec. 22,'05	44,799
Lippitt & Rankin	Petaluma	75,000	July 9,'06	46,436
Lister Manufacturing Co.	Alameda	20,000	Feb. 8,'06	45,290
Little Gem Mining and Milling Co.	Bakersfield	200,000	Aug. 8,'04	40,771
Little Jessie Mining Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Sept. 26,'05	44,019
Little Sespe Consolidated Oil Co.	Los Angeles	30,000	Aug. 1,'05	43,559
Little Sisters of the Poor of Los Angeles	Los Angeles	None	Mar. 6,'05	42,302
Live Hardware Co.	South Pasadena	10,000	Jan. 3,'05	41,776
Liviti Distilled Water Co.	Pasadena	25,000	Jan. 27,'05	41,991
Livermore Savings Bank	Livermore	25,000	Sept. 2,'05	43,841
Livermore Traction Co.	San Francisco	50,000	July 7,'05	43,370
Livermore Valley Savings Bank	Livermore	25,000	Oct. 6,'05	44,095
L. Levy Tailoring Co.	San Francisco	20,000	April 5,'06	45,929
Lloyd Co.	Petaluma	100,000	April 24,'05	42,715
Lloyd, Gilbert & Robertson	San Francisco	100,000	Mar. 22,'06	45,760
L. L. White Dental Laboratory Co.	San Francisco	1,000	Oct. 24,'05	44,257
L. M. Davenport Co.	Los Angeles	200,000	Dec. 14,'05	44,713
L. M. Cobbledick Glass Co.	Oakland	20,000	Feb. 20,'05	42,184
Local Land Co.	San Francisco	500,000	May 1,'05	42,773
Lockwood-Gamo Co.	Los Angeles	25 000	April 27,'06	46,073
Locust Groves Farms Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	July 25,'04	40,674
Lodi Gas Improvement Co.	Oakland	100,000	June 15,'06	46,518
Lodi Natural Gas Co.	Stockton	100,000	July 5,'05	43,352
Lodi Sanitary Steam Laundry	Lodi	10,000	May 29,'06	46,321
Lodi Wine and Vineyard Co.	Stockton	200,000	Nov. 4,'04	41,347
Loeber Manufacturing Co.	Los Angeles	20,000	Aug. 8,'05	43,621
Lofstad & Evans, Inc.	San Francisco	50,000	Jan. 19,'06	45,071
Logan Oil Co.	Santa Maria	500,000	Oct. 14,'05	44,163
Loma Linda Sanitarium	Los Angeles	None	Aug. 26,'05	43,788
Lomita Water Company	San Francisco	25,000	June 1,'05	43 048
Lompoc Planing Mill Co.	Lompoc	10,000	Jan. 12,'06	45,000
Lompoc Produce and Real Estate Co.	Lompoc	100,000	Dec. 13,'05	44,691
Lompoc Valley Bank	Lompoc	50,000	April 1,'05	42,531
Lompoc Valley Savings Bank	Lompoc	25,000	April 1,'05	42,532

STATE CORPORATIONS—*Continued.*

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Long Beach Aquarium Co.	Long Beach	$50,000	April 26,'05	42,734
Long Beach Asbestos Mining Co.	Long Beach	1,000,000	Mar. 24,'06	45,791
Long Beach Baking Co.	Long Beach	15,000	Sept. 20,'05	43,981
Long Beach Bath House and Amusement Co.	Los Angeles	375,000	Mar. 23,'06	45,772
Long Beach Building and Contract'g Co.	Long Beach	75,000	Mar. 19,'06	45,729
Long Beach Cemetery Association	Long Beach	100,000	Dec. 30,'04	41,762
Long Beach Ebell Club House Ass'n	Long Beach	25,000	May 25,'05	42,992
Long Beach Farmlot Improvement Co.	Long Beach	50,000	Aug. 12,'05	43,665
Long Beach Foundry and Machine Shop Co.	Long Beach	25,000	Sept. 11,'05	43,898
Long Beach Grocery Co.	Long Beach	10,000	May 21,'06	46,239
Long Beach Home Land and Water Co.	Long Beach	50,000	July 28,'05	43,530
Long Beach Hotel and Land Co.	Los Angeles	500,000	Dec. 5,'04	41,568
Long Beach Hotel Co.	Long Beach	500,000	Oct. 11,'05	44,134
Long Beach Investment Co.	Long Beach	25,000	Feb. 16,'06	45,384
Long Beach Merchant Plumbers	Long Beach	None	June 23',06	46,646
Long Beach Milling Co.	Long Beach	25,000	Sept. 6,'05	43,845
Long Beach Mining and Milling Co.	Long Beach	1,000,000	Jan. 24,'06	45,128
Long Beach Navigation Co.	Long Beach	50,000	Dec. 23,'04	41,706
Long Beach Sash and Door Co.	Long Beach	25,000	Sept. 30,'04	41,097
Long Beach Trust Co.	Long Beach	75,000	Oct. 1,'04	44,115
Loon Lake Water and Power Co.	San Francisco	200,000	Nov. 18,'04	41,446
Loop Estate Co.	San Francisco	75,000	Aug. 27,'04	40,909
Loop Lumber Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Dec 16,'05	44,732
Lorbeer Brothers Co.	Pomona	60,000	Sept. 1,'05	43,847
Los Angeles Adv'tising & Purchasing Co.	Los Angeles	10,000	April 28,'06	46,076
Los Angeles Art Metal Works	Los Angeles	75,000	April 12,'05	42,618
Los Angeles Amateur Athletic Club	Los Angeles	50,000	Nov. 9,'04	41,387
Los Angeles Amusement Co.	Los Angeles	60,000	Dec. 24,'04	41,710
Los Angeles Athletic Club	Los Angeles	50,000	Dec. 30,'05	44,869
Los Angeles and County Osteopathic Medical Association	Los Angeles	None	Jan. 31,'06	45,207
Los Angeles and Evanston Oil Co	Los Angeles	75,000	April 18,'05	42,660
Los Angeles and Jalisco Mines Co.	Los Angeles	1,000,000	June 20,'06	46,564
Los Angeles & Kern River Imp'm't Co.	Los Angeles	500,000	Oct. 9,'05	44,117
Los Angeles Baptist City Mis'n Society	Los Angeles	None	May 28,'06	46,313
Los Angeles Boiler Cleaning Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Aug. 22,'04	40,857
Los Angeles Bridge & Construction Co.	Los Angeles	75,000	Jan. 10,'06	44,985
Los Angeles Burglar Alarm Co.	Los Angeles	75,000	April 26,'05	42,732
Los Angeles Can Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	Dec. 23,'04	41,705
Los Angeles City Realty Co.	Los Angeles	75,000	Jan. 16,'06	45,052
Los Angeles College Clinic Association	Los Angeles	None	Aug. 11,'04	40,792
Los Angeles College of Osteopathy	Los Angeles	25,000	Oct. 20,'05	44,232
Los Angeles County Athletic Ass'n	Santa Monica	10,000	Nov. 12,'04	41,410
Los Angeles Co.	Los Angeles	75,000	Jan. 22,'06	45,099
Los Angeles Coöperative Dep'm't Store	Los Angeles	25,000	Dec. 15,'05	44,727
Los Angeles County Alfalfa Ass'n	Los Angeles Co.	250,000	Mar. 2,'06	45,517
Los Angeles Crematory Ass'n of Los A.	Los Angeles	75,000	Oct. 11,'05	44,136
Los Angeles Dairy Co.	Los Angeles	600,000	Dec. 24,'04	41,717
Los Angeles Dock and Terminal Co.	Los Angeles	1,500,000	Sept. 13,'05	43,921
Los Angeles Eclectic Publishing Co.	Los Angeles	10,000	Sept. 7,'04	40,975
Los Angeles Elastic Pulp Plaster Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	Oct. 20,'04	41,243
Los Angeles Elevtr. Safety Air Brake Co.	Los Angeles	1,000,000	June 14,'06	46,496
Los Angeles Engine Works	Los Angeles	50,000	Feb. 13,'05	42,130
Los Angeles Engraving Co.	Los Angeles	10,000	Dec. 13,'05	44,698
Los Angeles Fellowship	Los Angeles	None	Mar. 3,'05	42,282
Los Angeles Goldfield Diamond Drill Co.	Los Angeles	200,000	Jan. 11,'05	41,844
Los Angeles Goldfield Mining Co.	Los Angeles	500,000	Jan. 11,'05	41,843
Los Angeles Harness Horse Association	Los Angeles	10,000	June 8,'06	46,414
Los Angeles Horse Show Association	Los Angeles	5,000	Feb. 23,'06	45,433
Los Angeles Ice Machine Works	Los Angeles	25,000	Jan. 29,'06	45,171
Los Angeles Ice Skating Rink Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	Aug. 12,'05	43,658
Los Angeles Improvement and Warehouse Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	July 5,'05	43,341
Los Angeles Institutional Church	Los Angeles	25,000	Mar. 11,'05	42,347
Los Angeles Junk Co.	Los Angeles	10,000	Jan. 6,'05	41,804
Los Angeles Laundry Co.	Los Angeles	40,000	Mar. 18,'05	42,402
Los Angeles Leasehold Investment Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	July 11,'04	40,580
Los Angeles Liberal Club	Los Angeles	None	June 17,'05	43,194

STATE CORPORATIONS—*Continued.*

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Los Angeles Mechanics' Club	Los Angeles	$5,000	April 24,'05	42,709
Los Angeles Monthly Meeting of Friends Church of Los Angeles	Los Angeles	None	April 24,'05	42,716
Los Angeles Orthopedic Hospital Ass'n	Los Angeles	100,000	June 26,'05	43,275
Los Angeles Osteopathic Sanatorium	Los Angeles	15,000	Oct. 20,'05	44,231
Los Angeles Pacific Land Co.	Los Angeles	1,000,000	Mar. 5,'06	45,552
Los Angeles Packing Co.	Los Angeles	75,000	Aug. 24,'04	40,871
Los Angeles Paper Manufacturing Co.	Los Angeles	200,000	Dec. 1,'04	41,550
Los Angeles Pharmacy Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Feb. 9,'05	42,099
Los Angeles Portland Cement Co.	Los Angeles	2,000,000	June 8,'06	46,430
Lowe Gas Appliance Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	June 28 '06	46,679
Los Angeles Rattan Manufacturing Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Oct. 12,'05	44,149
Los Angeles Rubber Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	Nov. 28,'05	44,560
Los Angeles Sanatorium	Los Angeles	25,000	June 7,'05	43,102
Los Angeles Securities Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	Sept. 11,'05	43,903
Los Angeles Silk Works	Los Angeles	100,000	Jan. 26,'06	45,149
Los Angeles Smelting and Refining Co.	Los Angeles	500,000	April 29,'05	42,767
Los Angeles Stove Co.	Los Angeles	1,000,000	Jan. 27,'05	41,997
Los Angeles Symphony	Los Angeles	None	June 15,'05	43,172
Los Angeles Theatrical Mechanical Association, No. 35	Los Angeles	None	Dec. 20,'04	41,678
Los Angeles Wall Paper Co.	Los Angeles	10,000	Mar. 16,'06	45,684
Los Angeles Warehouse Co.	Los Angeles	500,000	Feb. 17,'06	45,393
Los Angeles Western Mining Stock Exchange	Los Angeles	None	May 10,'05	42,862
Los Cerritos Improvement Co.	Long Beach	200,000	Jan. 22,'06	45,101
Los Berros Stone Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Feb. 2,'05	42,041
Los Gatos Coffee Club	Los Gatos	None	April 7,'05	42,587
Los Gatos Cured Fruit Co.	Redwood	25,000	Dec. 28,'04	41,741
Los Molinos Land Co.	Red Bluff	500,000	Mar. 30,'05	42 501
Lost Mines Exploration Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	Aug. 24,'04	40,877
Louis Getz Co.	San Francisco	100,000	June 1,'05	43,050
Louis Taussig & Co.	San Francisco	300,000	Dec. 30,'05	44,878
Lowe Rubber Process Co.	San Francisco	300,000	Aug. 12,'05	43,664
Loyal Knights of America	San Francisco	None	May 4,'05	42,808
Loyalton Cash Store	Loyalton	20,000	Jan. 5,'06	44,929
L. Selenger Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Feb. 1,'06	45,216
L. Tozer & Son Co.	San Francisco	100,000	July 26,'04	40,689
Lucerne Cream and Butter Co.	Hanford	20,000	Oct. 1,'04	41,113
Lucile Oil Co.	Coalinga	50,000	Feb. 23,'05	42,206
Ludwig, Siebe & Sons, Inc.	Emeryville	25,000	Dec. 14,'04	41,624
Lumber Producers' League	San Francisco	None	Jan. 19,'06	45,076
Lund & Morch Co.	Berkeley	50,000	Mar. 16,'05	42,379
Lurline Social Club	San Francisco	None	July 13,'04	40,596
Lusa America Coöp'tive Mercantile Co.	Oakland	100,000	April 6,'05	42,577
Lusterine Manufacturing Co.	Long Beach	75,000	Mar. 13,'05	42,361
Luther G. Clark Co.	Ivy	25,000	June 25,'06	46,637
L. W. Stockwell Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	June 26,'05	43,270
Lyon Club	San Francisco	None	May 19,'05	42,950
Lyons Gypsum Co.	San Francisco	100,000	May 5,'05	42,811
Lyon Street Society of The New Church, The	San Francisco	None	April 6,'06	45,934
M. & M. Co.	San Francisco	45,000	April 10,'06	45,957
Mabel Gravel Mining Co.	Nevada City	75,000	Aug. 26,'04	40,892
Macauley-Clark Co.	Alameda	15,000	June 25,'06	46,646
Macdonald & Sons	Watsonville	50,000	April 10,'06	45,960
MacFarland-Gray Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	June 8,'05	43,109
Mackenzie Amusement Co.	Los Angeles	10,000	Nov. 2,'04	41,333
Maclay Rancho Realty Co.	Los Angeles	75,000	Aug. 14,'05	43 672
Macondray & Co.	San Francisco	100,000	July 15,'05	43,437
Madary's Planing Mill	Fresno	100,000	Sept. 23,'04	44,004
Madera Farmers' Warehouse Co.	Madera	50,000	Oct. 22,'04	41,255
Madera Hardware Co.	Madera	25,000	June 22,'06	46,592
Madera Humane Society	Madera	25,000	July 5,'05	43,349
Madera Implement Co.	Madera	25,000	Nov. 26,'04	41,501
Madera Mexico Mining Co.	Madera	100,000	Mar. 20,'06	45,804
Madison & Burke	San Francisco	100,000	June 7,'06	46,398
Madison Street Planing Mills	San Francisco	50,000	July 20,'05	43,462
Madison-Thoits Co.	Palo Alto	50,000	May 22,'06	46,250

STATE CORPORATIONS—*Continued.*

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Madrone Water Co.	San José	$75,000	Oct. 25,'04	41,278
Madsen Furniture Co.	San José	75,000	May 16,'05	42,924
Magnesite Dock and Land Co.	San Francisco	200,000	Mar. 1,'05	42,255
Magneson Co.	Merced	25,000	Nov. 17,'05	44,466
Magnolia Water Co.	Porterville	5,000	Sept. 19,'05	43,973
Mahogany Grove Mining Co.	Los Angeles	1,000,000	May 5,'06	46,125
Mahoney Water Co.	Watsonville	50,000	Aug. 19,'05	43,719
Mailliard Estate	San Francisco	100,000	Dec. 11,'05	44,674
Main Department Store	Santa Ana	50,000	Aug. 12,'05	43,659
Main Street Co.	Los Angeles	500,000	Mar. 29,'05	42,487
Main Street Iron Works	San Francisco	50,000	Aug. 26,'05	43,782
Main Street Realty & Construction Co.	Los Angeles	200,000	Oct. 31,'05	44,334
Majestic Building Co.	Los Angeles	300,000	Nov. 3,'04	41,241
Majestic Health Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Nov. 7,'04	41,361
Manchester Evergreen Cemetery	Manchester	None	July 20,'04	40,652
Manhattan Hotel Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	May 9,'06	46,138
Manhattan Oro Fino Mining Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	Mar. 17,'06	45,706
Manheim, Dibbern & Co.	San Francisco	200,000	June 21,'06	46,580
Manteca Coöperative Meat Co.	Manteca	Coöp'tive	Mar. 23,'06	45,767
Manteca Rochdale Co.	Manteca	Coöp'tive	May 12,'05	42,882
Manvel Mining and Milling Co.	Pasadena	1,000,000	Sept. 19,'04	41,026
Manville-Doyle Co.	Santa Rosa	300,000	Dec. 24,'04	41,714
Manzanita Co.	Watsonville	50,000	April 27,'05	42,738
Mausard-Collier Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Dec. 4,'05	44,608
Maple Grove Creamery	Los Angeles	50,000	Aug. 19,'05	43,716
Marbleite Chemical Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Dec. 11,'05	44,664
Marchetti Co.	Venice	50,000	May 26,'05	43,008
Marchand's, Inc.	San Francisco	75,000	Nov. 4,'04	41,346
Marcus Katz Estate	San Bernardino	75,000	Nov. 9,'04	41,382
Marengo Avenue Land and Improvement Co.	Pasadena	30,400	Sept. 3,'04	40,954
Maricopa Road Oil and Development Co.	Maricopa	60,000	Mar. 24,'06	45,796
Marine Hardware and Supply Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Jan. 15,'06	45,035
Marine Hardware Co.	San Pedro	25,000	Feb. 3,'06	45,253
Marine Supply Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	San Pedro	10,000	April 24,'05	42,706
Marin Water and Power Co.	San Francisco	2,000,000	Mar. 9,'06	45,602
Mark Lane Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Mar. 31,'06	45,872
Markley Mining Co.	Sacramento	100,000	Nov. 10,'05	44,412
Marshall A. Frank Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Nov. 21,'04	41,466
Marquardt-Elliott Pharmaceutical Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	Aug. 28,'05	43,795
Marseilles Mining Co.	San Francisco	500,000	Sept. 22,'05	43,986
Marshall Black Investment Co.	Palo Alto	100,000	Feb. 1,'06	45,217
Marshall Newell Supply Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Jan. 23,'06	45,110
Marston & Martin	Los Angeles	30,000	Dec. 20,'05	44,783
Marshall's Hall Association	San Francisco	800	Nov. 9,'04	41,384
Marson Co., The	San Francisco	50,000	June 18,'06	46,546
Martin Chair-Cane Co.	Riverside	25,000	Feb. 8,'05	42,089
Martinez Brothers	Berkeley	10,000	Mar. 13,'05	42,367
Martinez Cold Storage Co.	Martinez	150,000	June 9,'05	43,124
Martland Automobile Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Nov. 14,'05	44,438
Martland Electric Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Nov. 14,'05	44,437
Marysville Dairy Co.	Marysville	50,000	Feb. 12,'06	45,334
Marysville Dredger Co.	San Francisco	1,500,000	Dec. 19,'04	41,656
Marysville Tule Hunting Club	Marysville	None	Sept. 18,'05	43,959
Masonic Association of Fruitvale	Fruitvale	25,000	Mar. 28,'05	42,477
Masonic Board of Relief of the City of Los Angeles	Los Angeles	None	Mar. 19,'06	45,726
Masonic Building Association of Hollister	Hollister	25,000	Jan. 19,'06	45,072
Masonic Cemetery Association	Los Angeles	50,000	Feb. 6,'05	42,067
Masonic Hall Association	Santa Maria	30,000	Dec. 23,'04	41,699
Masonic Lawn Company	Sacramento	5,000	June 2,'05	43,053
Masonic Temple Association of San Leandro	San Leandro	25,000	Aug. 27,'04	40,907
Masonic Temple Association of San Pedro	San Pedro	25,000	Sept. 6,'04	40,969
Mason-McDuffie Co.	Berkeley	25,000	Mar. 1,'05	42,253
Mateo Street Church of the Nazarene	Los Angeles	None	May 2,'05	42,793
Mather-Baker Co.	Pasadena	50,000	Mar. 1,'06	45,502

STATE CORPORATIONS—*Continued.*

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Matherson Mining, Milling and Development Co.	Los Angeles	$1,000,000	April 16,'06	46,020
Mathews Picture Hanger Mf'g Co.	Eureka	10,000	Nov. 25,'04	41,491
Matilija Cañon Improvement Co.	Los Angeles	500,000	July 24,'05	43,493
Matson, Lord & Belser Co.	San Francisco	500,000	Nov. 20,'05	44,485
Maurice Maison de Paris	San Francisco	25,000	Dec. 22,'05	44,806
Max Fleischman	San Francisco	25,000	Jan. 11,'05	41,853
Maxon-Mowlin Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	May 22,'06	46,251
Mayday Mining Co.	San Francisco	100,000	July 22,'05	43,475
May Co.	San Francisco	200,000	June 26,'05	43,277
Mayer Bros., Inc.	San José	25,000	June 30,'06	46,698
Mayfield Bank and Trust Co.	Mayfield	25,000	Dec. 30,'04	41,756
Mayfield Brewing Co.	Mayfield	50,000	June 29,'06	46,684
Mayfield Temperance Association	Mayfield	100	Dec. 22,'05	44,807
Mayflower Navigation Co.	Los Angeles	250,000	June 6,'06	46,395
May's Transfer and Storage Co.	Bakersfield	20,000	June 30,'06	46,717
Maywood Lodge No. 203 of Good Templars	Corning	None	Oct. 14,'04	41,205
Maywood Packing Co.	Corning	75,000	Feb. 24,'06	45,262
Maze Drug Co.	Modesto	5,000	Dec. 28,'04	41,743
MacArthur Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Nov. 15,'04	41,425
McCann, Allen & Co.	San Francisco	60,000	Sept. 30,'05	44,045
McCann Mining and Milling Co.	Stockton	200,000	Mar. 13,'05	42,366
McCaughey Bros.	Bodega	10,000	Mar. 1,'05	42,250
McComber Estate Co.	Alameda	21,000	Jan. 6,'06	44,937
McCormick's Columbia Hat Works	San Francisco	10,000	May 26,'06	46,300
McCormick Hotel Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Nov. 1,'05	44,347
McCormick-Ormand Co.	Riverside	40,000	Aug. 22,'04	40,853
McCreary Oil Co.	Hanford	500,000	Dec. 14,'04	41,627
McGuire Cabinet Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	June 22,'06	46,587
McNamara's	Eureka	25,000	June 19,'05	43,201
McQuigg Investment Co.	Los Angeles	250,000	April 27,'06	46,070
McStay Supply Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	Jan. 23,'05	41,958
McDonald & Cohn	San Francisco	200,000	June 29,'05	43,300
McDonald & Stott Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	Mar. 21,'06	45,741
McGeachin Placer Gold Mining Co.	Iowa Hill	60,000	Nov. 18,'04	41.447
McGrath-Keller Grocery Co.	Los Angeles	5,000	Oct. 18,'05	44,203
McGraw-Griffin Candy Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Nov. 7,'04	41,376
McKain Manufacturing Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	Aug. 2,'05	43,568
McKenzie-Meyer Investment Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	Oct. 6,'05	44,100
McKinley Park Dairy Co.	Sacramento	30,000	Feb. 24,'05	42,213
McKinley Placer Mining Co.	Los Angeles	1,000,000	Feb. 26,'06	45,462
McLaughlin Draying Co.	Sacramento	25,000	Jan. 14,'05	41,887
McLaughlin Manufacturing Co.	San Francisco	200,000	Aug. 4,'04	40,744
McLeod-Hatze Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Mar. 16,'05	42,378
McMahon, Keyer & Stiegeler Bros.	San Francisco	75,000	April 9,'06	45,946
McMillan, Goodchild, Collins & Co.	San Francisco	30,000	Feb. 5,'06	45,263
McWilliams & Healy, Inc.	San Francisco	50,000	Oct. 2,'05	44,065
Meadow Springs Land and Cattle Co.	Pasadena	500,000	Dec. 7,'05	44,635
Mecca Hotel Co.	San Francisco	30,000	Jan. 27,'06	45,161
Mechanics' Casualty Association	San Francisco	100,000	May 18,'05	42,937
Mechanics' Club	Los Angeles	None	Feb. 21,'05	42,196
Mechanics' Foundry Co.	San Francisco	25,000	June 19,'06	46,552
Mechanics' Garage and Repair Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	May 19,'05	42,948
Mechanics' Institute	San Francisco	None	Jan. 27,'06	45,169
Mechanics' Loan Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	May 19,'05	42,947
Meek Estate Water Co.	San Francisco	8,000	Oct. 4,'05	44,076
Mee Estate	San Francisco	50,000	Sept. 19,'05	43,967
M. Ella Harris & Son Co.	San Francisco	100,000	May 26,'05	43,000
Melone Co.	Napa	500,000	Mar. 22,'05	42,435
Mendelsohn Remedy Co.	San Francisco	25,000	April 17,'06	46,029
Mendocino Bank of Commerce	Mendocino	25,000	Sept. 1,'05	43,839
Mendocino Lumber Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	Dec. 18,'05	44,751
Mendota Distilling Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Aug. 30,'05	43,819
Menlo Rock Crushing Co.	Menlo Park	25,000	Dec. 15,'05	44,717
Mennonite Church of Paso Robles	Paso Robles	None	June 2,'05	43,064
Men's Club of Christ Church	Los Angeles	None	Jan. 27,'06	45,167
Mercantile and Municipal Lighting Co.	Los Angeles	75,000	May 31,'05	43,032
Mercantile Co.	Long Beach	100,000	Nov. 11,'04	41,403

STATE CORPORATIONS—*Continued.*

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Mercantile Coöperative Association (change of name to Maywood Coöperative Association filed Aug. 11, 1905)	Corning	$100,000	Mar. 7,'05	42,309
Mercantile Company of San Francisco	San Francisco	500,000	June 30,'05	43,308
Mercantile Trust and Savings Bank	Los Angeles	200,000	Oct. 24,'04	41,267
Merced Chamber of Commerce	Merced	None	June 3,'05	43,067
Merced and Turlock Sweet Potato Growers' Association	Atwater	Coöp'tive	April 7,'05	42,590
Mercer Bridge and Construction Co.	Los Angeles	72,000	Mar. 24,'06	45,794
Mercer-Fraser Co.	Eureka	25,000	Feb. 13,'06	45,349
Merchants' Ass'n, Inc., of Monterey	Monterey	None	Dec. 23,'05	44,815
Merchants' Fire Dispatch	Los Angeles	25,000	Aug. 4,'04	40,746
Merchants' Ice and Cold Storage Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	May 8,'05	42,832
Merchants' Law and Collection Co.	San Francisco	10,000	Mar. 17,'06	45,702
Merchants' Mutual Light and Power Co.	Santa Barbara	250,000	Feb. 10,'05	42,103
Merchants' National Cigar Co.	San Francisco	200,000	Dec. 15,'04	41,634
Merchant Plumbers' Association of Los Angeles	Los Angeles	None	Jan. 26,'06	45,104
Merchants' Protective Association	Oakland	25,000	Oct. 17,'05	44,189
Merchants' Realty Syndicate	Los Angeles	100,000	Nov. 30,'04	41,539
Merchants' Securities Co.	Los Angeles	200,000	June 5,'06	46,385
Merchants' Trade Exchange	Los Angeles	25,000	Mar. 8,'06	45,596
Merchants' Warehouse Co.	Fresno	20,000	Mar. 26,'06	45,803
Mercy Hospital of San Francisco	San Francisco	10,000	April 13,'06	45,996
Mercy Mining and Development Co.	San José	100,000	June 23,'05	43,247
Meridian Oil Co.	Santa Maria	300,000	Mar. 9,'06	45,601
Merit Shoe Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	July 31,'05	43,540
Mesa Land Co.	Los Angeles	200,000	June 24,'05	43,264
Mesnager Land and Water Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	June 9,'06	46,440
Messe & Co.	Monterey	25,000	Oct. 20,'05	44,226
Metal-Life Manufacturing Co.	Los Angeles	75,000	Sept. 11,'05	43,889
Metaphysical Club of Los Angeles, Cal.	Los Angeles	None	May 7,'06	46,131
Metcalf & Wilson, Inc.	Los Angeles	25,000	Nov. 22,'05	44,503
Metcalf's Pharmacy	Pasadena	25,000	Mar. 27,'05	42,463
Meteor Motor Co.	San Francisco	75,000	Feb. 1,'06	45,214
Methodist Episcopal Church	Ceres	None	Aug. 11,'05	43,653
Methodist Episcopal Church of Mayfield, Cal.	Mayfield	None	Aug. 9,'04	40,776
Methodist Episcopal Church of Smartsville, Cal.	Smartsville	None	Aug. 21,'05	43,740
Metropolitan Bank and Trust Co.	Los Angeles	250,000	Feb. 20,'05	42,176
Metropolitan Club	Los Angeles	None	June 13,'05	43,155
Metropolitan Contracting Co.	Los Angeles	200,000	Aug. 10,'05	43,642
Metropolitan Investment Co. of Los Angeles	Los Angeles	75,000	May 12,'06	46,167
Metropolitan Iron Works	San Francisco	75,000	Oct. 31,'05	44,332
Metropolitan Music Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	Jan. 23,'05	41,950
Metropolitan Realty Co.	San Francisco	200,000	July 24,'05	43,498
Metropolitan Redwood Lumber Co.	Eureka	350,000	Aug. 16,'04	40,827
M. E. Wood Co.	Pasadena	50,000	April 10,'05	42,604
Mexican Banana Co.	San Francisco	250,000	July 25,'05	43,500
Mexican Colonizat'n and Transp't'n Co.	Los Angeles	500,000	Nov. 4,'05	44,372
Mexican Information Bureau	Los Angeles	25,000	Aug. 14,'05	43,666
Mexican Mining Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	Nov. 7,'04	41,367
Mexican Pearl Co.	Los Angeles	1,000,000	Dec. 11,'05	44,660
Mexican Tropical Fruit Co.	Fresno	250,000	May 4,'06	46,119
Meyer & Keene Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Mar. 20,'06	45,736
Meysan Mining Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	June 2,'06	46,350
M. Fisher Co.	San Francisco	500,000	Jan. 5,'05	41,796
M. F. Mau Co.	San Francisco	75,000	Oct. 8,'04	41,156
M. Friedman Realty Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	Aug. 25,'05	43,771
M. Goldtree Co.	San Francisco	90,000	Mar. 29,'06	45,843
M. H. Whittier Co.	Los Angeles	200,000	July 17,'05	43,442
Midas Investment Co.	Sacramento	100,000	Sept. 14,'05	43,928
Midas Panamint Mining Co.	Los Angeles	1,000,000	Jan. 29,'06	45,178
Midland Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Aug. 24,'05	43,755
Midland Mining and Milling Co.	Los Angeles	250,000	May 1,'05	42,783
Midway Land and Investment Co.	Visalia	25,000	July 5,'05	43,345
Mildred Island Commercial Co.	San Francisco	75,000	May 23,'05	42,977
Miles Social Club	San Francisco	None	Oct. 25,'05	44,285

STATE CORPORATIONS—*Continued.*

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Milks-Adamson Co.	Watsonville	$25,000	Nov. 21,'04	41,469
Mill Valley Fuel Co.	Mill Valley	10,000	Nov. 26,'04	41,505
Mill Valley Tavern	Mill Valley	10,000	April 8,'05	42,593
Miller & Patterson	San Diego	15,000	May 22,'05	42,965
Miller & Schad Co.	San Francisco	1,000	Jan. 27,'06	45,165
Miller-Eames Land Co.	Ocean Park	150,000	Mar. 11,'05	42,348
Miller Estate Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Feb 21,'05	42,194
Miller Hive and Box Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Jan. 16,'06	45,054
Miller Mining Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Feb. 21,'06	45,427
Mills & Piddington Cab Signal Co.	Los Angeles	1,000,000	Sept. 10,'04	40,984
Mills Iron Works	Los Angeles	25,000	Jan. 31,'05	42,027
Milne Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	Sept. 19,'05	43,969
Minaker & Welbanks	San Francisco	50,000	Jan. 11,'05	41,845
Minaret Mining Co.	Fresno	75,000	Oct. 25,'05	44,279
Mine Development and Investment Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Dec. 13,'04	41,622
Mineral Discovery Co.	San Francisco	75,000	June 19,'05	43,210
Mineral Hill Mining Co. of Nevada	San Francisco	100,000	Jan. 5,'06	44,922
Miners' Athletic Club	Grass Valley	1,000	Mar. 20,'05	42,408
Miners' Foundry and Supply Co.	Nevada City	50,000	Feb. 27,'06	45,478
Mining and Engineering Review Publishing Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Aug. 16,'04	40,823
Mining Topics Co.	San Francisco	20,000	Aug. 18,'05	43,711
Miramar Addition Improvement Co.	Santa Barbara	3,600	Feb. 16,'06	45,380
Mira Mar Land and Water Co.	Long Beach	100,000	Dec. 4,'05	44,596
Miramar Land and Water Co.	Santa Barbara	200,000	Feb. 12,'06	45,339
Mirmont Co.	San Francisco	75,000	Dec. 11,'05	44,663
Mission Auditorium Co.	San Francisco	10,000	Oct. 5,'04	41,131
Mission Baptist Church of Los Angeles	Los Angeles	None	April 18,'05	42,659
Mission Building Co.	San Francisco	25 000	Sept. 2,'04	40,945
Mission Feed Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Aug. 1,'05	43,557
Mission Fixture Co.	Los Angeles	2,700	April 22,'05	42,698
Mission Gold Bond Co.	San Francisco	30,000	Nov. 15,'05	44,453
Mission Iron Works	San Francisco	15,000	April 15,'05	42,634
Mission Lumber Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Feb. 10,'05	45,315
Mission Social Club	San Francisco	None	Aug. 26,'04	40,900
Mission Undertaking Co.	San Francisco	10,000	Mar. 21,'05	42,423
Missouri-Coalinga Oil Co.	Coalinga	20,000	Dec. 10,'04	41,608
M. J. Blackman, Inc.	San Francisco	25,000	June 9,'06	46,439
Mobile Carriage Co.	San Francisco	500,000	Sept. 21,'04	41,041
Moctezuma Rubber Co.	Los Angeles	500,000	May 5,'05	42,816
Mode Co.	Monterey	25,000	July 31,'05	43,543
Model Farm Dairy	Chico	50,000	Mar. 24,'06	45,774
Model Farming and Development Co.	Fresno	500,000	Aug. 29,'04	40,919
Model Laundry	Long Beach	9,000	Sept. 29,'05	44,041
Model Poultry Ranch	Sunnyvale	25,000	June 1,'06	46,344
Modern Insulator Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Dec. 22,'05	44,801
Modern Min'g and Metal Extraction Co.	Los Angeles	200,000	Aug. 15,'04	40,815
Modesto Rochdale Co.	Modesto	Coöp'tive	Jan. 10,'06	44,979
Modesto Savings Bank	Modesto	50,000	Mar. 8,'05	42,325
Modesto Title Abstract Co.	Modesto	20,000	Sept. 2,'04	40,949
Moffatt Estate Co.	San Francisco	500,000	Jan. 6,'06	44,941
Moffat Transportation Co.	San Francisco	75,000	Sept. 13,'04	40,993
Mogreville Ridge Mining Co.	Hanford	75,000	Jan. 13,'06	45,017
Monaghan & Murphy Bank	Needles	25,000	July 8,'05	43,377
Mona Gold Mining, Milling & Power Co.	Stockton	500,000	July 13,'04	40,597
Monarch Fruit Company of Fresno	Fresno	50,000	May 31,'06	46,335
Monarch Investment Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	Feb. 24,'06	45,459
Monarch Mining Co.	Los Angeles	500,000	April 11,'06	45,971
Monarch Produce Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Dec. 12,'04	41,612
Monarch Prospecting and Developing Co.	San José	500,000	May 21,'06	46,244
Monarch Rotary Engine Co.	San Francisco	1,500,000	Dec. 26,'05	44,821
Monasch Realty and Investment Co.	San Francisco	20,000	Mar. 30,'05	42,502
Moneta Methodist Episcopal Church	Moneta	None	May 27,'05	43,023
Money-Saving Scale Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Oct. 21,'04	41,248
Mono Power Co.	San Francisco	3,000,000	Jan. 9,'06	44,966
Monotti-Larimer Co.	San Francisco	100,000	June 24,'05	43,260
Monroe Lumber Co.	San Francisco	200,000	Nov. 19,'04	41,459
Monrovia Auto Livery Co.	Los Angeles	10,000	June 9,'05	43,116
Monrovia Building & Investm't Co., The	Monrovia	50,000	April 18,'06	46,055
Monrovia Gold and Copper Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Sept. 5,'05	43,868

STATE CORPORATIONS—*Continued.*

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Monrovia Hardware Co.	Monrovia	$25,000	May 10,'05	42,866
Montana Land Co.	Los Angeles	500,000	Aug. 11,'04	40,788
Montana-Nevada Mining Co.	Los Angeles	1,000,000	May 22,'06	46,248
Montague Box and Lumber Co.	Montague	50,000	May 5,'05	42,815
Montara Realty Development Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Feb. 20,'06	45,410
Montclair Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Mar. 8,'06	45,594
Montebello Heights	Los Angeles	300,000	May 18,'06	46,214
Montecito Hot Springs Co.	Santa Barbara	200,000	Jan. 27,'05	41,993
Monte Consolidated Mining & Power Co.	Sacramento	1,000,000	Jan. 30,'05	42,017
Monte Cristo Club	San Francisco	None	Feb. 1,'06	45,219
Monterey Brick and Stone Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Feb. 16,'05	42,154
Monterey County Abstract Co.	Salinas City	5,000	June 25,'06	46,635
Monterey County Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals	Pacific Grove	1,000	Feb. 3,'05	42,055
Monterey County Water Works	San Francisco	1,000,000	Oct. 21,'05	44,238
Monterey Fishing and Canning Co.	Monterey	35,000	May 31,'06	46,333
Monterey Glass Works	Monterey	500,000	Aug. 1,'05	43,552
Monterey Land Syndicate	Monterey	50,000	Oct. 24,'05	44,268
Monterey News Co.	Monterey	18,000	Mar. 24,'06	45,786
Monterey Opera Co.	Monterey	10,000	Oct. 4,'05	44,081
Monterey Printing and Publishing Co.	Monterey	15,000	April 12,'05	42,617
Monterey Transfer and Storage Co.	Monterey	10,000	April 3,'06	45,900
Monterde Mining Co.	Santa Barbara	500,000	July 31,'05	43,546
Monte Rosa Development Co.	San Francisco	75,000	Aug. 11,'05	43,650
Montray Manufacturing Co.	San Francisco	10,000	June 17,'05	43,190
Moore & Burnett Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Oct. 28,'05	44,310
Moore & Scott Iron Works	San Francisco	100,000	May 16,'05	42,923
Moore-Foster Investment Co.	Long Beach	50,000	April 30,'06	46,096
Moose Goldfield Mining Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	April 21,'05	42,687
Moore-Hinds Co.	San Francisco	25,000	April 18,'05	42,657
Moore Indicator Co.	Stockton	25,000	Sept. 28,'04	41,089
Moore Milk Receptacle Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	Oct. 20,'05	44,217
Moraghan Estate Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Dec. 13,'05	44,692
Morehead Co.	Chico	75,000	July 15,'04	40,609
Morehead Lumber Co.	Lodi	25,000	Jan. 9,'06	44,963
Morehead West Drug Co.	San José	25,000	April 20,'05	42,677
Moreno Valley Improvement Co.	Los Angeles	3,000,000	Dec. 1,'05	44,582
Moreno Vineyard Co.	Stockton	100,000	April 12,'06	45,979
Moretti-McIntosh Co.	Santa Ysabel	8,000	July 11,'04	40,574
Morgan Automatic Trolley Co.	Long Beach	1,000,000	May 5,'05	42,813
Morgan Cigar Co.	Los Angeles	5,000	Oct. 25,'05	44,270
Morgan Hill Security State Bank	Morgan Hill	25,000	Oct. 14,'05	44,162
Morgan Hill Water Co.	Morgan Hill	15,000	May 27,'05	43,016
Morley Skating Rink Company	Los Angeles	25,000	May 9,'06	46,141
Moro Plantation Co.	San Francisco	150,000	Mar. 26,'06	45,808
Morris Bros. & Co.	San Francisco	50,000	May 17,'05	42,927
Morrish Saddle Co.	San Francisco	150,000	Feb. 15,'05	42,142
Morris Stulsaft	San Francisco	25,000	Jan. 11,'05	41,846
Morris-Thurston Co.	Pasadena	25,000	Jan. 12,'05	41,865
Morrow Double Two Cycle Engine Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	Jan. 13,'06	45,012
Morrow Mining Company	Los Angeles	500,000	Sept. 5,'05	43,860
Morse-Hampton Shoe Co.	Pasadena	10,000	June 26,'05	43,274
Mortenson Construction Co.	San Francisco	50,000	May 28,'06	46,301
Morton-Douglas Gas Engine and Machinery Co.	Oakland	200,000	May 21,'06	46,237
Morton Hospital	San Francisco	1,500	Oct. 31,'04	41,318
Morton-Ritchie Company	Bakersfield	75,000	Feb. 24,'05	42,218
Moseley-Bresse Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Jan. 5,'05	41,798
Moser Cigar Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	June 25,'06	46,621
Moss-Mier Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Oct. 27,'04	41,288
Moto Photo Exhibition Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Sept. 30,'05	44,049
Mound Water Co.	San Buena'tura	100,000	Nov. 21,'04	41,474
Mount Carmel-by-the-Sea	Los Angeles	200,000	July 20,'04	40,648
Mount Diablo Light and Power Co.	San Leandro	50,000	Oct. 13,'04	41,192
Mount Hamilton Exploitation Co.	San José	20,000	Aug. 17,'04	40,831
Mount Hermon Association	San José	200,000	Dec. 15,'05	44,725
Mount Lassen Realty Power and Development Co.	Susanville	500,000	Aug. 6,'04	40,760
Mount Sam Mining Co.	Napa	150 000	June 15,'05	43,177
Mount View Mining Co.	Los Angeles	1,000,000	June 12,'05	43,138

STATE CORPORATIONS—*Continued.*

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Mount Washington Co.	Los Angeles	$225,000	Mar. 29,'06	45,838
Mountain Home Orange Growers' Ass'n	Altadena	Coöp'tive	Dec. 1,'05	44,580
Mountain Mining Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Aug. 14,'05	43,676
Mountain Monarch Gold Mining Co.	Redding	75,000	Nov. 25,'05	44,530
Mountain Transportation Co.	San Francisco	200,000	Aug. 26,'05	43,779
Mountain Valley Springs Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Nov. 14,'04	41,414
Mountain View Charge of the Methodist Episcopal Church South	Mountain View	None	Sept. 11,'05	43,906
Mountain View Hot Springs Hotel Co. of Elsinore	Santa Ana	7,500	Jan. 5,'06	44,928
Mountain View Land Co.	Pasadena	50,000	April 11,'05	42,613
Mt. Whitney Vineyard Co.	Fresno	21,000	June 5,'06	46,389
Muirson & Wright	San José	20,000	Nov. 19,'04	41,462
Muldoon Mining Co.	San Francisco	1,500,000	Dec. 9,'04	41,593
Mullen Medicine Co.	Oakland	20,000	Nov. 9,'05	44,396
Munger Co.	Fresno	75,000	Feb. 8,'06	45,298
Munras Real Estate Co.	San Francisco	20,000	Sept. 27,'04	41,078
Munson Hermetic Jar Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Aug. 4,'04	40,740
Murdoch Oil Co.	San Francisco	500,000	June 5,'05	43,076
Murietta Development Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	Oct. 2,'05	44,058
Murphy Ice and Fuel Co.	Stockton	25,000	Mar. 17,'06	45,705
Murphy Oil Co.	Whittier	2,000,000	Aug. 18,'04	40,836
Murray's Patent Fixture Co.	Los Angeles	10,000	Nov. 25,'04	41,497
Murray Showcase and Fixture Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	May 31,'06	46,332
Murietta Hot Springs Co.	Murietta	150,000	Aug. 12,'04	40,801
Mutual Building and Loan Association	Long Beach	2,000,000	Aug. 4,'04	40,749
Mutual Electric Co. of Los Angeles	Los Angeles	75,000	Dec. 12,'05	44,682
Mutual Engineering Co.	San Francisco	50,000	June 30,'06	46,719
Mutual Estates Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	Mar. 10,'05	42,343
Mutual Gas Engineering Co.	San Francisco	200,000	Sept. 15,'05	43,933
Mutual Guaranty Association	San Francisco	50,000	Oct. 28,'04	41,303
Mutual Home Building Association	San Francisco	75,000	Aug. 4,'04	40,741
Mutual Improvement Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Mar. 5,'06	45,548
Mutual Investment Co. of Riverside, California	Riverside	Coöp'tive	Jan. 25,'06	45,141
Mutual Investment Co. of Stockton	Stockton	100,000	Dec. 22,'05	44,802
Mutual Realty Co.	Los Angeles	200,000	Nov. 22,'04	41,479
Myers Investment Co.	Los Angeles	75,000	April 30,'06	46,095
N. Abrams Co.	Hanford	20,000	June 3,'05	43,071
Nadeau Light and Power Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	June 5,'06	46,375
Naomi Hospital Association	Los Angeles	25,000	Nov. 11,'04	41,404
Napa Brandy Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Aug. 30,'05	43,825
Napa Coffee Club	Napa	None	July 8,'05	43,380
Napa Copper Co.	San Francisco	500,000	Mar. 20,'06	45,732
Napa County Abstract Co.	Napa	25,000	Feb. 11,'05	42,109
Napa Ice and Cold Storage Co.	Napa	50,000	Dec. 29,'05	44,868
Napa Investment Co.	Napa	25,000	June 14,'06	46,492
Napa Lumber Co.	San Francisco	100,000	May 19,'05	42,946
Napa Manufacturing Co.	Napa	100,000	Mar. 28,'06	45,835
Napa Realty Co.	Napa	20,000	Aug. 30,'04	40,930
Napa Stock Farm Sanitarium Co.	Oakland	25,000	July 31,'05	43,545
Napa Valley Ice and Cold Storage Co.	San Francisco	10,000	Feb. 6,'05	42,075
Napa Valley Manufacturing Co.	Napa	25,000	Aug. 16,'05	43,700
Napier Auto and Garage Co.	Los Angeles	30,000	Feb. 12,'06	45,333
Naples Co.	Los Angeles	500,000	July 11,'05	43,401
Naples Extension Co.	Los Angeles	1,500,000	Oct. 30,'05	44,316
Napoleon Mining Co.	San Francisco	75,000	Dec. 11,'05	44,665
N. A. Ross Realty Co.	Los Angeles	75,000	Dec. 6,'04	41,576
Nassau Copper Co.	San Francisco	500,000	Mar. 21,'06	41,575
Nathan & Nordheim	San Francisco	25,000	Dec. 15,'05	44,718
National Athletic Association	Stockton	15,000	Feb. 21,'06	45,423
National Athletic Club	San Diego	1,000	June 16,'05	33,187
National Auto Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Feb. 12,'06	45,330
National Bolt Works	San Francisco	20,000	May 26,'05	43,002
National Briquette Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Mar. 9,'06	45,619
National Building and Investment Co.	Palo Alto	25,000	Dec. 9,'05	44,653
National Chemical Co.	San Francisco	75,000	Aug. 29,'04	40,924
National Clearing House	Los Angeles	500,000	April 7,'06	45,943

STATE CORPORATIONS—*Continued.*

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
National Colony Union Sunday-School Chapel	National Colony	None	Dec. 6,'04	41,577
National Dray and Transfer Co.	San Francisco	$5,000	June 9,'05	43,113
National Dryanthin Co.	San Francisco	100,000	July 22,'05	43,474
National Electric Contracting Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Feb. 8,'05	42,094
National Electric Works	Los Angeles	25,000	May 14,'06	46,175
National Engine and Machine Co.	Oakland	50,000	Dec. 7,'05	44,633
National Flange Lubricator Co., The	Sacramento	250,000	April 12,'06	45,981
National Gas Drill Co.	Los Angeles	2,000,000	Mar. 31,'05	42,518
National Insulating Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Sept. 27,'04	41,079
National Lumber Co.	San Francisco	500,000	Mar. 23,'05	42,443
National Lynwood Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Dec. 15,'05	44,720
National Machinery Co.	Los Angeles	250,000	Mar. 27,'05	42,467
National Park Electric Power Co.	San José	250,000	Dec. 21,'04	41,686
National Produce Co., The	Los Angeles	25,000	Mar. 12,'06	45,643
National Publishing Co.	San Francisco	20,000	May 17,'05	42,928
National Securities Co. of Los Angeles	Los Angeles	500,000	April 19,'05	42,667
National Soldering Iron Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Feb. 10,'06	45,312
National Visitor Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	Mar. 1,'06	45,508
National Warehouse Co.	Los Angeles	1,000,000	Oct. 21,'05	44,244
Native Gem Mining Co.	San Diego	100,000	June 7,'05	43,099
Native Sons' Hall Ass'n of Los Angeles	Los Angeles	50,000	Feb. 15,'06	45,372
Native Sons' Hall Ass'n of Santa Rosa	Santa Rosa	50,000	Dec. 16,'04	41,644
Native Sons' Hall Association of Woodland, California	Woodland	10,000	Aug. 26,'04	40,894
Natural Liquid Paint Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Sept. 11,'05	43,896
Natural Resource Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Aug. 8,'05	43,622
Naturopathic Institute and Sanatorium of California	Los Angeles	None	Oct. 30,'05	44,319
Navajo Gold Mining Co.	Redding	1,000,000	Mar. 25,'05	42,459
Navajo Mining and Development Co.	Redding	75,000	Nov. 18,'04	41,443
Navidad Mines and Reduction Co.	San Francisco	200,000	Feb. 20,'06	45,411
Nazarene University and Deet's Pacific Bible College of the Church of the Nazarene	Los Angeles	None	June 30,'06	46,708
N. Dingley Co.	Sacramento	15,000	July 11,'04	40,586
Needles Athletic Association	Needles	None	Feb. 25,'05	42,222
Neji Land and Water Co.	Los Angeles	1,000,000	Mar. 8,'06	45,598
Nelson-Napier Navigation Co.	Long Beach	75,000	July 24,'05	43,491
Neptune Dredging Co.	San Francisco	200,000	July 2,'04	40,533
Nevada and Grass Valley Laundry Co.	Grass Valley	25,000	Sept. 14,'04	40,995
Nevada Club	San Francisco	None	Feb. 2,'06	45,238
Nevada County Athletic Club	Grass Valley	300	Mar. 20,'05	42,409
Nevada County Canning, Evaporating, and Packing Co.	Grass Valley	25,000	June 6,'06	43,090
Nevada County Publishing Co.	Nevada City	40,000	July 20,'04	40,651
Nevada Development Co. of California	San Francisco	1,000,000	Mar. 17,'06	45,704
Nevada Exploration Co.	Oakland	100,000	Jan. 7,'05	41,810
Nevada Gas Co.	San Francisco	150,000	Nov. 15,'05	44,448
Neve Drug Co., The	Sacramento	25,000	June 8,'06	46,434
Nevertly Fly-paper Co.	Los Angeles	10,000	May 2,'05	42,792
Nevill Gold Mining Co.	San Francisco	200,000	Nov. 24,'05	44,518
New Blue Jay Mining Co.	San Francisco	500,000	Aug. 24,'05	43,754
Newcastle Red Men's Cemetery	Newcastle	2,000	Nov. 29,'05	44,564
New Century Club	Los Angeles	None	Aug. 27,'04	40,914
New Century Machine Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Jan. 30,'06	45,187
New Center Oil Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Sept. 25,'05	44,013
New Era Paint and Varnish Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Oct. 19,'05	44,206
New Era Publishing Co.	Tuolumne	10,000	June 23,'06	46,608
New Huasna Oil Co.	Los Angeles	500,000	Jan. 20,'06	45,095
New Marysville Theatre	Marysville	20,000	May 8,'05	42,843
New Method Laundry Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Jan. 14,'05	41,877
New Monterey Mercantile Co.	Monterey	25,000	Jan. 21,'05	41,944
New Moody Gulch Oil Co.	Gilroy	500,000	Oct. 13,'05	44,159
New Occidental Athletic Club	San Francisco	5,000	Aug. 26,'05	43,786
New Ophir Drift Mining Co.	Oakland	150,000	Oct. 4,'04	41,126
New Orange Growers' Association	Orange	20,000	Feb. 3,'06	45,244
New Pedra Onyx Co.	San Diego	10,000	April 28,'05	42,756
New Pedrara Mexican Onyx Co.	San Diego	1,000,000	June 20,'06	46,565
New Pennsylvania Petroleum Co.	Santa Maria	500,000	Aug. 6,'04	40,763

STATE CORPORATIONS—*Continued.*

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
New San Francisco Market Co.	San Francisco	$25,000	May 17,'06	46,207
New San Francisco Realty Co.	San Francisco	20,000	May 15,'06	46,192
New San Francisco Salvage and Construction Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	April 28,'06	46,087
New Venice Steam Laundry Co.	Ocean Park	40,000	Aug. 17,'05	43,705
New York and California Dredging Co.	San Francisco	350,000	July 21,'04	40,655½
New York Cloak and Suit House of Los Angeles	Los Angeles	25,000	Dec. 27,'05	44,836
New York Construction and Development Co.	Yreka	1,000,000	July 25,'04	40,677
New York Credit Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Oct. 20,'04	41,244
New York Mining Co.	San Francisco	500,000	Nov. 10,'04	41,392
New York-Nevada Brokerage Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Mar. 7,'06	45,564
New York Theatrical Construction and Decorative Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	July 31,'05	43,541
Newburgh & Co.	Petaluma	25,000	April 27,'05	42,739
Newell & Bro.	San Francisco	200,000	Mar. 18,'05	42,395
N. E. Wilson Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Nov. 16,'04	41,432
Newlove Oil Co.	Los Angeles	1,500,000	April 30,'06	46,086
Newman Ice and Cold Storage Co.	Newman	20,000	Dec. 30,'04	41,765
Newman's	San Francisco	25,000	July 9,'04	40,566
Newman Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Aug. 18,'05	43,708
Newmark Grain Co.	Los Angeles	200,000	Dec. 26,'05	44,817
Newport Bay Investment Co.	Los Angeles	75,000	Dec. 27,'04	41,723
Newport Beach Improvement Co.	Long Beach	50,000	June 19,'05	43,204
Newport Beach Water Co	Newport Beach	100,000	July 14,'05	43,433
Newport Co.	Los Angeles	20,000	April 16,'06	46,016
Newport Land Co.	Los Angeles	500,000	Oct. 1,'04	41,111
Newserie	San Francisco	10,000	Jan. 25,'06	45,132
Newton Realty Co., Inc.	San Francisco	25,000	Nov. 18,'05	44,474
Newton-Sanford Construction Co.	San Francisco	100,000	June 29,'06	46,686
N. Gray & Co.	San Francisco	100,000	May 13,'05	42,903
Nicholls-Hammell Co.	Los Angeles	200,000	Nov. 13,'05	44,434
Nichols Vacuum Device Co.	San Francisco	500,000	April 18,'06	46,046
Nielsen Milling Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Dec. 2,'04	41,556
Nigger Ravine Placer Mining Co.	San Francisco	10,000	Aug. 4,'05	43,585
Niles Pease Investment Co.	Los Angeles	200,000	Feb. 8,'05	42,088
Ninth Street Winery, The	Los Angeles	10,000	June 2,'06	46,353
N. Jung Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Mar. 8,'06	45,592
N. Meyer Cigar Co.	San Francisco	10,000	June 20,'06	46,571
Noakes Company, Inc.	San Francisco	25,000	Feb. 8,'06	45,292
Nob Hill Vineyard Co.	Lindsay	10,000	Jan. 18,'06	45,065
Noble & Reid Title and Abstract Co.	Stockton	50,000	Dec. 12,'04	41,610
Nogales Mining Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	Sept. 23,'05	43,996
Noiseless Typewriter Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Nov. 3,'04	41,335
Nolan-Davis Co., The	San Francisco	65,000	Mar. 15,'06	45,672
Nolan-Renetzky Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Sept. 15,'05	43,935
Nome and Arctic Passenger and Exp. Co.	San Francisco	75,000	May 31,'05	43,038
Noonan Meat Co.	Santa Rosa	50,000	Sept. 30,'05	44,047
Nordhoff Commercial Co.	Nordhoff	25,000	June 11,'06	46,461
Norman F. Hall Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Aug. 4,'05	43,587
Norris Realty Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Oct. 24,'05	44,261
Northlands Development Co.	Berkeley	75,000	Oct. 14,'04	41,204
North American Realty and Bond Co.	San Francisco	500,000	Sept. 14,'04	40,998
North American Trust Co.	Los Angeles	500,000	Aug. 29,'04	40,921
North Bay Water Company	San Francisco	300,000	Mar. 29,'05	42,486
North Beach Investment Co.	San Francisco	75,000	Oct. 12,'04	41,186
North Coast Steamship Co.	San Francisco	70,000	April 5,'05	42,561
North End Social and Political Club	San Francisco	None	Sept. 1,'04	40,940
North Pacific Steamship Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	April 11,'05	42,611
North Palomares Irrigation Co.	Claremont	68,390	June 26,'05	43,273
North San Juan Oil Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	Feb. 11,'05	42,116
North Side Water Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Jan. 18,'05	41,916
North Terrace Land Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Aug. 30,'05	43,813
North Trinity Mining Co.	San Francisco	500,000	Feb. 20,'05	42,174
North Weber Land and Mining Co.	Placerville	100,000	Mar. 29,'05	42,493
North Western Mutual Health and Accident Association	San Francisco	None	June 22,'05	43,234
Northern Coalinga Oil Co.	Fresno Co.	300,000	Oct. 17,'04	41,223
Northern Investment Co.	San Francisco	2,000,000	May 24,'05	42,980

STATE CORPORATIONS—*Continued.*

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Northern Sierra Power and Water Co.	San Francisco	$1,500,000	Jan. 29,'06	45,172
Northern Social Club	San Francisco	None	Aug. 26,'04	40,899
Northern Water and Power Co.	San Francisco	5,000,000	Sept. 25,'05	44,008
Novato Land Co.	San Francisco	600,000	Mar. 27,'05	42,471
Novelty Arcade Co.	Oakland	12,500	Aug. 25,'04	40,884
Novelty Theatre Co. of Los Angeles	San Francisco	20,000	Dec. 23,'04	41,704
Novelty Theater Co. of San José	San Francisco	12,000	Sept. 2,'05	43,854
Now Folk	San Francisco	250,000	July 12,'05	43,404
Nugent-Covey Wagon Co.	San Francisco	15,000	May 9,'05	42,848
N. Schneider Co.	Marysville	15,000	Dec. 2,'04	41,555
Oakdale Milling Co.	Oakdale	100,000	Oct. 22,'04	41,258
Oakdale Ore-Purchasing Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Jan. 29,'06	45,170
Oakland Central Hospital	Oakland	75,000	Nov. 8,'05	44,388
Oakland Chamber of Commerce	Oakland	None	Nov. 22,'05	44,504
Oakland Chemical Co.	San Francisco	250,000	Feb. 6,'06	45,273
Oakland Cloak and Suit Co.	Oakland	25,000	Nov. 28,'04	41,518
Oakland Furniture Co.	Oakland	50,000	July 1,'05	43,317
Oakland Land and Investment Co.	San Francisco	9,750	Feb. 2,'06	45,236
Oakland Land Co.	San Francisco	250,000	Jan. 6,'06	44,939
Oakland Meat and Packing Co.	Emeryville	500,000	Aug. 18,'04	40,837
Oakland Paper Co.	Oakland	75,000	Aug. 10,'05	43,635
Oakland Refining Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Sept. 23,'05	43,997
Oakland Sporting Goods Co.	Oakland	10,000	June 26,'05	43,272
Oakland Theatrical Mechanical Ass'n	Oakland	None	Sept. 22,'04	41,054
Oakland Title and Abstract Co.	Oakland	100,000	Mar. 15,'06	45,675
Oaklick Mining and Milling Co.	Downieville	50,000	Sept. 11,'05	43,907
Oak Hill Park Improvement Ass'n, The	Oak Hill Park	None	May 2,'06	46,106
Oak Knoll Co.	Pasadena	600,000	Dec. 9,'05	44,655
Oak Park Oil Co.	San Luis Obispo	500,000	Nov. 8,'05	44,389
Oak Hill Water Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Aug. 11,'05	43,652
Oak Water Co.	Charter Oak	25,000	Jan. 9,'06	44,964
Oakville Blacksmith Association	Oakville	5,000	May 25,'05	42,999
Oakwood Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Apr. 18,'06	46,039
Occident Enterprise Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Dec. 13,'04	41,621
Occidental Concentrated Fruit Co.	San Francisco	500,000	July 29,'04	40,706
Occidental Copper King Mining Co.	Oakland	500,000	June 2,'05	43,060
Occidental Construction Co.	Los Angeles	600,000	Mar. 31,'06	45,875
Occidental Hotel Co.	Los Angeles	20,000	Oct. 28,'04	41,298
Occidental Hotel Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Nov. 13,'05	44,428
Occidental Improvement Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	May 18,'06	46,226
Oceanic Improvement Co.	San Francisco	25,000	June 29,'06	46,688
Occidental Life Insurance Co.	Los Angeles	200,000	June 30,'06	46,702
Occidental Machinery and Engineering Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Sept. 22,'05	43,988
Occidental Planing Mill	San Francisco	20,000	June 5,'06	46,381
Occidental Realty Co.	San Francisco	150,000	July 18,'05	43,448
Occidental Real Estate Co., The	San Francisco	75,000	May 14,'06	46,183
Occidental Securities Co.	Los Angeles	109,610	June 5,'05	43,077
Occidental Securities Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Mar. 17,'06	45,700
Ocean Front Realty Co.	Long Beach	240,000	July 5,'04	40,542
Ocean Heights Investment Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	Oct. 29,'04	41,310
Ocean Park Church of the Nazarene	Santa Monica	None	Jan. 27,'06	45,168
Ocean Park Heights Land and Water Co.	Santa Monica	100,000	Dec. 1,'04	41,548
Ocean Park Masonic Tempie Ass'n	Santa Monica	30,000	Oct. 9,'05	44,116
Ocean Side Improvement Club	San Francisco	None	May 26,'05	43,005
Ocean Shore Land Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Nov. 25,'05	44,525
Oceano Chamber of Commerce	Oceano	None	Jan. 22,'06	45,103
Oceano Trading Co.	Oceano	25,000	Feb. 6,'06	45,271
Oceanside Development Co.	Long Beach	200,000	July 21,'04	40,656
Oceanside Electric and Gas Co.	Oceanside	25,000	Oct. 22,'04	41,261
Oceanside Electric Light Co.	San Francisco	20,000	May 27,'05	43,014
O'Connell Blue Gravel Mining Co.	San Andreas	150,000	Dec. 12,'04	41,618
O'Connor Co.	San Francisco	200,000	Jan. 29,'06	45,175
Odd Fellows' Building Association	Long Beach	25,000	Sept. 27,'04	41,083
Odd Fellows' Building Co. of Sawtelle, California	Sawtelle	25,000	Dec. 27,'04	41,728
Odd Fellows' Cemetery Association	San Francisco	None	July 1,'04	40528½
Odd Fellows' Cemetery Association of Los Angeles	Los Angeles	30,000	Oct. 28,'04	41,299

STATE CORPORATIONS—*Continued.*

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Odd Fellows' Hall Ass'n of Elmhurst	Elmhurst	$25,000	April 4,'05	42,553
Odd Fellows' Hall Ass'n of Gridley	Gridley	15,000	Aug. 28,'05	43,797
Offield Art and Picture Co.	Berkeley	20,000	Oct. 16,'05	44,180
Off-McGarvin-Brown Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	June 2,'06	46,352
Ogden Iron and Steel Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	Feb. 15,'05	42,148
Ohio Gold Dredging Co.	Los Angeles	1,000,000	Nov. 4,'05	44.371
Oil Center Congregational Church	Oil Center	None	June 13,'06	46,486
O. K. Co.	San Bernardino	25,000	Aug. 25,'05	43,770
O. K. Lumber Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Feb. 6,'05	42,071
Oliver & Haines Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Feb. 12,'06	45,329
Old Channel Mining Co.	San Francisco	20,000	Dec. 27,'04	41,725
Old Channel Mining Co.	Stockton	100,000	Feb. 16,'06	45,383
Old Cowboy Mining Co.	Bakersfield	1,000,000	June 1,'05	43,046
Old Diggings Mining Co.	Yreka	15,000	Oct. 4,'05	44,077
Old Dominion Co.	San Francisco	25,000	June 8,'05	43,108
Old Folks and Orphans' Home	Duarte	None	Oct. 15,'04	41,214
Old Louvre	San Francisco	50,000	Mar. 17,'05	42,387
Old Mission Work Shops Co.	Los Angeles	10,000	Aug. 19,'05	43,723
Old Plantation Distilling Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	Oct. 1,'04	41,117
Old Roman Mining and Milling Co.	Los Angeles	1,000,000	Sept. 1,'04	40,942
Old Settlers Investment Co.	Los Angeles	6,000	Nov. 28,'05	44,558
Olig Crude Oil Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	Sept. 28,'04	41,087
Olive Heights Realty Co.	Los Angeles	12,000	Oct. 3,'04	41,118
Oliveto Wine Co.	Healdsburg	60,000	Sept. 24,'04	41,067
Olivine Co.	San Francisco	75,000	Oct. 26,'05	44,293
Olson's Market, Inc.	San Francisco	75,000	Dec. 12,'05	44,677
Olympic Land and Water Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Jan. 19,'06	45,078
O. McHenry Co.	Modesto	1,000,000	Oct. 4,'04	41,141
O'Neil & Embree, Inc.	Oakland	10,000	May 25,'06	46,266
Ontario Amusement Co.	Ontario	5,000	June 25,'06	46,645
Orange County Improvement Ass'n	Long Beach	200,000	Jan. 19,'05	41,926
Orange County Land Co.	H'nti'gton B'ch.	20,000	Sept. 16,'05	43,948
Orange County Steam Laundry Co.	Orange	20,000	Feb. 28,'06	45.493
Orange Gas Co.	Orange	50,000	Nov. 9,'04	41,380
Orange Growers' Cash Association	Redlands	25,000	Mar. 18,'05	42,405
Orange Heights Fruit Association	Corona	25,000	Oct. 7,'05	44,112
Orange Savings Bank	Orange	25,000	Mar. 16,'06	45,687
Orange Valley Fruit and Produce Co.	Santa Ana	25,000	Jan. 12,'05	41,861
Ora Vista Gold Mining Co.	San Francisco	500,000	April 16,'06	46,008
Orban-McCament Lumber Co.	Pasadena	50,000	Jan. 25,'06	45,138
Orchard Irrigating Co.	San José	100,000	Aug. 22,'04	40,860
Orcutt Methodist Episcopal Church	Orcutt	None	June 17,'05	43,193
Order of United Lumbermen	San Francisco	None	Feb. 17,'05	42,163
Oregon and California Lumber Co.	San Francisco	200,000	Jan. 12,'06	44,998
Oregon and Nevada Lumber Co.	Oakland	75,000	Jan. 7,'05	41,812
Oregon Assaying and Mining Co.	Crescent City	25,000	Dec. 28,'05	44,845
Orejana Mining Co.	Oakland	100,000	Feb. 27,'06	45,477
O'Reilly Cloak and Suit Co.	San Francisco	15.000	Jan. 14,'05	41,886
Orelli McFadyen Co.	Long Beach	50,000	Mar. 9,'06	45,604
Orestimba Oil Co.	San Francisco	24,900	Feb. 23,'05	42,202
Orient and San Pedro Steamship Co.	San Francisco	200,000	Dec. 2,'05	44.585
Oriental Amusement Co.	San Francisco	200,000	April 22,'05	42,691
Oriental Bath and Hotel Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Sept. 15,'04	40,999
Oriental Import Co.	Los Angeles	10,000	April 13,'06	46,000
Oriental Institute of California	Berkeley	None	May 16,'05	42,925
Oriental Mining Co.	San Francisco	50,000	May 12,'05	42,885
Original Eagle Brand Oyster Cocktail Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Dec. 23,'04	41,702
Original Mug Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Nov. 5,'04	41,355
Oriental Victorine Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Nov. 8,'05	44,384
Orland Water Users' Association	Orland	1,000,000	Feb. 26,'06	45,471
Ornamental Stone and Brick Co.	Long Beach	25,000	Aug. 3,'04	40,736
Oro en Grano Mining Co.	San Francisco	150,000	July 9,'04	40,568
Oronide Manufacturing Co.	Oakland	500,000	June 7,'06	46,406
Oro Viejo Dredging and Developm't Co.	San Francisco	250,000	April 19,'05	42,663
Oro Water, Light and Power Co.	San Francisco	3,500,000	Feb. 24,'05	42,217
Orosi Rochdale Co.	Orosi	Cöop'tive	Dec. 9,'05	44,658
O'Rourke-Eubanks Hat Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Mar. 10,'05	42,341
Oroville Masonic Hall Association	Oroville	25,000	Dec. 21,'04	41,680
Oroville Pavilion and Opera House Co., The	Oroville	25,000	Feb. 23,'06	45,438

STATE CORPORATIONS—*Continued.*

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Oroville Public Library and Free Reading-Room	Oroville	None	May 20,'05	42,962
Orthodox Montenegran Society, Nicholas I.	Los Angeles	None	Mar. 2,'06	45,526
Osage Fifty-eight Oil Co.	Los Angeles	$500,000	Mar. 6,'05	42,290
Osborn Hill Mines Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Nov. 23,'05	44,507
Oscar B. Smith Crown Hill Co.	Los Angeles	120,000	July 10,'05	43,385
Osen & Hunter Auto Co.	San José	50,000	June 16,'05	43,182
Ostenberg Manufacturing Co.	San José	50,000	May 25,'05	42,989
Osteopathic Alumni Realty Co., The	Los Angeles	13,500	June 11,'06	46,457
Otton Grocery Co.	San Rafael	15,000	Sept. 23,'04	41,063
Otzen Packing Co.	San Francisco	25,000	April 4,'06	45,905
Our Savior's Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church	Oakland	None	Nov. 22,'04	41,477
Our Savior's Norwegian Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church of Los Angeles, Cal.	Los Angeles	None	Feb. 16,'05	42,156
Outer Harbor Dock and Wharf Co.	Los Angeles	3,000,000	Mar. 30,'06	45,856
Out West Mining Co.	San Francisco	200,000	Sept. 19,'04	41,023
Overland Club	Pasadena	None	Oct. 3,'04	41,124
Overland Lumber Co.	San Francisco	500,000	Nov. 17,'04	41,439
Overland Planing Mill Co.	Emeryville	10,000	Jan. 13,'05	41,872
Overland Whist Club	Los Angeles	None	July 2,'04	40,541
Owens Lake Oil and Development Co.	Keeler	250,000	June 24,'05	43,254
Owens River Land and Cattle Co.	Big Pine	300,000	Mar. 14,'06	45,663
O. W. Lenord Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Mar. 1,'06	45,514
Owls of America	Los Angeles	None	Nov. 21,'05	44,496
Owl Transfer, Van and Storage Co.	Sacramento	10,000	Dec. 21,'04	41,689
Oxford Co., The	Long Beach	500,000	May 31,'06	46,325
Oxnard Foundry and Iron Works	Oxnard	25,000	May 17,'05	42,935
Oxnard Publishing Co.	Oxnard	25,000	Aug. 1,'04	40,721
Oxnard Savings Bank	Oxnard	25,000	Oct. 4,'04	41,128
Oyama Oil Co.	Fresno	350,000	Mar. 17,'05	42,390
Ozell Mining and Developing Co.	Sacramento	75,000	Sept. 6,'04	40,970
Ozo Cream and Milk Co. of California	Los Angeles	25,000	Oct. 9,'05	44,115
Pachappa Co.	Riverside	20,000	Nov. 7,'05	44,382
Packard-Enright Co.	Los Angeles	10,000	Sept. 12,'04	40,985
Pacific Advent Christian Publication and Mission Society	Santa Cruz	None	Sept. 5,'05	43,866
Pacific Art Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Mar. 13,'06	45,657
Pacific Asparagus Co.	Moorland	50,000	Dec. 11,'05	44,672
Pacific Athletic Club	Los Angeles	None	June 30,'05	43,315
Pacific Automatic Paper Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Mar. 16,'06	45,694
Pacific Auto Transportation Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Jan. 27,'05	41,987
Pacific Bag Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Dec. 19,'05	44,766
Pacific Barbers' Supply and Cutlery Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Feb. 13,'05	42,128
Pacific Beach Construction Co.	San Diego	50,000	Sept. 21,'04	41,039
Pacific Beet Sugar Co.	Los Angeles	2,200,000	Oct. 25,'05	44,272
Pacific Bond and Investment Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	Sept. 8,'05	43,879
Pacific Building Material Supply Co.	San Francisco	75,000	Aug. 2,'05	43,564
Pacific Burial Case Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	June 24,'05	43,266
Pacific Carbon and Battery Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Mar. 9,'05	42,328
Pacific Carbonic Gas Co.	San Francisco	200,000	June 1,'05	43,051
Pacific Cash Check Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Dec. 21,'05	44,790
Pacific Central Electric Co.	Oakland	30,000	July 7,'05	43,363
Pacific Cigar and Tobacco Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	April 16,'06	46,021
Pacific Claims Adjustment Corporation	San Francisco	50,000	May 29,'06	46,323
Pacific Coast Catering Co.	San Francisco	20,000	Aug. 12,'04	40,802
Pacific Coast Concrete Construction Co.	San José	200,000	May 7,'06	46,130
Pacific Coast Construction Co.	San Francisco	500,000	Aug. 29,'05	43,810
Pacific Coast Development Co.	San Francisco	16,000	Mar. 14,'06	45,662
Pacific Coast Elevator Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	June 13,'06	46,482
Pacific Coast Finance Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Mar. 1,'06	45,499
Pacific Coast Forest, Fish, and Game Association	San Francisco	5,000	Nov. 14,'04	41,419
Pacific Coast Furniture Co.	Santa Cruz	24,000	Feb. 13,'06	45,347
Pacific Coast Gold Discount Stamp Co.	San Francisco	200,000	Oct. 10,'05	44,127
Pacific Coast Home Supply Association	Los Angeles	200,000	June 20,'05	43,220
Pacific Coast Hospital Association	San Francisco	25,000	Nov. 18,'04	41,444

STATE CORPORATIONS—*Continued.*

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Pacific Coast Industrial Co.	San Francisco	$75,000	Dec. 2,'05	44,586
Pacific Coast Japanese Benevolent Society	San Francisco	None	Feb. 25,'05	42,220
Pacific Coast Realty and Impr'vem't Co.	Los Angeles	75,000	July 21,'05	43,470
Pacific Coast Salvage Association	San Francisco	100,000	Sept. 22,'04	41,047
Pacific Coast Underwriters' Co.	San Francisco	200,000	Feb. 8,'06	45,295
Pacific Coast Waiters' Association	San Francisco	None	Feb. 28,'05	42,245
Pacific Coast Well Perforating Co.	Bakersfield	75,000	Aug. 15,'05	43,688
Pacific Coöperative Detective Ass'n	Los Angeles	50,000	Feb. 15,'06	45,370
Pacific Delivery Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	Nov. 12,'04	41,409
Pacific Discount and Credit Co.	Los Angeles	10,000	July 2,'04	40,536
Pacific Distributing Co.	San Francisco	75,000	Jan. 3,'05	41,778
Pacific Drayage Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Jan. 6,'05	41,802
Pacific Empire Development Co.	Los Angeles	75,000	Jan. 31,'06	45,210
Pacific Engineering Development Co., The	San Francisco	500,000	Mar. 31,'06	45,873
Pacific Engraving Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Mar. 31.'05	42,521
Pacific Fabric Co.	San Francisco	50,000	June 24,'05	43,256
Pacific Fire Proofing Manufacturing Co.	Riverside	300,000	Oct. 18,'05	44,204
Pacific Fish Curing Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Sept. 19,'05	43,964
Pacific Floor Sanding Co., The	San Francisco	25,000	Mar. 3,'06	45,535
Pacific Gas and Electric Co.	San Francisco	30,000,000	Oct. 10,'05	44,131
Pacific Gateway Development Co.	Stockton	500,000	May 17,'05	42,926
Pacific Gem Co.	Los Angeles	250,000	July 25,'04	40,675
Pacific Goldsmith Publishing Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Jan. 3,'05	41,775
Pacific Grove Beach Co.	Pacific Grove	75,000	Feb. 20,'05	42,179
Pacific Hide and Cattle Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Nov. 13,'05	44,424
Pacific Hide Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Mar. 30,'06	45,852
Pacific Home Land Co.	Mountain View	10,000	Mar. 7,'06	45,565
Pacific Hospital	San Francisco	None	Sept. 3,'04	40,953
Pacific Hospital Training School for Nurses	Los Angeles	25,000	Oct. 6,'04	41,142
Pacific Hotel Co.	San Francisco	200,000	Aug. 10,'04	40,783
Pacific Humane Society	San Francisco	None	Jan. 9,'06	44,969
Pacific Ice and Cold Storage Co.	Oakland	25,000	June 25,'06	46,634
Pacific Investment Trading Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Sept. 7,'05	43,878
Pacific Knitting Mills Manufact'g Co.	Los Angeles	30,000	Dec. 31,'04	41,767
Pacific Law and Commercial Agency	San Francisco	10,000	May 26,'05	43,004
Pacific Machinery Exchange	San Francisco	10,000	Nov. 26,'04	41,504
Pacific Mantel and Tile Co.	Oakland	50,000	Mar. 2,'06	45,520
Pacific Manufacturing and Supply Association of San Pedro	San Pedro	25,000	April 4,'06	45,917
Pacific Medical Provident Co.	Santa Barbara	10,000	Sept. 21,'04	41,036
Pacific Medicinal Waters Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	Mar. 31,'05	42,514
Pacific Millinery and Hat Co.	San Francisco	5,000	Mar. 13,'06	45,648
Pacific Miner	San Francisco	100,000	Dec. 1,'05	44,575
Pacific Mining Improvement Co.	San Francisco	25,000	April 20,'05	42,676
Pacific Mutual Mining Co.	Santa Ana	60,000	June 15,'06	46,514
Pacific Mutual Realty Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	Aug. 21,'05	43,744
Pacific Newmastic Tire Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	Sept. 14,'05	43,925
Pacific Nitrate Co.	Los Angeles	200,000	Feb. 23,'05	42,207
Pacific Novelty Manufacturing and Plating Works	San Francisco	25,000	Mar. 3,'06	45,528
Pacific Novelty Pottery Co.	Oakland	25,000	Feb. 2,'05	42,038
Pacific Ocean Steamship Co.	San Francisco	500,000	Sept. 27,'05	44,028
Pacific Oil Burner & Water Pressure Co.	Los Angeles	300,000	Mar. 30,'06	45,868
Pacific Oil Reporter Co.	Berkeley	20,000	June 6,'06	46,393
Pacific Optometry College	San Francisco	None	April 29,'05	42,765
Pacific Orchards and Dairy Lands Co.	San Francisco	200,000	Feb. 14,'06	45,354
Pacific Ornamental Decorating Co., The	Los Angeles	20,000	June 12,'06	46,472
Pacific Outfitting Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Oct. 4,'05	44,078
Pacific Piano and Manufacturing Co.	Pasadena	250,000	Feb. 23,'06	45,439
Pacific Plating Co. of Los Angeles	Los Angeles	25,000	Dec. 9,'04	41,594
Pacific Portland Cement Co., Cons.	San Francisco	3,000,000	Sept. 28,'05	44,033
Pacific Poster Publishing Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Feb. 3,'05	42,056
Pacific Produce Co.	San Diego	10,000	Aug. 30,'05	43,830
Pacific Produce Co., The	San Francisco	25,000	Mar. 28,'06	45,824
Pacific Purchasing Co.	Los Angeles	1,500,000	Nov. 12,'04	41,408
Pacific Railways Amusement Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	Jan. 3,'04	41,777
Pacific Red Cross Medical Association	San Francisco	25,000	Mar. 23,'05	42,445

STATE CORPORATIONS—*Continued.*

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Pacific Retailers' Exchange	San Francisco	$25,000	Nov. 14,'04	41,420
Pacific Rubber Stamp Co.	Los Angeles	10,000	Aug. 22,'04	40,859
Pacific Sales Co.	San Francisco	12,000	Jan. 2,'06	44,893
Pacific Sand and Gravel Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Jan. 15,'06	45,044
Pacific Securities Co.	Los Angeles	1,275,000	June 18,'06	46,540
Pacific Seed-Growers' Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Jan. 5,'06	44,925
Pacific Shingle and Box Co.	Santa Clara	25,000	April 3,'05	42,795
Pacific Shipyard and Ways Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Aug. 19,'04	40,841
Pacific Sign and Enameling Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Dec. 10,'04	41,601
Pacific Skating Rink Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	June 2,'06	46,355
Pacific Spring Bed Co.	Oakland	60,000	Sept. 26,'04	41,073
Pacific States Development Co.	San Francisco	30,000	Jan. 20,'06	45,088
Pacific States Realty & Investment Co.	San Francisco	500,000	Aug 9,'05	43,632
Pacific States Land Co.	San Francisco	75,000	Sept. 22,'04	41,044
Pacific States Novelty Co.	San Francisco	500,000	July 13,'04	40,591
Pacific States Trading Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Feb. 11,'05	42,115
Pacific School of Chiropractic	Oakland	None	Jan. 24,'05	41,967
Pacific Screen Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	Sept. 19,'04	41,020
Pacific Sugar Construction Co.	Los Angeles	800,000	Oct. 25,'05	44,273
Pacific Surgical Manufacturing Co.	Los Angeles	200,000	Aug. 28,'05	43,796
Pacific Syndicate Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Sept. 11,'05	43,888
Pacific Tailoring Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Dec. 19,'04	41,668
Pacific Terminal Investment Co.	San Francisco	250,000	May 2,'05	42,790
Pacific Tin Mines Co.	San Francisco	200,000	Dec. 20,'04	41,673
Pacific Title Insurance Co.	San Francisco	500,000	June 23,'06	46,610
Pacific Tours Co	Los Angeles	50,000	Feb. 13,'06	45,350
Pacific Transportation Co.	Los Angeles	300,000	April 30,'06	46,091
Pacific Unitarian School for the Ministry	Berkeley	None	May 12,'06	46,170
Pacific Valley Lumber Co.	Santa Maria	40,000	Mar. 13,'05	42,369
Pacific Washboard and Woodenware Co.	San Francisco	10,000	Feb. 24,'06	45,451
Pacific Wharf and Storage Co.	Los Angeles	1,000,000	Feb. 24,'06	45,457
Pacific Wicker Manufacturing Co.	Los Angeles	10,000	Dec. 22,'05	44,803
Pacific Woodenware and Paper Co.	Oakland	25,000	Sept. 22,'04	41,056
Pacific Wool Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Nov. 19,'04	41,456
Pacific Wrecking Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	May 10,'06	46,149
Paddock-Burns-Keagle Co., Inc.	Stockton	10,000	Mar. 3,'05	42,278
Pajaro Valley Improvement Co.	Watsonville	75,000	Aug. 11,'05	43,648
Pajaro Valley Mercantile Co.	Watsonville	100,000	April 22,'05	42,699
Palace Amusement Co.	Monterey	10,000	Dec. 29,'05	44,859
Palace Drug Co.	Monterey City	25,000	Aug. 25,'05	43,773
Palace Market Meat and Provision Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	April 26,'05	42,728
Palenque Plantation and Commerc'l Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	Sept. 22,'05	43,990
Palisade Investment Co.	Santa Monica	100,000	July 3,'05	43,333
Palm Athletic Club of Vallejo	Vallejo	100	Jan. 26,'05	41,982
Palmer Lumber Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Mar. 2,'06	45,523
Palmeter Bros. & Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Oct. 17,'05	44,192
Palm Law Book Co.	San Francisco	20,000	July 14,'04	40,603
Palms Restaurant Co.	San Francisco	25,000	April 3,'06	45,894
Palmtag & Heyer Brewing and Malting Co.	Hayward	100,000	Sept. 18,'05	43,957
Palmtag's Vineyard Co.	Hollister	150,000	Dec. 7,'05	44,631
Palo Alto Gas Co.	San Francisco	200,000	Jan. 5,'05	41,799
Palo Verde Land and Water Co.	Los Angeles	1,000,000	Nov. 1,'05	44,343
Palomar Investment Co.	San Diego	25,000	Oct. 3,'05	44,071
Panama American Fibre Co.	Los Angeles	200,000	Nov. 11,'05	44,417
Panama Trading Co.	San Francisco	25,000	June 22,'05	43,232
Pan-American Dredging Co.	San Francisco	2,000,000	Mar. 30,'05	42,496
Pan-American Mining Co.	Clayton	1,000,000	Sept. 30,'04	41,099
Pandex of the Press	San Francisco	35,500	Dec. 23,'04	41,701
P. A. Needham Co.	Berkeley	25,000	Mar. 2,'06	45,516
Panzer-Hamilton Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Feb. 17,'06	45,395
Papautla Vanilla Plantation Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	May 28,'06	46,310
Paradise Polytechnic Institute	Paradise	5,000	April 21,'05	42,681
Paradise Valley Sanitarium Ass'n	National City	75,000	Mar. 2,'05	42,263
Paradise Water Co.	Lindsay	1,600	April 6,'05	42,574
Parish of Saint Athanasius	Los Angeles	None	July 19,'04	40,646
Parisian Bakery Co.	Fresno	15,000	July 19,'05	43,460
Parisian Baking Co.	San Francisco	75,000	April 10,'06	45,956
Parisian Dyeing and Cleaning Co.	San José	13,000	Oct. 19,'04	41,234
Parimac Mining Co.	San Francisco	500,000	Nov. 17,'04	41,438

STATE CORPORATIONS—*Continued.*

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Park Automobile Co.	San Francisco	$25,000	June 7,'05	43,096
Park Café Company	San Francisco	12,500	Dec. 30,'05	44,875
Park Realty Co.	Sacramento	90,000	Dec. 14,'04	41,630
Park View Land Co.	Long Beach	200,000	Feb. 3,'06	45,254
Parker & Stone	Los Angeles	25,000	April 1,'05	42,526
Parker Boiler Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	Jan. 10,'05	41,832
Parkside Realty Co. of San Francisco	San Francisco	1,000,000	July 29,'05	43,534
Parlor Lecture Club House Association	Fresno	20,000	June 28,'05	43,295
Parsegan Therapeutic Institute	San Francisco	25,000	Oct. 30,'05	44,317
Parthenon Greek Club	Los Angeles	None	Nov. 2,'05	44,349
Partridge Co.	San Francisco	150,000	Dec. 7,'04	41,579
Pasadena Automobile Co.	Pasadena	25,000	April 5,'06	45,925
Pasadena Canning Co.	Pasadena	25,000	May 15,'05	42,916
Pasadena Department Store	Pasadena	50,000	Dec. 17,'04	41,653
Pasadena Furniture and Carpet Co.	Pasadena	100,000	June 16,'06	46,528
Pasadena Golf Club Association	Pasadena	100,000	Mar. 31,'06	45,877
Pasadena Hotel Company	Pasadena	85,000	Mar. 4,'05	42,287
Pasadena Lodge No. 151, Ancient Order of United Workmen	Pasadena	None	June 9,'05	43,130
Pasadena Milling Co.	Pasadena	50,000	June 13,'06	46,489
Pasadena Park Improvement Co.	Los Angeles	1,000,000	Aug. 24,'05	43,758
Pasadena Publishing Co.	Pasadena	25,000	Jan. 31,'06	45,195
Pasadena Realty Co.	Pasadena	75,000	July 2,'04	40,535
Pasadena Sanitary Dairy Co.	Pasadena	75,000	April 13,'05	42,621
Paso Robles Light and Water Co.	El Paso de Robles	100,000	Mar. 13,'06	45,647
Paso Robles Mutual Building and Loan Association	El Paso de Robles	40,500	Sept. 2,'05	43,848
Past Matrons and Past Patrons Association of California	San Francisco	None	Feb. 28,'06	45,491
Past Presidents' Association of the Native Daughters of the Golden West	San Francisco	None	Aug. 26,'04	40,896
Patent Fuel Co.	San Francisco	75,000	Jan. 16,'05	41,893
Patent Sanitary House Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	May 6,'05	42,830
Paterson & Hildenbrandt Co.	San Francisco	25,000	July 24,'05	43,487
Patridge Estate Co.	San Francisco	200,000	Feb. 2,'05	42,039
Pauson Oil Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Nov. 5,'04	41,353
Pavilion Skating Rink Co., The	San Francisco	50,000	June 27,'06	46,665
P. Claudius & Co.	San Francisco	50,000	April 13,'05	42,626
Peabody Investment Co.	Newport Beach	50,000	Feb. 18,'05	42,171
Pease Bros.' Furniture Co.	Los Angeles	200,000	June 30,'06	46,704
Peck & Anderson Realty and Investment Co.	Long Beach	200,000	April 2,'06	45,882
Peck-Judah Co., Inc.	San Francisco	100,000	Nov. 6,'05	44,376
Peerless Gold and Silver Mining Co.	Marysville	25,000	June 28,'05	43,290
Peerless Shade Adjuster Co.	San Francisco	16,000	Aug. 24,'05	43,760
Peerless Talking Machine Co.	San Francisco	10,000	Jan. 16,'06	45,050
Peery Investment Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	Jan. 13,'05	41,875
Peiser Co.	San Francisco	200,000	Nov. 26,'04	41,507
Pelicano, Rossi & Co.	San Francisco	25,000	April 7,'06	45,937
Pellucide Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Jan. 16,'06	45,047
Pence Land, Livestock and Agri. Co.	Salinas City	75,000	Sept. 11,'05	43,901
Pencovic-Harris Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Jan. 12,'05	41,859
Peninsula Development Co.	San Mateo	50,000	April 16,'06	46,022
Peninsula Improvement Co.	San Francisco	10,000	June 11,'06	46,466
Peninsula Land and Improvement Co.	San Francisco	250,000	Mar. 24,'06	45,790
Peninsula Onyx Co.	San Diego	300,000	June 10,'05	43,134
Peninsular Publishing Co.	San Francisco	50,000	May 7,'06	46,127
Peninsular Realty Corporation	San Francisco	500,000	Jan. 23,'06	45,107
Peninsular Water Works	San Francisco	500,000	June 12,'05	43,140
Penn Fruit Co.	Riverside	25,000	June 6,'05	43,092
People's Cigar Manufacturing Co.	San Francisco	20,000	April 13,'06	45,990
People's Coöperative Medico-Dental Society, The	San Francisco	25,000	Mar. 9,'06	45,606
People's Gas Company	Los Angeles	5,000,000	Mar. 21,'05	42,421
People's Gas Company of Monrovia	Monrovia	50,000	Mar. 30,'05	42,509
People's Grocery Co.	Santa Monica	15,000	Feb. 21,'05	42,197
People's Ice and Cold Storage Company of Long Beach	Long Beach	25,000	July 3,'05	43,331
People's Ice and Cold Storage Co.	Imperial	25,000	June 1,'06	46,343
People's Market, Inc.	Fresno	10,000	Aug. 21,'05	43,733

STATE CORPORATIONS—*Continued.*

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
People's Place	San Francisco	None	Aug. 5,'05	43,594
People's Savings Bank of Redondo	Redondo	$25,000	Aug. 7,'05	43,601
People's Shoe Store	San Francisco	24,000	June 25,'06	46,632
Perfect Cheese Cutter Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	Dec. 4,'05	44,591
Perfection Boiler Compound Co.	San Francisco	200,000	Oct. 4,'05	44,082
Perfection Oil Burner Co.	Oakland	25,000	May 1,'05	42,824½
Periodical Press, The	Los Angeles	30,000	June 22,'06	46,593
Perpetual Oil Co.	Fresno	500,000	April 6,'05	42,582
Persimmon Beer Co.	Los Angeles	1,000	June 9,'06	46,447
Pescadero Water and Electric Co.	San Francisco	150,000	July 14,'05	43,430
Petaluma Furniture Company	Petaluma	25,000	Dec. 8,'04	41,585
Petaluma Milling and Mining Co.	Petaluma	200,000	June 29,'05	43,301
Peter Peterson Company	Colusa	50,000	Aug. 21,'05	43,736
Petersen-Kartschoke Brick Co.	San Francisco	150,000	May 18,'05	42,939
Petrolia Camp No. 550 W. O. W. Ass'n	Fillmore	None	Sept. 22,'04	41,058
Pharmacie Humanitaire de Paris, Inc.	San Francisco	25,000	Mar. 21,'05	42,427
Phi Alpha Sigma	San Francisco	None	May 1,'05	42,780
Phi Epsilon Sorority	Berkeley	None	Nov. 10,'05	44,410
Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity of Stanford University	Stanford Univ.	None	April 7,'06	45,945
Philadelphia Quicksilver Mining Co.	San Francisco	250,000	Feb. 28,'05	42,242
Philbrick & Co.	San Francisco	50,000	May 22,'05	42,967
Phillips Motor Car Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Mar. 21,'06	45,748
Phillips Printing Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Nov. 12,'04	41,412
P. H. Kroncke Planing Mill and Lumber Co.	Santa Rosa	50,000	Nov. 14,'05	44,440
Phœnix Electric Co.	San Francisco	75,000	June 11,'06	46,465
Phœnix Fruit Co.	San Francisco	200,000	Oct. 19,'05	44,216
Phœnix Investment Co., The	San Francisco	25,000	June 23,'06	46,611
Phœnix Lumber Co.	San Francisco	50,000	May 19,'06	46,228
Phœnix Sheet Metal Works	San Francisco	25,000	June 14,'06	46,506
Phœnix Social and Outing Club	San Francisco	None	Sept. 18,'05	43,962
Phœnix Tent, Duck and Bag Co.	San Francisco	50,000	May 28,'06	46,305
Photo Machinery Co.	San Francisco	500,000	Feb. 20,'06	45,412
Piano Manufacturers' Ass'n of Cal.	San Diego	100,000	Oct. 25,'05	44,283
Picayune Mining Co.	Redding	25,000	Jan. 19,'05	41,919
Pico Street Villa Land Co.	Los Angeles	75,000	Nov. 27,'05	44,543
Picot Ranch Land Co.	Los Angeles	60,000	May 11,'05	42,876
Piedras Land and Water Co.	Riverside	1,000,000	Mar. 28,'06	45,831
Piedmont Amusement Co.	Oakland	24,000	Jan. 19,'06	45,069
Pierce & Anderson Lumber Co.	Visalia	75,000	Dec. 18,'05	44,742
Pierce-Anderson Co.	Fresno	100,000	Dec. 15,'04	41,637
Pierce Dredging Co.	Victoria Island	40,000	Sept. 16,'04	41,007
Pierce Grocery Co.	Oakland	2,500	Nov. 27,'05	44,541
Pierson, Roeding & Co.	San Francisco	200,000	Oct. 24,'05	44,266
Pilgrim Club	Avalon	None	Feb. 6,'05	42,070
Pilgrim Iron Works	Los Angeles	20,000	Jan. 18,'05	41,914
Pillsbury Picture Co., The	San Francisco	25,000	Mar. 24,'06	45,783
Pilot Quartz Mine	Stockton	150,000	Oct. 29,'04	41,309
Pine Grove Oil Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	Aug. 23,'04	40,866
Pine Land Cattle Co.	Siskiyou Co.	25,000	Nov. 7,'05	44,380
Pine Mountain Mineral Springs Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Sept. 12,'05	43,911
Pines Water Co., The	Los Angeles	10,000	May 31,'06	46,334
Pioneer Automobile Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Nov. 4,'04	41,345
Pioneer Club	Richmond	None	July 18,'05	43,452
Pioneer Construction Co.	San Francisco	10,000	Oct. 11,'05	44,132
Pioneer Drug Co.	Mountain View	10,000	Feb. 5,'06	45,260
Pioneer Electrical Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	June 14,'06	46,500
Pioneer Electric Construction Co.	Richmond	10,000	April 13,'06	45,987
Pioneer Improvem't Co. of Los Angeles	Los Angeles	50,000	Feb. 27,'05	42,233
Pioneer Liquor and Mercantile Co.	San Francisco	25,000	April 15,'05	42,641
Pioneer Social Club	San Diego	None	June 5,'06	46,379
Pioneer Steam Carpet Cleaning Works	Los Angeles	25,000	Sept. 25,'05	44,011
Piru Coöperative Association	Piru	Coöp'tive	Dec. 28,'05	44,843
Pison Mining Co.	Fresno	150,000	Nov. 24,'04	41,485
Pitner Methodist Episcopal Church	Cahuenga	None	Feb. 2,'05	42,045
Pittsburg Manufacturing Co.	Los Angeles	10,000	Jan. 23,'06	45,115
Pittsburg Placer Mining and Mill'g Co.	Los Angeles	250,000	April 5,'06	45,923
Pittsburgh Construction Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Jan. 28,'05	42,009
Piute Indian Gold Min'g and Mill'g Co.	Santa Ana	160,000	Dec. 22,'05	44,809

STATE CORPORATIONS—*Continued.*

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
P. J. Knudsen Co.	San Francisco	$100,000	Oct. 22,'04	41,254
Placer County Creamery	Auburn	5,000	April 22,'05	42,693
Placer County Winery Co.	Roseville	100,000	Feb. 2,'05	42,036
Placer Hardware Co.	Auburn	10,000	May 19,'05	42,944
Placer Nevada Mining Co.	San Francisco	500,000	Sept. 16,'05	43,944
Plantation Cigar Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Dec. 30,'04	41,754
Plant Garden Co.	Chico	8,500	Aug. 6,'04	40,761
Plastic Building and Tile Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Jan. 28,'05	42,004
Plastic Material Package Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Aug. 11,'05	43,654
Plastic Paint Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Sept. 20,'04	41,035
Pleasant Canyon Mining Co.	Los Angeles	800,000	Aug. 7,'05	43,600
Pleasant Hours Social Club	San Francisco	None	Nov. 3,'05	44,360
Pleasant Valley Water Co.	Coalinga	200,000	June 24,'05	43,250
Pluto Oil Co.	Fresno	75,000	Feb. 16,'05	42,158
Plymire-Elsworth Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Mar. 7,'06	45,570
Pneumatic Gold Mining Co. of Cal.	San Francisco	4,000	Feb. 13,'06	45,346
Point Arena Hotel Co.	Point Arena	4,500	July 29,'05	43,536
Point Lobos Hall Association	San Francisco	25,000	April 2,'06	45,884
Point Richmond Canal and Land Co.	San Francisco	500,000	July 14,'04	40,601
Point Richmond Rochdale Co.	Point Richmond	Coöp'tive	Oct. 25,'04	41,276
Point Sal Mining Co.	San Luis Obispo	100,000	Aug. 29,'05	43,809
Policyholders' Protective Association	San Francisco	50,000	May 4,'06	46,118
Polish Turners' Alliance	Los Angeles	None	Jan. 3,'05	41,786
Polli Silli Chemical Co.	Los Angeles	30,000	July 22,'05	43,483
Pollock-Olsen Specialty Co.	San Francisco	75,000	April 26,'05	42,726
Polytechnic Business College and School of Engineering	Oakland	100,000	Sept. 6,'04	40,963
Pomeroy Land Co.	San Francisco	5,000	April 18,'06	46,047
Pommer-Davis Piano Co.	San José	100,000	April 4,'05	42,550
Pomona College Alumni Association	Claremont	None	June 5,'05	43,084
Pomona Department Store	Pomona	75,000	July 5,'05	43,346
Pomona Improvement and Realty Co.	Pomona	25,000	Jan. 29,'06	45,174
Pomona Lumber Co.	Pomona	25,000	Oct. 10,'04	41,167
Pomona Manufacturing Co.	Pomona	75,000	Jan. 9,'05	41,823
Pomona Ranch Water Co.	Pomona	60,000	Dec. 2,'04	41,552
Pomona Valley Ice Co.	Pasadena	100,000	Oct. 20,'05	44,229
Poole & Jones	Los Angeles	100,000	Mar. 7,'06	45,566
Popular Cloak and Suit Co.	San Francisco	15,000	Oct. 12,'05	44,140
Popular Soda Water Co.	San Francisco	50,000	June 28,'05	43,291
Port Costa Brick Works	San Francisco	30,000	June 7,'05	43,098
Porter-Gribble Electric Co.	San Francisco	50,000	May 25,'06	46,269
Porter Hall Co.	Oakland	100,000	May 26,'06	46,286
Porterville Mutual Building and Loan Association	Porterville	1,000,000	Sept. 29,'05	44,040
Porterville Packing House Co.	Porterville	25,000	June 25,'06	46,631
Porterville Rochdale Co.	Porterville	Coöp'tive	Sept. 10,'04	40,980
Portland Club	Los Angeles	None	Jan. 31,'05	42,030
Port Orford Cedar Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	June 29,'06	46,694
Portuguese American Bank of San Francisco	San Francisco	200,000	Nov. 29,'05	44,571
Posey Cañon Gravel Mining Co.	Grass Valley	75,000	Feb. 19,'06	45,397
Potosi Gold and Silver Mining Co.	San Francisco	1,120,000	Nov. 7,'04	41,374
Potrero Livestock Co., The	San Francisco	10,000	April 12,'06	45,978
Pottenger Sanatorium Co.	Monrovia	75,000	Mar. 11,'05	42,353
Potter & Sanborn Carriage Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	May 11,'05	42,877
Potter Valley Cemetery	Potter Valley	None	Oct. 26,'04	41,281
Powell Sanatorium	Los Angeles	100,000	Sept. 29,'04	41,090
Pratt-Low Preserving Co.	San José	200,000	Mar. 8,'05	42,320
Pratt Mercantile Co.	Los Angeles	10,000	Feb. 2,'06	45,231
Precita Club	San Francisco	None	May 24,'05	42,983
Presbyterian Church of Coachella	Coachella	None	Oct. 20,'05	44,234
Presbyterian Church of Mariposa	Mariposa	None	Nov. 11,'05	44,421
Presbytery of California	Sacramento	None	Oct. 20,'04	41,241
Presidio Fruit Canning Co.	San Francisco	40,000	July 22,'04	40,667
Presidio Terrace Association	San Francisco	4,000	May 25,'05	43,007
Press Review	San Francisco	100,000	Dec. 12,'05	44,687
Prevention of Cruelty to Children and Animals	Hanford	None	Feb. 1,'06	45,503
Price Estate Co.	Los Angeles	180,000	June 26,'06	46,655

STATE CORPORATIONS—*Continued.*

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Priest Valley Coal, Coke, Clay and Power Co.	San Francisco	$1,000,000	Oct. 5,'05	44,084
Primary Spark Plug Manufacturing Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	April 28,'05	42,759
Primrose Food Co.	San Francisco	5,000	Jan. 24,'05	41,965
Primus Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Nov. 29,'05	44,569
Princess Land and Water Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Feb. 20,'05	42,172
Princess Tin Mining Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	April 2,'06	45,891
Printers' Investment Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	Aug. 28,'05	43,783
Prismatic Hood Co. of California	San Francisco	25,000	Jan. 15,'06	45,029
Private Schools Co.	Long Beach	25,000	Aug. 19,'05	43,724
Produce Chemical Co.	San Francisco	8,000	Jan. 7,'05	41,819
Producers' Dairy Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Sept. 24,'04	41,066
Producers' Refining Co.	Bakersfield	50,000	Mar. 19,'06	45,727
Producers' Savings Bank	Visalia	25,000	Dec. 30,'05	44,879
Progress Club	San Francisco	None	Sept. 27,'04	41,081
Progressive Investment Co.	Sacramento	40,000	June 28,'06	46,669
Progress Gas, Gasoline, and Distillate Engine Co.	Los Angeles	30,000	July 16,'04	40,629
Progress Realty Co.	San Francisco	75,000	Mar. 23,'06	45,765
Progressive Business Co.	San Diego	200,000	Oct. 19,'05	44,205
Progressive Printing Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	Mar. 23,'06	45,771
Prospectors' Co.	Grass Valley	200,000	July 10,'05	43,392
Prospect Park Realty Co.	Pasadena	75,000	Oct. 16,'05	44,177
Prosser Drug Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	July 1,'05	43,321
Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Sac'to.	Sacramento	None	April 22,'05	42,702
Protective Glass Bottle Co.	Los Angeles	200,000	April 6,'05	42,581
Protector Gold Mining Co.	El Dorado Co.	250,000	Mar. 18,'05	42,397
Provident Bank	San Francisco	200,000	June 12,'05	43,144
Provident Co.	San Francisco	200,000	Aug. 5,'05	43,593
Provident Mutual Investment Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Sept. 22,'04	41,049
Prune Ravine Gold Mining Co.	Alameda	75,000	Dec. 15,'05	44,716
Pryor & Doty Realty Co.	San Francisco	50,000	April 5,'06	45,919
Psychic Science Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	Mar. 11,'05	42,350
Pueblo Land Co.	San Francisco	1,000	Dec. 4,'05	44,601
Public Ownership League	Los Angeles	None	Mar. 2,'06	45,525
Pumice Stone Construction Co.	San Francisco	250,000	April 6,'05	42,579
Puritan Press	Los Angeles	5,000	Sept. 20,'05	43,980
Puritas Laundry Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	Aug. 3,'05	43,578
Purity Packing Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Dec. 12,'05	44,678
Pyramid Gold Mining Co.	Oakland	300,000	Jan. 11,'05	41,781
Pythian Hall Association	San Diego	20,000	April 15,'05	42,644
Queen Colony Fruit Exchange	Corona	10,000	Nov. 27,'05	44,542
Querman Land Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	Jan. 19,'06	45,083
Quinault Steamship Co.	San Francisco	80,000	June 27,'06	46,660
Quincy Plumbing Co.	Bakersfield	25,000	Feb. 3,'05	42,060
Quisisana Sanitarium Co.	Santa Barbara	50,000	June 15,'06	46,521
R. A. Baker Co.	Los Angeles	15,900	June 16,'06	46,530
Railway Axle Manufacturing and Machine Co.	Los Angeles	500,000	Oct. 26,'05	44,297
Railway Employés Mutual Society	San Francisco	None	Sept. 18,'05	43,961
Railway Employés Publishing Society	San Francisco	25,000	April 16,'06	46,018
Rainier Bottling Co. of Los Angeles	Los Angeles	50,000	Sept. 26,'05	44,021
Raisch-Dodge Co.	San Francisco	60,000	May 28,'06	46,304
Raisch Investment Co.	San Francisco	70,000	June 7,'05	43,095
Ralph Brown Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Nov. 10,'04	41,391
Ralston Iron Works, Inc.	San Francisco	250,000	June 30,'06	46,699
Ramona Distilling Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Sept. 20,'05	43,975
Ramona Social Club	Ramona	None	Nov. 17,'05	44,467
Rampart Boulevard Co.	Los Angeles	210,000	May 20,'05	42,953
Ramsay-Hutchins Rubber Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	Oct. 20,'05	44,230
Rancho Buenaventura	Fresno	200,000	Feb. 3,'06	45,241
Rancho Guajome Health Co.	Long Beach	500,000	May 6,'05	42,822
Rancho la Vista Co.	Rancho la Vista	50,000	Jan. 20,'05	41,936
Rancho Sespe Water Co.	Los Angeles	150,000	Nov. 4,'04	41,350
Randall Sanatorium	Los Angeles	200,000	Jan. 2,'06	44,899
Rand Hill Mining Co.	South Pasadena	200,000	Aug. 26,'04	40,904
Randolph Hotel Co.	San Francisco	80,000	Dec. 24,'04	41,722
Rannells Land Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	Nov. 25,'04	41,488

STATE CORPORATIONS—*Continued.*

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
R. A. Phillips Co.	Los Angeles	$250,000	Dec. 6,'05	44,627
Rapid Blue Print Co.	San Francisco	25,000	June 25,'06	46,625
Rapid Electric Heater Co.	San Francisco	25,000	May 11,'05	42,869
Rapid Printing Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Jan. 25,'05	41,969
Rapid Sewing Machine Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	April 10,'05	42,603
Rapp Wave Motor Co.	Los Angeles	200,000	Dec. 8,'05	44,651
Rarig Automobile and Garage Co.	San Francisco	75,000	June 1,'05	43,049
Raisin City Garage	Fresno City	10,000	April 17,'06	46,035
Rasmussen-Jamieson Co., The	Los Angeles	25,000	April 9,'06	45,952
Ratto Café Co.	San Francisco	10,000	April 6,'05	42,571
Raychester Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Sept. 2,'05	43,850
Raymond Land Co.	San Francisco	75,000	June 23,'05	43,241
Raze Lumber Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	May 18,'06	46,218
R. Bancroft & Sons' Co.	Merced	50,000	Dec. 19,'05	44,765
R. C. Goodspeed Land Co.	San Francisco	50,000	May 9,'05	42,847
R. D. Davis Co.	San Francisco	200,000	July 25,'04	40,686
Read Advertising Agency	Los Angeles	15,000	Dec. 6,'05	44,626
Reading Oil Company	San José	50,000	Aug. 18,'05	43,714
Reagh Construction Co.	San Francisco	25,000	June 12,'06	46,468
Real Property Investment Corporation	San Francisco	5,000,000	Oct. 5,'04	41,135
Realty and Brokerage Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Aug. 31,'05	43,826
Realty and Insurance Co.	San Bernardino	15,000	Oct. 12,'05	44,151
Realty and Mercantile Co.	Los Angeles	200,000	June 5,'06	46,386
Realty Co.	Lodi	20,000	Sept. 6,'04	40,965
Realty Construction and Finance Co.	San Francisco	200,000	Nov. 1,'04	41,320
Realty Corporation	San Francisco	100,000	May 27,'05	43,021
Realty Publishing Co.	Los Angeles	20,000	April 24,'05	42,710
Realty Publishing Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Dec. 2,'05	44,587
Realty, Security, and Investment Co.	San Francisco	200,000	Dec. 1,'04	41,543
Realty Trust Company of Los Angeles	Los Angeles	250,000	July 16,'04	40,627
Reardon-Crist Construction Co.	Oakland	25,000	Jan. 30,'06	45,191
Receiptatype Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Mar. 1,'06	45,501
Record Oil Co.	San Francisco	200,000	Mar. 3,'05	42,280
Record Publishing Co.	Berkeley	25,000	Aug. 24,'04	40,869
Recreation Park Amusement Co.	Fresno	50,000	May 28,'06	46,303
Rector, Wardens, and Vestrymen of All Saints Parish in the City of San Francisco	San Francisco	None	Sept. 23,'05	44,000
Rector, Wardens, and Vestrymen of the Parish of St. Luke's	Los Angeles	None	Aug. 30,'05	43,812
Rector, Wardens, and Vestrymen of St. Luke's Parish, at Long Beach, County of Los Angeles	Long Beach	None	July 7,'05	43,372
Rector, Wardens, and Vestrymen of St. Paul's at Pomona, County of Los Angeles	Pomona	None	April 11,'05	42,614
Red Bank Wine Co.	Folsom	24,000	Mar. 22,'06	45,762
Red Bluff Rochdale Co.	Red Bluff	Coöp'tive	May 5,'06	46,123
Reclamation Co.	Hanford	75,000	May 11,'06	46,160
Red Cross Sanatorium	San José	5,000	July 14,'04	40,606
Redding Fruit Basket Manufacturing Co.	Redding	200,000	Jan. 10,'06	44,983
Reddin Investment Co.	San Francisco	200,000	April 1,'05	42,524
Redding Rattler Mining Co.	Los Angeles	200,000	Aug. 2,'05	43,563
Redding Rochdale Co.	Redding	Coöp'tive	Nov. 30,'04	41,537
Redfield Gold Mining Co.	San Francisco	200,000	Mar. 14,'06	45,660
Red Front Clothing Co.	San Francisco	100,000	May 3,'05	42,794
Redington Land Co.	Woodland	100,000	Mar. 29,'06	45,841
Redlands Building Co.	Redlands	50,000	Oct. 5,'04	41,130
Redlands Coffee Club Association	Redlands	None	Jan. 10,'06	44,987
Red Lion Brewery	San Francisco	25,000	Jan. 14,'05	41,881
Redlands-Highlands Fruit Exchange	Redlands	70	Sept. 22,'05	43,992
Redlands Home Co.	Redlands	25,000	July 8,'05	43,382
Redlands Improvement Co.	Redlands	50,000	Dec. 5,'04	41,567
Redlands Opera House Co.	Redlands	50,000	May 1,'06	46,097
Redlands Orange Producers' Co.	Redlands	25,000	June 9,'05	43,111
Red Men's Hall Ass'n of Sacramento	Sacramento	75,000	May 12,'05	42,888
Red Mountain Con. Gold Mining Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	Nov. 21,'05	44,493
Redondo Building Co.	Redondo Beach	20,000	June 9,'06	46,450
Redondo Masonic Temple Association	Redondo Beach	10,000	July 15,'04	40,615
Redondo Mining and Development Co.	Redondo Beach	200,000	April 25,'06	46,061

STATE CORPORATIONS—*Continued.*

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Redondo Savings Bank	Redondo	$25,000	July 22,'05	43,481
Red River Panther and Quimby Creek Mining Co.	Eureka	500,000	Feb. 7,'06	45,278
Red Rock Road Co.	Santa Barbara	10,000	May 15,'05	42,917
Redwood Athletic Club	Redwood City	None	Aug. 24,'05	43,757
Redwood City Commercial Bank	Redwood City	25,000	Oct. 10,'04	41,170
Redwood City Realty Co.	Redwood City	50,000	Nov. 16,'04	41,431
Redwood Investment Co. of Los Angeles	Los Angeles	200,000	Oct. 10,'05	44,129
Redwood Water and Improvement Co.	Guerneville	20,000	Aug. 19,'04	40,844
Reed & Wyman Co.	San Diego	15,000	Aug. 22,'04	40,865
Reed Jewelry Co.	Lakeport	10,000	April 18,'06	46,044
Re-enforced Concrete Construction Co.	Los Angeles	500,000	Aug. 4,'05	43,583
Reese Ravine Mining Co.	San José	200,000	Jan. 19,'05	41,927
Reeves-Atkinson Sanitarium	San Francisco	25,000	May 24,'05	42,981
Reeves Home Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Sept. 8,'05	43,881
Reflex Publishing Co.	Redondo Beach	10,000	June 29,'06	46,696
Reformed Presbyterian Church (old school)	Los Angeles	None	Jan. 13,'05	41,873
Regal Consolidated Copper Co.	Los Angeles	3,000,000	Dec. 19,'05	44,760
Register Publishing Co.	Santa Ana	25,000	Nov. 17,'05	44,471
Reichman Mercantile Co.	Fort Jones	150,000	Jan. 19,'05	41,918
Reina del Oro Mining Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Aug. 10,'04	40,910
Reinhart Lumber and Planing Mill Co.	San Francisco	50,000	June 23,'06	46,609
Reis Estate Co.	San Francisco	120,000	Nov. 23,'05	44,508
Reliance Automobile Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Dec. 29,'05	44,851
Reliance Engineering Co.	San Francisco	15,000	Jan. 9,'05	41,826
Reliance Loan and Improvement Co.	San Francisco	75,000	Sept. 22,'04	41,051
Reliance Mill and Lumber Co.	Oakland	20,000	July 3,'05	43,328
Reliance Ore Dredging Co.	Berkeley	500,000	Oct. 27,'04	41,292
R. E. Munez Realty Investment Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	Nov. 28,'05	44,556
Renfro-Peck Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Jan. 11,'05	41,848
Rennacker & Adam Co.	San Francisco	20,000	Oct. 3,'04	41,122
Reporter Publishing Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Feb. 18,'05	42,166
Republican Printing Co.	Pasadena	50,000	April 11,'06	45,969
Republican Publishing Co.	Santa Rosa	50,000	Nov. 13,'05	44,429
Republic Iron and Steel Co.	Los Angeles	200,000	Oct. 30,'05	44,322
Retail Fruit Dealers of San Francisco	San Francisco	500,000	Dec. 30,'04	41,764
Retail Grocer Publishing Co.	San Francisco	15,000	July 21,'04	40,663
Retail Merchants' Exchange of Southern California	Los Angeles	10,000	Jan. 29,'06	45,179
Revenue Investment Co.	Oakland	500,000	Dec. 30,'05	44,880
Rex Asparagus Corporation	San Francisco	50,000	Mar. 24,'06	45,776
Rex Realty Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Mar. 13,'05	42,363
R. G. Hanford	San Francisco	200,000	Sept. 19,'05	43,974
Rhodes Mining Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Oct. 7,'04	41,148
Rialto Construction Co.	San Francisco	30,000	Dec. 14,'05	44,704
Rialto Building and Improvement Co.	Rialto	25,000	Sept. 16,'05	43,947
Rialto Water Co.	Rialto	100,000	April 4,'06	45,914
Rice Candy Co.	San Francisco	10,000	Jan. 24,'06	45,125
Rice Manufacturing Co.	Riverside	50,000	Dec. 8,'05	44,652
Rice Pneumatic Door Check Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Dec. 19,'05	44,759
Rice, Stearns & Co., Inc.	Los Angeles	10,000	Dec. 28,'05	44,847
Richardson & Holmes Fruit Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Mar. 10,'05	42,342
Richardson Construction Co.	Los Angeles	500,000	Oct. 31,'04	41,316
Richards & Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Mar. 24,'06	45,792
Richelieu Realty Syndicate	San Francisco	100,000	June 1,'06	46,347
Richey Hotel Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	Oct. 13,'04	41,194
Richfield Creamery	Richfield	25,000	Jan. 12,'06	45,003
Rich Hill Oil Co.	Fresno	75,000	Mar. 30,'06	45,858
Richland Gold Mining Co.	San Francisco	1,500,000	Mar. 15,'06	45,670
Richland Realty Co.	Long Beach	24,000	Nov. 22,'05	44,499
Richmond Athletic Club	San Francisco	None	Nov. 18,'04	41,449
Richmond Cemetery Association	Pt. Richmond	None	Sept. 17,'04	41,016
Richmond Coal Co.	San Francisco	10,000	June 10,'05	43,136
Richmond Consolidated Water Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	Aug. 2,'04	40,731
Richmond Gas Improvement Co.	Oakland	100,000	June 15,'06	46,519
Richmond Improvement Co.	Richmond	100,000	May 10,'06	46,144
Richmond Lumber Co.	Richmond	50,000	Feb. 8,'06	45,293
Richmond Real Estate Co.	Richmond	75,000	July 13,'05	43,421
Rifled Pipe Co.	San Francisco	200,000	Nov. 19,'04	41,461

STATE CORPORATIONS—*Continued.*

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Rimpau Heights	Los Angeles	$110,000	Dec. 2,'05	44,588
Rincon Publishing Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Feb. 13,'06	45,343
Rincon Realty Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Dec. 14,'05	44,705
Rindge Land and Navigation Co.	Los Angeles	3,750,000	Nov. 23,'05	44,511
Rindge Realty Co.	Los Angeles	752,000	May 6,'05	42,827
Rio Antiguo Mining Co.	Los Angeles	1,000,000	July 3,'05	43,334
Rio Dell Merchandising Co.	Rio Dell	4,500	July 29,'04	40,707
Rio Vista Creamery Co.	Rio Vista	25,000	Mar, 24,'05	42,450
Rio Vista Electric Light and Power Co.	Rio Vista	25,000	Oct. 23,'05	44,250
Ripon Meat Co.	Ripon	5,000	Nov. 14,'05	44,439
River and Island Transportation Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Feb. 23,'06	45,431
Rivera Land and Water Co.	Rivera	25,000	June 21,'05	43,226
River Bridge Club	Oil Centre	None	Sept. 7,'05	43,876
Riverdale Land and Water Co.	Los Angeles	300,000	Dec. 15,'04	41,631
Riverside Granite Co.	Los Angeles	60,000	Mar. 22,'05	42,434
Riverside Implement Co.	Riverside	25,000	Mar. 1,'05	42,259
Riverside Milling and Fuel Co.	Riverside	50,000	Feb. 27,'05	42,231
Riverside Navel Orange Co.	Riverside	5,000	Nov. 19,'04	41,458
Riverton Coal and Development Co.	Berkeley	100,000	July 13,'04	40,595
Riviera Land Co.	San Francisco	60,000	Jan. 26,'06	45,150
Rivino Land Co.	Riverside	75,000	Feb. 20,'05	42,181
Rivino Water Co.	Riverside	75,000	Feb. 20,'05	42,180
R. J. Davis Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Oct. 23,'05	44,248
R. L. Radke Co.	San Francisco	24,000	June 6,'06	46,390
R. L. Wade Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Dec. 21,'05	44,788
Roanoke Co.	San Francisco	192,000	Dec. 17,'04	41,648
Robbins Realty Co.	Santa Monica	75,000	May 14,'06	46,184
Roberts Water Heater Co.	Oakland	50,000	June 5,'05	43,080
Robinson Brokerage Co.	San Francisco	10,000	June 10,'05	43,137
Robinson Manufacturing & Mining Co.	Stockton	74,995	Jan. 15,'06	45,037
Robles Grande Gold and Copper Mining Co.	San Francisco	300,000	July 25,'04	40,682
Robert Mitchell Co.	Los Angeles	75,000	Oct. 14,'05	44,167
Roberts' Island Asparagus Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Dec. 3,'04	41,562
Roccastle Land Co.	Los Angeles	30,000	Sept. 18,'05	43,951
Rochelle Brandy Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Aug. 30,'05	43,816
Rock Water Co.	Orange	200,000	Aug. 9,'05	43,631
Rodeo Land and Water Co.	Los Angeles	1,400,000	Mar. 22,'06	45,752
Roeding & Wood Nursery Co.	Exeter	50,000	Sept. 21,'04	41,040
Roeding-Stitt Ditch Co.	Fresno	6,500	Jan. 9,'06	44,973
Roemer Pipe Tong Co.	Santa Maria	None	June 1,'05	43,043
Roemer Reversible Lever Tongs Co.	Santa Maria	200,000	April 6,'05	42,578
Rogers-Holloway Engineering Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Jan. 4,'06	44,910
Rogue River Mining and Developm't Co.	Los Angeles	500,000	April 4,'06	45,913
Roman Tapestry Paint Co.	San Francisco	200,000	Feb. 14,'05	42,132
Roosevelt Gravel Gold Mining Co.	Angels Camp	12,500	Nov. 28,'04	41,519
Roosevelt Hospital	Berkeley	50,000	May 12,'06	46,162
Roosevelt Republican Club	San Diego	None	Dec. 5,'04	41,573
Roper Estate Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Oct. 31,'04	41,314
Rosamond Mining and Milling Co.	Los Angeles	1,000,000	July 8,'05	43,384
Rosario Vineyard	Los Angeles	50,000	Jan. 4,'06	44,916
Rosecrans-Dickson Co.	Los Angeles	75,000	June 20,'05	43,218
Rosenbaum Estate Co.	San Francisco	500,000	Dec. 7,'05	44,634
Rosenberg Bros. & Co.	San Francisco	250,000	Aug. 12,'05	43,661
Rosenthal-Kutner Co.	Madera	100,000	Jan. 14,'05	41,885
Rosetta Mine Co.	Los Angeles	500,000	Dec. 4,'05	44,605
Roseville Heights Land Co.	Oakland	75,000	Mar. 24,'06	45,777
Ross Ditch Co.	Fresno County	10,000	May 4,'06	46,120
Rotary Harvester Co.	Oakland	6,000	Mar. 2,'05	42,266
Rotary Machine Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Feb. 3,'05	42,059
Rough Riders of California, The	San Francisco	None	Mar. 7,'06	45,581
Roumanian Aid Society	San Francisco	None	Mar. 6,'05	42,303
Round Valley Commercial Co.	Willits	25,000	Dec. 5,'04	41,569
Royal Court	Los Angeles	None	Aug. 30,'04	40,931
Royal Fraternity of America	Oakland	None	Dec. 20,'04	41,677
Royal Guards of California	Oakland	None	Feb. 9,'06	45,311
Royal Steam Laundry Co.	Riverside	10,000	July 7,'04	40,556
Royal Steam Laundry Co.	Riverside	25,000	June 29,'06	46,687
Rubicon Water and Power Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	Nov. 1,'05	44,338
Ruediger, Loesch & Zinkand	Oakland	24,000	June 19,'06	46,553

STATE CORPORATIONS—*Continued.*

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Rule-Belford Co.	Los Angeles	$25,000	Jan. 13,'06	45,021
Rusconi, Fisher & Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Mar. 16,'05	42,380
Ruskin Art Club	Los Angeles	None	June 24,'05	43,262
Russel Robison Water and Electric Co., The	Arroyo Grande	50,000	June 4,'06	46,369
Russian River Heights Water Co.	Santa Rosa	2,000	Oct. 27,'04	41,290
Russian River Land Co.	San Francisco	50,000	April 2,'06	45,888
Ruth Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Oct. 10,'04	41,159
Ruth Pierce Mining Co.	San Francisco	100,000	July 30,'04	40,712
R. W. Edwards, Inc.	Oakland	50,000	Jan. 16,'05	41,894
R. W. Kinney Co.	San Francisco	200,000	Dec. 27,'05	44,829
R. W. Poindexter Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	Mar. 9,'06	45,600
Sacramento Boat House Association	Sacramento	20,000	Jan. 25,'06	45,147
Sacramento Collecting Co.	Sacramento	10,000	Oct. 10,'04	41,172
Sacramento County Land Association	Sacramento	75,000	April 21,'05	42,686
Sacramento Hospital Association	Sacramento	50,000	Oct. 3,'05	44,069
Sacramento Labor Temple Association	Sacramento	75,000	Nov. 27,'05	44,546
Sacramento Levee and Dredging Co.	Sacramento	50,000	July 14,'04	40,599
Sacramento Plan'g Mill & Furniture Co.	Sacramento	25,000	July 7,'04	40,554
Sacramento River Lands and Asparagus Co	Rio Vista	1,000,000	Mar. 29,'06	45,846
Sacramento Turn Verein	Sacramento	None	June 10,'05	43,137½
Sacred Rest Cemetery	Picard	None	Jan. 17,'06	45,057
Safe Deposit Warehouse Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Aug. 26,'05	43,776
Safety Elevator Equipment Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	June 29,'05	43,305
Sage, Dealey & Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Aug. 24,'04	40,868
Sahlstrom Ozonizers Co. of Los Angeles	Los Angeles	60,000	June 5,'05	43,082
Sailors' Protective Society	San Francisco	None	Jan. 17,'05	41,903
Sai Sing Club	Los Angeles	None	Oct. 4,'05	44,087
Salak-Stanton Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	May 11,'05	42,879
Salamander Electrical Heating Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Nov. 20,'05	44,487
Salazar Water Co.	Riverside	15,000	April 21,'05	42,683
Salida Cream and Butter Co.	Salida	None	Nov. 27,'05	44,544
Salinas Brewing Co.	Salinas	35,000	Aug. 25,'04	40,887
Salinas City Bank of Savings	Salinas	30,000	Mar. 1,'05	42,256
Salinas Valley Bottling Co.	Salinas	15,000	Oct. 21,'04	41,247
Salinas Valley Savings Bank	Salinas	25,000	Jan. 28,'05	42,010
Saline Valley Chemical Works	Los Angeles	750,000	June 19,'05	43,198
Salyer Music and Piano Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	June 11,'06	46,454
Samoa Exploration Co.	San Francisco	10,000	Mar. 28,'06	45,823
Samuel Bloom & Sons Co.	San Francisco	200,000	July 14,'05	43,428
Samuel Cown Co., Ltd.	San Francisco	25,000	Nov. 17,'04	41,435
Samuel Hubbard Co.	Oakland	300,000	April 5,'06	45,921
San Andreas Blue Gravel Mining Co.	San Andreas	100,000	Sept. 27,'04	41,084
San Antone Gold Mining Co.	Angels Camp	75,000	May 24,'06	46,261
San Antonio Rancho	Arlington	12,000	May 28,'06	46,309
San Bernardino Ass'n of Spiritualists	San Bernardino	None	Mar. 30,'05	42,505
San Bernardino Coffee Club	San Bernardino	None	May 25,'06	46,282
San Bernardino County Driving Club	San Bernardino	50,000	Nov. 14,'04	41,421
San Bernardino County Pure Water Co.	Barstow	50,000	Mar. 26,'06	45,800
San Bernardino Hardware Co.	San Bernardino	50,000	Sept. 3,'04	40,960
San Bernardino Home Building Co.	San Bernardino	25,000	July 18,'04	40,641
San Bernardino Merchants' Protective Association	San Bernardino	None	June 23,'06	46,618
San Bernardino Woman's Club	San Bernardino	10,000	June 12,'05	43,147
San Benito Lime Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Aug. 15,'05	43,681
San Blas Fruit Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Sept. 8,'04	40,976
S. & S. Oil Co.	San José	10,000	Mar. 21,'05	42,428
San Blas Fruit Co., The	Oakland	50,000	June 28,'06	46,676
San Diegan-Sun Co.	San Diego	10,000	Oct. 3,'05	44,072
San Diego Art Association	San Diego	None	Aug. 22,'04	40,863
San Diego Collection Co.	San Diego	20,000	May 12,'06	46,166
San Diego Consolidated Gas and Electric Co.	San Diego	1,500,000	April 6,'05	42,570
San Diego County Poultry Association	San Diego	2,500	Sept. 8,'05	43,880
San Diego Directory Co.	San Diego	5,000	Feb. 28,'06	45,490
San Diego Feed Mills	San Diego	20,000	Aug. 4,'05	43,591
San Diego Ice and Cold Storage Co.	San Diego	200,000	April 27,'06	46,075
San Diego Music Co.	San Diego	25,000	Dec. 30,'05	44,882

STATE CORPORATIONS—*Continued.*

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
San Diego Opera House Co.	San Diego	$150,000	Sept. 27,'04	41,085
San Diego Percolator	San Diego	25,000	Sept. 21,'05	43,983
San Diego Securities Co.	San Diego	300,000	Sept. 11,'05	43,892
San Diego Title Insurance, Guarantee and Trust Co.	San Diego	500,000	Aug. 18,'04	40,835
San Diego Yacht Club	San Diego	None	May 20,'05	42,961
San Dimas Improvement Co.	San Dimas	25,000	Oct. 27,'04	41,285
Sands & Bishop Lumber Co.	Oakland	100,000	Feb. 19,'06	45,406
San Fernando Building Co.	San Fernando	25,000	April 14,'06	46,012
San Fernando Cemetery Association	Fernando	10,000	April 29,'05	42,766
San Fernando Mission Land Co.	Los Angeles	1,000,000	Dec. 3,'04	41,563
San Fernando Park Co.	Los Angeles	200,000	Oct. 31,'05	44,331
Sanford G. Lewald Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Jan. 10,'05	41,841
Sanger State Bank	Fresno	25,000	Aug. 25,'04	40,880
San Francisco & Los Angeles Realty Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Aug. 16,'05	43,690
San Francisco and Oakland Building and Realty Company	Oakland	500,000	June 13,'06	46,478
San Francisco & Portland Steams'p Co.	San Francisco	500,000	Aug. 26,'04	40,889
San Francisco Automobile Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Oct. 6,'05	44,089
San Francisco Awning and Construction Co.	San Francisco	75,000	June 21,'06	46,581
San Francisco Baptist Church Extension Society	San Francisco	None	Oct. 26,'05	44,299
San Francisco Bay Co.	San Francisco	500,000	Nov. 10,'05	44,402
San Francisco Beer Bottlers' Board of Trade	San Francisco	None	June 21,'06	46,582
San Francisco Building and Wreck'g Co.	San Francisco	25,000	May 1,'06	46,098
San Francisco Bunker Co.	San Francisco	50,000	June 18,'06	46,539
San Francisco Coca-Cola Bottling Co.	San Francisco	25,000	June 15,'06	46,513
San Francisco Company	San Francisco	75,000	Dec. 23,'05	44,814
San Francisco County Nurses' Ass'n	San Francisco	None	Jan. 12,'06	45,008
San Francisco Development Co.	San Francisco	250,000	Aug. 19,'05	43,718
San Francisco Free Markets Co.	San Francisco	200,000	April 7,'06	45,938
San Francisco Furniture Co.	San Francisco	50,000	April 27,'05	42,743
San Francisco Galvanizing Works	San Francisco	25,000	Jan. 12,'06	45,001
San Francisco Golf and Country Club	San Francisco	None	Aug. 3,'04	40,735
San Francisco Machine Works	San Francisco	50,000	June 8,'05	43,104
San Francisco Mill-Furnishing Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Mar. 10,'06	45,623
San Francisco Neckwear Co.	Oakland	25,000	June 19,'06	46,550
San Francisco Osage Oil and Gas Co.	Los Angeles	1,000,000	July 17,'05	43,441
San Francisco Policy Holders' Ass'n	San Francisco	75,000	May 12,'06	46,173
San Francisco Printing Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Mar. 27,'05	42,469
San Francisco Produce Co.	Oakland	50,000	June 11,'06	46,452
San Francisco Rapid Transit Excavation Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	May 21,'06	46,221
San Francisco Realty and Construction Co.	San Francisco	50,000	May 9,'06	46,135
San Francisco Realty Syndicate	San Francisco	25,000	June 16,'06	46,533
San Francisco Securities Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Feb. 24,'06	45,456
San Francisco Squab Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Nov. 25,'05	44,533
San Francisco Teaming Co.	San Francisco	25,000	May 23,'06	46,256
San Francisco Title Clearance Co., The	San Francisco	25,000	June 23,'06	46,606
San Francisco Title Co.	San Francisco	200,000	June 25,'06	46,639
San Francisco Trust Co.	San Francisco	200,000	Mar. 1,'05	42,261
San Francisco Wholesale Dairy Produce Exchange	San Francisco	None	Sept. 18,'05	43,960
San Gabriel River Improvement Co.	Los Angeles	750,000	Sept. 30,'05	44,044
San Gabriel Valley Investment Co.	Pasadena	25,000	April 30,'06	46,089
San Gabriel Valley Lumber Co.	San Gabriel	25,000	Oct. 27,'04	41,289
San Gabriel Valley Mutual Water Co.	Los Angeles	1,000,000	Mar. 1,'06	45,510
Sanger Woman's Christian Temperance Union	Sanger	None	June 26,'06	46,667
Sanitary Baths	San Francisco	10,000	June 30,'06	46,705
Sanitary Bedding House	San Francisco	75,000	June 20,'06	46,562
Sanitary Cleaning Devices Co. of Great Britain	San Francisco	20,000	Oct. 7,'04	41,147
Sanitary Device Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Jan. 9,'05	41,827
Sanitary Dust Removing Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Jan. 25,'05	41,973
Sanitary Dust Removing Co. of Pennsylvania	San Francisco	500,000	Mar. 20,'05	42,414

STATE CORPORATIONS—*Continued.*

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Sanitary Fruit Co.	Red Bluff	$100,000	April 19,'05	42,661
Sanitary House Cleaning Co.	Fresno	50,000	Dec. 15,'04	41,638
San Isidro Land and Development Co.	San Diego	72,000	Mar. 18,'05	42,406
Sanitary Laundry Co.	San Francisco	25,000	June 13,'05	43,154
Sanitary Laundry Co. of San Diego, Cal.	San Diego	25,000	Oct. 6,'05	44,088
Sanitary Street Cleansing and Sprinkling Machine Co. of California	San Francisco	100,000	Oct. 19,'04	41,239
Sanitary Street Sweeping Co.	Oakland	500,000	Aug. 1,'05	43,558
San Joaquin County Title & Abstract Co.	Stockton	75,000	Mar. 3,'06	45,536
San Joaquin Ditching Co.	San Francisco	10,000	April 15,'05	42,643
San Joaquin Grape Selling Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Dec. 29,'05	44,855
San Joaquin Implement Co.	Stockton	50,000	Feb. 13,'05	42,126
San Joaquin Light and Power Co.	Los Angeles	3,000,000	May 13,'05	42,907
San Joaquin Valley and Coast Transportation Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	Nov. 28,'04	41,515
San José Amusement and Driving Park Association	San José	100,000	Feb. 25,'05	42,229
San José Contracting Co.	San José	10,000	Aug. 8,'05	43,623
San José Cremation Association	San José	200,000	Aug. 10,'05	43,647
San José Hall Association of the Native Sons of the Golden West	San José	75,000	Feb. 16,'06	45,386
San José Ice and Cold Storage Co.	San Francisco	100,000	April 3,'05	42,536
San José Mercantile Co.	San José	10,000	July 15,'04	40,612
San José Oil and Burner Co.	San José	15,000	Aug. 12,'05	43,656
San José Paper Co.	San José	20,000	July 1,'05	43,319
San José Produce Co.	San José	25,000	April 6,'06	45,936
San José Realty Co.	San José	75,000	Aug. 27,'04	40,913
San José Sanitary Cleaning Co.	San José	25,000	July 14,'04	40,607
San José Supply Co.	San José	5,000	Feb. 21,'06	45,426
San José Woman's Club House Association, Inc.	San José	None	May 26,'05	43,003
San Juan Grande Mining Co.	San Francisco	400,000	Nov. 23,'04	41,481
San Juan Mining and Development Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Oct. 29,'04	41,306
San Juan y Anexas Mining Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	Aug. 14,'05	43,668
San Luis Brick Co.	San Luis Obispo	25,000	June 4,'06	46,370
San Luis Coffee Club Association	San Luis Obispo	None	Nov. 13,'05	44,431
San Luis Ice and Cold Storage Co.	San Luis Obispo	30,000	July 31,'05	43,547
San Luis Obispo Chamber of Commerce	San Luis Obispo	None	Sept. 30,'05	44,053
San Marcos Promotion Club, The	San Marcos	10,000	Mar. 24,'06	45,787
San Martin Union	San Martin	25,000	Oct. 1,'04	41,106
San Mateo Construction Co.	San Mateo	25,000	Mar. 17,'05	42,385
San Mateo County Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals	San Mateo	5,000	Dec. 22,'05	44,800
San Mateo Improvement Co.	San Francisco	250,000	Oct. 9,'05	44,120
San Mateo Investment Co.	San Mateo	25,000	Mar. 10,'05	42,344
San Mateo Planing Mill Co.	Burlingame	25,000	Oct. 17,'04	41,221
San Mateo Polo Club	San Mateo Co.	None	Feb. 17,'06	45,392
San Mateo Power Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	Jan. 26,'05	41,975
San Mateo Quarry Co.	San Mateo	30,000	Feb. 25,'05	42,228
San Mateo Realty and Investment Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Feb. 10,'06	45,318
San Mateo Shrimp Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Nov. 7,'04	41,359
San Mateo Tea and Coffee Co.	San Mateo	25,000	Oct. 3,'05	44,068
San Mateo Title Insurance Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Oct. 19,'04	41,232
San Miguel Co.	Los Angeles	1,000,000	Jan. 26,'06	45,155
San Miguel Rochdale Co.	San Miguel	Coöp'tive	June 3,'05	41,784
San Nicholas and La Barrosa Plantation Co.	San Francisco	500,000	July 30,'04	40,713
Sano Rea Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Oct. 10,'04	41,163
San Pablo Quarry Co.	Castro Point	1,000,000	June 7,'06	46,403
San Pasqual Land Co., The	Pasadena	10,000	May 1,'06	46,100
San Pedro-De Tobaeachi Mining Co., Cal.	Los Angeles	1,000	Oct. 8,'04	41,155
San Pedro Publishing Co.	San Pedro	25,000	Jan. 10,'06	44,977
San Pedro Transportation Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	May 26,'06	46,296
San Quentin Stage Line Co.	Marin County	10,000	Dec. 21,'04	41,681
San Rafael and San Francisco Express	San Rafael	10,000	Nov. 21,'04	41,470
San Rafael Cottage Hospital	San Rafael	15,000	Dec. 29,'05	44,858
San Rafael Creamery	San Rafael	10,000	Oct. 8,'04	41,158
San Rafael Development Co.	San Francisco	250,000	Feb. 19,'06	45,401
Santander Mining Co.	San Francisco	100,000	April 29,'05	42,763
Saratoga Realty Co.	Saratoga	25,000	Feb. 7,'05	42,079

STATE CORPORATIONS—*Continued.*

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Sartorius Co.	San Francisco	$50,000	Dec. 20,'05	44,774
S. A. Schilling Co.	Long Beach	100,000	Feb. 26,'06	45,465
Sausalito Spring Water Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Nov. 29,'05	44,567
Savage Gold and Silver Mining Co.	San Francisco	1,120,000	Nov. 7,'04	41,372
Savannah Goldstone Co.	San Francisco	75,000	June 2,'06	46,357
Savings Bank and Trust Co. of Pomona	Pomona	50,000	July 7,'04	40,553
Savings Bank of Huntington Beach	H'ting'n Beach	25,000	July 1,'05	43,323
Savoy Billiard Parlors Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Jan. 4,'05	41,794
Sawtelle Cemetery Association	Sawtelle	None	Feb. 13,'05	42,120
Sawyer Bros.	Galt	25,000	Dec. 28,'05	44,849
Saxony Knit Goods Company	San Francisco	50,000	Feb. 9,'06	45,306
Say Mercantile Co.	Santa Paula	25,000	Mar. 9,'06	45,615
Santa Ana Coffee Club	Santa Ana	None	July 7,'05	43,371
Santa Barbara Abstract and Title Co.	Santa Barbara	20,000	Aug. 18,'05	43,710
Santa Barbara Directory Co.	Santa Barbara	5,000	Sept. 8,'05	43,883
Santa Barbara Sanitarium	Santa Barbara	25,000	May 27,'05	43,019
Santa Clara County Realty and Development Co.	San José	200,000	Oct. 9,'05	44,114
Santa Clara Investment Co.	San Francisco	25,000	July 26,'05	43,511
Santa Clara Mercantile Union	Santa Clara	25,000	June 14,'05	43,159
Santa Claus Mining Co.	Greenwood	200,000	Feb. 10,'05	42,104
Santa Cruz Bay Navigation Co.	San Francisco	25,000	April 16,'06	46,019
Santa Cruz Bay View Co.	Santa Cruz	200,000	Dec. 15,'04	41,632
Santa Cruz Cement Block and Brick Co.	Santa Cruz	100,000	June 14,'05	43,163
Santa Cruz Coffee Club	Santa Cruz	Coöp'tive	Mar. 16,'06	45,695
Santa Cruz Emporium Co.	Santa Cruz	25,000	Dec. 20,'05	44,771
Santa Cruz Investment Co.	Santa Cruz	25,000	Oct. 21,'05	44,243
Santa Cruz Packing Co.	Santa Cruz	75,000	Dec. 20,'04	41,671
Santa Cruz Portland Cement Co.	San Francisco	5,000,000	June 2,'05	43,059
Santa Cruz Sand Co.	San Francisco	10,000	June 18,'06	46,543
Santa Eulalia Mining Co.	Los Angeles	500,000	Aug. 1,'04	40,722
Santa Fé Coast Lines Hospital Ass'n	Los Angeles	None	July 25,'04	40,685
Santa Fé Land and Building Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Jan. 23,'05	41,957
Santa Fé Mining Co.	East Auburn	100,000	Jan. 7,'05	41,820
Santa Lucia Oil Co.	San Luis Obispo	500,000	Oct. 6,'04	41,143
Santa Maria Livery and Feed Co.	Santa Maria	50,000	Feb. 10,'06	45,314
Santa Maria Meat Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	April 27,'06	46,071
Santa Maria Realty Co.	Santa Maria	100,000	Feb. 26,'06	45,468
Santa Marina Co.	San Francisco	400,000	May 31,'05	43,040
Santa Monica Bay Hospital	Santa Monica	100,000	May 14,'06	46,176
Santa Monica Gold Mining and Development Co.	Oakland	50,000	Oct. 25,'04	41,275
Santa Monica Lumber Co.	Santa Monica	100,000	Nov. 13,'05	44,423
Santa Monica-Ocean Park Amusem't Co.	Santa Monica	30,000	Oct. 11,'04	41,180
Santa Monica Savings Bank	Los Angeles	25,000	June 2,'05	43,055
Santa Monica Water Co.	Los Angeles	500,000	April 28,'05	42,758
Santa Paula Citrus Fruit Association	Santa Paula	15,000	Dec. 12,'05	44,688
Santa Paula Savings Bank	Santa Paula	25,000	Nov. 28,'05	44,557
Santa Paula Sulphur Mountain Springs Company	Los Angeles	50,000	Dec. 30,'05	44,889
Santa Rita Manufacturing Co.	Mayfield	75,000	Nov. 16,'05	44,458
Santa Rosa Coffee Club	Santa Rosa	None	Nov. 15,'05	44,452
Santa Rosa Department Store	Santa Rosa	25,000	Dec. 21,'05	44,795
Santa Rosa Hardware and Machine Co.	Santa Rosa	50,000	Jan. 3,'06	44,907
Santa Rosa Lumber Co.	Santa Rosa	75,000	April 6,'06	45,935
Santa Rosa Machine Works	Santa Rosa	25,000	Sept. 20,'05	43,979
Santa Rosa Milling and Construction Co.	Santa Rosa	25,000	Aug. 19,'05	43,715
Santa Rosa Oil Co.	Santa Rosa	400,000	Nov. 24,'05	44,523
Santa Rosa Pioneer Steam Laundry Co.	Santa Rosa	10,000	Dec. 12,'05	44,679
Santa Rosa Shoe Manufacturing Co.	Santa Rosa	75,000	Dec. 10,'04	41,604
Santa Ynez Valley Development Co.	Los Angeles	500,000	May 21,'06	46,241
Saugus Gold Mining Company.	Los Angeles	1,000,000	Nov. 2,'05	44,355
S. Bachman & Co., Inc.	San Francisco	150,000	May 25,'06	46,278
Scandinavian-American Savings Bank	San Francisco	300,000	Dec. 14,'04	41,626
Scenic Novelty Company	San Francisco	50,000	Jan. 26,'05	41,978
S. C. Gordon Medicine Co.	Sacramento	25,000	Dec. 17,'04	41,645
S. C. Gordon Medicine Co.	Sacramento	200,000	June 2,'05	43,058
Schaefer Coppersmithing Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Nov. 21,'04	41,465
Schafer Photographic Cloth Co.	Long Beach	200,000	Aug. 28,'05	43,790
Schaffer-De Camp Lumber Co.	Los Angeles	10,000	Aug. 30,'05	43,829

STATE CORPORATIONS—*Continued.*

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Scherrer Electric Light and Power Co.	Dunsmuir	$40,000	Feb. 23,'05	42,201
Schilling Notion Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	Nov. 25,'04	41,498
Schlessinger Dry Goods Co.	San Francisco	5,000	Feb. 5,'06	45,264
Schmidt Lithograph Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	Oct. 14,'05	44,161
Schroeder-Lawrence Hardware Co.	Vacaville	25,000	Feb. 10,'06	45,322
Schuler Vineyard Co.	Stockton	75,000	Oct. 18,'04	41,227
Schuler-Tschierschky-Scally Co.	Stockton	25,000	Nov. 4,'04	41,348
Schultheiss Brothers Co.	San Diego	20,000	Oct. 14,'04	41,207
Schumacher-Wilson Realty Co.	Los Angeles	600,000	Oct. 31,'05	44,330
Schwabacher-Frey Stationery Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Sept. 18,'05	43,955
Schwarz Land, Building and Investment Co.	Los Angeles	500,000	Dec. 30,'05	44,884
Schwarz System Brick Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Feb. 16,'05	42,153
Scientific Manufacturing Co.	Pasadena	75,000	Jan. 8,'06	44,957
S. Conradi Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	Dec. 1,'04	41,546
Scotch Plaid Tailoring Co.	San Francisco	10,000	Dec. 3,'04	41,561
Scotia Investment Co.	Los Angeles	75,000	Feb. 12,'06	45,337
Scott & Co.	San Francisco	10,000	Nov. 25,'05	44,528
Scott & Van Arsdale Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	April 5,'05	42,557
Scott-Burnham Investment Co.	San Diego	100,000	Dec. 15,'05	44,726
Scott Chapel Methodist Episcopal Church	Pasadena	None	Sept. 2,'05	43,857
Scott Investment Co.	Alameda	1,000,000	April 6,'05	42,576
Scott Valley Development Co.	San Francisco	10,000	June 15,'05	43,168
S. C. Paterson & Co.	Pasadena	25,000	Mar. 30,'05	42,497
Seaboard Bank	San Francisco	200,000	April 17,'05	42,652
Seaboard Club	San Francisco	None	Nov. 15,'05	44,451
Seabright Improvement Society	Seabright	1,000	Aug. 4,'04	40,739
Seal Rock Co.	San Francisco	75,000	July 2,'04	40,538
Searchlight Improvement Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	Nov. 16,'05	44,461
Seawright-Waldeck Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Jan. 16,'06	45,049
Seaside Hall Association	Santa Monica	25,000	May 26,'05	43,009
Seaside Hospital	Santa Monica	75,000	July 28,'04	40,700
Seaside Realty Co.	Downey	70,000	Oct. 31,'05	44,336
Seaton & Kinnear Lumber Co.	Riverside	50,000	Mar. 6,'06	45,556
Seattle Whist Club	San Francisco	None	Aug. 23,'05	43,747
Sea View Land and Water Co.	Long Beach	25,000	Aug. 25,'05	43,763
Seay System Ice Machine Co.	San Francisco	500,000	Mar. 23,'05	42438½
Sebastopol Brewing Co.	San Luis Obispo	25,000	April 27,'05	42,740
Sebastopol Light, Power and Water Co.	Sebastopol	25,000	Mar. 7,'05	42,306
Sebastopol Methodist Episcopal Church	Sebastopol	None	Jan. 15,'06	45,055
Sebastopol Mutual Building and Loan Association	Sebastopol	300,000	Mar. 1,'06	45,500
Sebaya Company	San Francisco	10,000	July 23,'04	40,669
S. E. Brown Building and Improvement Co., The	San Francisco	25,000	Mar. 28,'06	45,829
Second Baptist Church of Fresno	Fresno	None	June 13,'06	46,487
Second Baptist Church of Monrovia	Monrovia	None	Mar. 7,'06	45,582
Second Extension Produce Co.	Alpaugh	50,000	April 11,'06	45,970
Second Extension Water Co.	Alpaugh	60,000	Jan. 13,'06	45,010
Security Bond Investment Co. of Los Angeles, California	Los Angeles	200,000	June 28,'06	46,672
Security Land and Loan Co.	Los Angeles	1,000,000	May 15,'05	42,921
Security Land Co. of California Temperance Colonies	Stockton	5,000	June 28,'05	43,289
Security Realty Co.	San Francisco	200,000	Mar. 20,'06	45,734
Security Savings Bank and Trust Co.	San Diego	125,000	May 29,'05	43,030
Security Savings Bank of Stanislaus Co.	Modesto	25,500	May 15,'05	42,914
Seely Fruit Co.	Pasadena	25,000	April 27,'06	46,067
Segnogram Publishing Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	Dec. 4,'05	44,595
Seigler Mining Co.	San Francisco	75,000	Mar. 30,'06	45,862
Selander, Stokes & Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Oct. 1,'04	41,109
Self Lubricating and Polishing Flat Iron-Rust Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Dec. 9,'05	44,654
Selma Coöperative Winery	San Francisco	50,000	May 1,'05	42,771
Selma Meat Co.	Selma	9,000	Jan. 16,'06	45,053
Selma Product Co.	Selma	25,000	July 15,'04	40,614
Selma Savings Bank	Selma	25,000	June 22,'05	43,231
Semi-Tropic Spiritualists' Association	Los Angeles	25,000	July 22,'05	43,480
Sempervirens Club of California	San José	None	April 25,'06	46,063

STATE CORPORATIONS—*Continued.*

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Seneca Light and Power Co.	Seneca	$25,000	June 25,'06	46,627
Señora de Guadeloupe Mining Co.	Oakland	100,000	April 21,'05	42,682
Sentous Packing Co.	Los Angeles	500,000	May 8,'05	42,842
Sequoia Hotel Co.	Fresno	50,000	Sept. 22,'05	43,993
Sequoia Rock Co.	Redwood	15,000	Sept. 5,'05	43,859
Sequoia Saw Co.	Oakland	200,000	Mar. 17,'06	45,697
Sequoia Yachting and Boating Club	Humboldt Bay	None	May 4,'05	42,806
Servian and Slavonian Society of Los Angeles	Los Angeles	None	Oct. 17,'04	41,217
S. E. Slade Lumber Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	Dec. 30,'05	44,873
Seventh Day Adventist Church of Pomona	Pomona	None	July 25,'05	43,504
Seventh Day Adventist Church of Riverside	Riverside	None	Dec. 30,'04	41,759
Seventh Street Social Club	Los Angeles	None	Dec. 9,'05	44,659
Seventy-four Oil Co.	San Francisco	200,000	Sept. 13,'04	40,992
S. Evinger & Co.	Fresno	25,000	Oct. 8,'04	41,157
S. Ewell Co.	Marysville	25,000	Dec. 31,'04	41,768
Sexton Ranch Co.	San Buenaventura	100,000	June 5,'06	46,388
Shaft Rock Mining Co.	San José	200,000	Oct. 18,'05	44,199
Shannon's Quality Shop	San Francisco	20,000	June 26,'06	46,654
S. Hartman & Son, Inc.	Merced	25,000	Oct. 10,'04	41,160
Shasta Consolidated Copper Co.	San José	1,000,000	April 12,'06	45,984
Shasta Copper Key and Futurity Deep Tunnel Mining Co.	Dunsmuir	6,600	July 26,'05	43,512
Shasta Bullion Co.	Redding	1,000,000	Mar. 30,'06	45,854
Shasta County Quartz and Placer Mining Co.	Corning	200,000	July 9,'04	40,571
Shasta Dredging Co.	San Francisco	365,000	Oct. 26,'05	44,292
Shasta Electric Copper Co.	San José	1,000,000	Mar. 28,'06	45,832
Shasta Springs Hotel Co.	San Francisco	300,000	Nov. 25,'04	41,489
Shattuck & Desmond Construction Co.	Los Angeles	200,000	Aug. 14,'05	43,667
Shaw-Flint Co., The	Long Beach	25,000	June 8,'06	46,415
Sheehan Estate Co.	Sacramento	90,000	Dec. 29,'05	44,863
Sheep Ranch Consolidated Mining Co.	San Francisco	500,000	Dec. 27,'05	44,838
Sheppler Stogie Co.	San Francisco	5,000	July 8,'05	43,378
Sherman Concentrated Fruit Co.	San Francisco	500,000	May 25,'05	42,994
Sherman Concentrated Fruit Co.	Los Angeles	500,000	Aug. 3,'05	43,575
Shinkwin Young Men's Home Ass'n.	Los Angeles	None	Dec. 30,'05	44,881
Shirley Coffee and Tea Co.	Los Angeles	8,000	May 21,'06	46,243
Shoenberg Electric Appliance Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Aug. 2,'04	40,727
Shogetsu Society	Los Angeles	None	Aug. 16,'05	43,697
Shore Line Investment Co.	San Francisco	500,000	June 12,'05	43,141
Shoreen-Johnson Co.	Turlock	15,000	Jan. 16,'05	41,896
Shoults Box Co.	Napa	10,000	Nov. 9,'05	44,398
Shutts, Walters & Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Dec. 5,'05	44,613
Siamene Home Treatment Co.	Oakland	75,000	July 13,'04	40,598
Siam Gold Mining Co.	Los Angeles	500,000	Dec. 11,'05	44,662
Sibbett Manufacturing Co.	Oakland	50,000	Dec. 29,'04	41,750
Sibyl-Marston Co.	San Francisco	125,000	Feb. 17,'06	45,390
Side On Benevolent Society	San Francisco	None	Mar. 11,'05	42,351
Sierra Amateur Athletic Club	Grass Valley	None	Mar. 28,'05	42,481
Sierra del Oro Consolidated Mining Co.	San José	500 000	June 22,'05	43,235
Sierra de Oro Mining Co.	San Francisco	243,000	May 8,'05	42,836
Sierra Ditch and Water Co.	San Francisco	5,000,000	Nov. 12,'04	41,406
Sierra Madre Heights Co.	Los Angeles	15,000	April 27,'06	46,074
Sierra Nevada Mining Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	Nov. 7,'04	41,369
Sierra Nevada Water and Power Co.	San Francisco	5,000,000	June 28,'05	43,288
Sierra Pacific Land and Water Co.	Los Angeles	200,000	Mar. 20,'06	45,738
Sierra Portland Cement Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	June 18,'06	46,548
Sierra Syndicate	Los Angeles	50,000	April 15,'05	42,639
Sierra Water Supply Co.	San Francisco	5,000,000	Sept. 2,'05	43,849
Siering Co.	San Francisco	10,000	Jan. 31,'05	42,024
Signal Hill Gravel Co.	Long Beach	25,000	May 5,'05	42,812
Signal Hill Improvement Co.	Long Beach	200,000	Oct. 12,'04	41,185
Signal Oil Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Aug. 11,'04	40,791
Signal Hill Water Co.	Long Beach	25,000	June 19,'05	43,203
Silver City Co.	Los Angeles	1,000,000	Jan. 20,'06	45,096
Silver Lake Lumber Co.	Stockton	500,000	Jan. 5,'05	41,805
Silverado Copper Co.	Bakersfield	500,000	Mar. 9,'06	45,613

STATE CORPORATIONS—*Continued.*

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Silvey-Munyan Co.	Newmark	$10,000	June 13,'05	43,150
Simkins & Thorp Pie Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Sept. 30,'04	41,101
Simon Green Co.	San Francisco	75,000	April 25,'05	42,723
Sinaloa Co.	Los Angeles	6,300,000	May 9,'06	46,136
Sinaloa Land Corporation	Los Angeles	12,500,000	May 9,'06	46,140
Sinaloa Mining Co.	Los Angeles	1,000,000	June 9,'05	43,128
Sing Chong Co.	San Francisco	200,000	Nov. 22,'05	44,501
Sinook Boulder Mining Co.	San Francisco	500,000	Feb. 23,'05	42,200
Siskiyou Con. Gold Mining Co., The	Eureka	75,000	Feb. 19,'06	45,405
Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul	San José	25,000	Mar. 26,'06	45,811
Sixteenth Street Amusement Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Aug. 28,'05	43,793
S. Jackson Co.	San Francisco	25,000	April 3,'06	45,895
Skinner Manufacturing Co.	San Francisco	200,000	Dec. 6,'05	44,623
Slavonic Hirick Benevolent Society	Sutter Creek	None	Sept. 23,'05	44,001
Slayden Bros. Co.	Pasadena	50,000	Nov. 16,'04	41,430
Sliger Gold Mining Co.	San Francisco	200,000	Sept. 7,'05	43,871
S. L. Jones & Co.	San Francisco	75,000	Oct. 11,'04	41,175
Sloan-Katz Realty Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Nov. 2,'05	44,348
Smeltzer Land and Water Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Aug. 26,'05	43,780
Smith & Dieter	Los Angeles	50,000	June 27,'06	46,663
Smith & Lundquist Co.	Los Angeles	10,000	Sept. 26,'05	44,022
S. M. Friedman Co.	Oakland	15,000	July 18,'05	43,450
Smith-Browne Hardware Co.	Oakland	100,000	May 3,'05	42,796
Smith Drug Co.	Chico	75,000	Jan. 30,'06	45,186
Smith, Emery & Co.	San Francisco	20,000	Aug. 22,'04	40,852
Smithson Development Co.	San Francisco	25,000	May 10,'05	42,861
Smith-Johnson Drug Co.	Upland	10,000	July 10,'05	43,386
Snap-a-Jack Confection Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Dec. 29,'05	44,864
Snap-a-Jack Manufacturing Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Dec. 12,'04	41,616
Snover Cañon Water Co.	La Cañada	5,333	May 15,'05	42,913
Snowden Investment Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Dec. 24,'04	41,708
Snow Mountain Water and Power Co.	San Francisco	5,000,000	Feb. 14,'06	45,363
S. N. Wood & Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Jan. 4,'05	41,790
Socialist Publishing Co.	Santa Barbara	20,000	Jan. 17,'06	45,059
Societa Piemonte Reale	Sacramento	None	Oct. 17,'05	44,187
Society of Accountants and Bookkeepers	San Francisco	None	Mar. 11,'05	42,354
Society Danmark Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Aug. 29,'05	43,803
Society of the Cedar of Mount Lebanon	San Francisco	None	Oct. 22,'04	41,257
Society Tenochtitlan	Stockton	None	Nov. 17,'04	41,440
Soconusco Land and Colonization Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	May 10,'05	42,865
Soda Lake Commercial Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	Jan. 21,'05	41,939
Sodaville Tonopah Mining Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	Oct. 10,'05	44,179
Solano County Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals	Vallejo	500	June 28,'05	43,294
Solano County Savings Bank	Suisun	50,000	April 3,'05	42,543
Soledad Club	La Jolla Park	None	Oct. 12,'05	44,152
Soledad Mining and Townsite Co.	Los Angeles	500,000	July 29,'04	40,710
Sol Getz & Sons	San Francisco	200,000	Jan. 10,'06	44,976
Sollender Magic Wood Finish Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	Aug. 10,'05	43,646
Somers & Co.	San Francisco	200,000	May 31,'05	43,031
Somerset Realty Co.	Los Angeles	10,000	April 10,'06	45,959
Sonoma Athletic Club	Sonoma	100	Jan. 29,'06	45,184
Sonoma County Hop Growers' Exch'ge	Santa Rosa	None	Nov. 21,'05	44,495
Sonoma Express Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Dec. 20,'04	41,672
Sonoma Magnesite Co.	San Francisco	300,000	Dec. 29,'05	44,854
Sonoma Stone and Construction Co.	Santa Rosa	25,000	Oct. 14,'04	41,206
Sonoma Valley Athletic Club	Santa Rosa	1,000	July 21,'05	43,467
Sonoma Valley Lumber Co.	Santa Rosa	20,000	Nov. 28,'04	41,512
Sonora Copper Mining Co.	Los Angeles	500,000	April 7,'05	43,368
Sonora Creamery Co.	Sonora	10,000	May 25,'05	42,993
Sonora Ice and Cold Storage Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Sept. 27,'05	44,024
Sonora Trading Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Oct. 25,'04	41,273
Sonora Opera House Co.	Sonora	5,000	April 11,'06	45,963
Sound Investment Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Jan. 6,'06	44,952
South American Lumber Co.	San Francisco	Coöp'tive	May 17,'06	46,209
South California Stock Exchange	Los Angeles	None	Jan. 25,'06	45,143
South City Mutual Building and Loan Association	S. San Francisco	500,000	Dec. 18,'05	44,753
South Coast Land Co.	Los Angeles	200,000	Feb. 23,'06	45,432

STATE CORPORATIONS—*Continued.*

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
South Coast Investment Co.	Los Angeles	$25,000	Sept. 25,'05	44,009
South Coast Oyster Co.	Los Angeles	10,000	May 11,'06	46,161
South Coast Realty Co.	Los Angeles	200,000	Dec. 14,'05	44,710
South Coast Yacht Club	Los Angeles	None	Aug. 14,'05	43,678
South Fork Irrigation Co.	Los Angeles	20,000	Mar. 27,'05	42,464
South Gate Hall Association	Los Angeles	50,000	Aug. 5,'04	40,753
South Main Street Christian Church	Los Angeles	None	June 16,'06	46,538
South Pacific Prospecting Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	Jan. 3,'05	41,779
South Park Presbyterian Church	Los Angeles	None	June 16,'05	43,184
South Pasadena Benevolent Society	South Pasadena	None	Dec. 20,'05	44,787
South Pasadena Building & Loan Ass'n	South Pasadena	200,000	Aug. 21,'05	43,741
South Pasadena Manufacturing Co.	South Pasadena	25,000	Feb. 8,'06	45,288
South San Diego Investment Company	San Diego	300,000	Jan. 8,'06	44,956
South San Francisco Mill & Lumber Co.	S. San Francisco	50,000	Dec. 14,'05	44,706
Southern California Advertising Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Oct. 27,'04	41,293
Southern California Baking Co.	San Diego	25,000	Jan. 13,'05	41,867
Southern California Electric Company	Los Angeles	25,000	Aug. 25,'04	40,882
Southern California Floating Christian Endeavor Ass'n	Los Angeles	None	April 10,'05	42,605
Southern California Gas Company	Los Angeles	25,000	July 27,'05	43,523
Southern California Honey Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Feb. 23,'06	45,436
Southern California Horse Show Association of Pasadena	Pasadena	None	June 5,'05	43,083
Southern California Horticultural So'ty	Los Angeles	50,000	Feb. 19,'06	45,404
Southern California Investment Co.	Long Beach	200,000	May 21,'06	46,242
Southern California Loan Co.	Los Angeles	10,000	Sept. 6,'04	40,968
Southern California Motor Car Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	Jan. 24,'06	45,121
Southern California Oil Producers	Los Angeles	1,000,000	Jan. 27,'05	41,999
Southern California Real Estate Investment Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	Aug. 17,'04	40,834
Southern California Realty Co.	Ocean Park	75,000	Dec. 24,'04	41,709
Southern California Title & Abstract Co.	Los Angeles	250,000	May 14,'06	46,185
Southern California Tropical Land and Fruit Co.	Riverside	50,000	July 13,'05	43,420
Southern California Trust Co.	Los Angeles	75,000	Sept. 14,'04	40,996
Southern Commercial Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Aug. 6,'04	40,769
Southern Construction Co.	San Diego	25,000	Dec. 26,'05	44,820
Southern Counties Construction Co.	Los Angeles	200,000	Sept. 23,'04	41,064
Southern Crockery Co.	San Francisco	75,000	April 12,'06	45,982
Southern Investment Co.	Los Angeles	99,000	Oct. 2,'05	44,059
Southern Lone Star Mining Co.	Colton	100,000	Aug. 10,'04	40,785
Southern Nevada Brokerage Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	May 29,'06	46,322
Southern Nevada Light and Power Co.	Los Angeles	150,000	April 18,'06	46,050
Southern Oregon Power Co.	San Francisco	500,000	Oct. 25,'04	41,272
Southern Pacific Land Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	Dec. 16,'05	44,734
Southern Tier Investment Co.	Santa Monica	25,000	Aug. 7,'05	43,603
Southern Water Co.	Los Angeles	20,000	Nov. 4,'05	44,369
Southwest Land Co. of Los Angeles	Los Angeles	500,000	Oct. 17,'05	44,196
Southwest Miners' Stock Exchange	Los Angeles	25,000	Feb. 2,'06	45,228
Southwestern Brokerage Co.	Los Angeles	10,000	Dec. 30,'04	41,763
Southwestern Min. and Improvem't Co.	Los Angeles	500,000	Feb. 10,'06	45,313
Southwestern Promotion Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	July 8,'04	40,559
Southwestern Realty Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	Aug. 3,'05	43,579
Southwestern Transportat'n and Steamship Co.	Los Angeles	250,000	Nov. 9,'04	41,378
Southworth & Patterson	San Francisco	25,000	Dec. 8,'05	44,645
Spa Co., The	Los Angeles	25,000	April 6,'06	45,930
Spanish War Veterans, Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument Association	Vallejo	None	Mar. 13,'06	45,658
Sparks-Connell Manufacturing Co.	Los Angeles	250,000	Nov. 18,'04	41,451
Speer Gas Machine Manufacturing Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	Jan. 14,'05	41,883
Speier Cloak and Manufacturing Co.	San Francisco	10,000	April 6,'05	42,575
Spencer Mining Co.	San Francisco	75,000	July 16,'04	40,620
Spencer Seedless Apple Co. of Cal.	San Francisco	100,000	July 26,'05	43,514
Sphinx Manufacturing Co.	San Francisco	25,000	June 11,'06	46,453
Spokane Mining Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	July 12,'04	40,588
Spreckels Market Fruit Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Feb. 21,'06	45,422
Spring & Tighe	San José	75,000	July 12,'05	43,415
Spring Construction Co.	San Francisco	75,000	Sept. 22,'04	41,050
Spring Estate Co.	Oakland	1,000,000	May 11,'06	46,153

STATE CORPORATIONS—*Continued.*

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Springdale Water Co. of Los Angeles	Los Angeles	$5,870	July 28,'05	43,533
Spring Gulch Tunnel Co.	Yreka	1,000,000	May 18,'05	42,940
Spring Hill Con. Gold Mining Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	June 7,'05	43,101
Spring Mountain Range Exploration Syndicate	Oakland	10,000	May 9,'05	42,849
Springs	San José	50,000	Feb. 7,'05	42,084
Spring Valley Land Co.	Santa Cruz	300,000	Jan. 9,'06	44,961
Squire Boyd Gold Mining Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Dec. 1,'05	44,577
Sronce-Donehue Co.	Fresno	23,000	Aug. 31,'05	43,835
S. Siwel Co.	Los Angeles	75,000	May. 10,'06	46,150
S. S. Johnson Co., The	San Francisco	1,000,000	April 3,'06	45,893
Stampede Remedy Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Jan. 22,'06	45,098
Standard Coin Mining Co.	Los Angeles	250,000	Sept. 28,'05	44,034
Standard Electrical Works	San Francisco	100,000	Jan. 23,'05	41,961
Standard Flour Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	Aug. 19,'04	40,843
Standard Gold and Copper Mining Co.	San Francisco	300,000	Jan. 11,'05	41,849
Standard Harness Co.	Los Angeles	500,000	June 28,'05	43,292
Standard Investment Co.	San Francisco	10,000	Oct. 19,'04	41,229
Standard Laundry Tablet Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Nov. 13,'05	44,435
Standard Mfg. and Supply Co.	San Francisco	200,000	May 13,'05	42,905
Standard Metal, Grille and Plating Co.	San Francisco	100,000	May 26,'06	46,289
Standard Motor Car Co., Inc.	San Francisco	200,000	Jan. 2,'06	44,892
Standard Nitrate Co.	Los Angeles	1,500,000	June 29,'05	43,302
Standard Planing Mill Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	April 18,'06	46,052
Standard Securities Co.	San Francisco	75,000	Oct. 4,'05	44,080
Standard Supply Co.	Oakland	25,000	Aug. 26,'05	43,777
St. Andrew's Improvement Co.	San Francisco	100,000	May 24,'06	46,265
Stanfield Co.	Stockton	25,000	Sept. 13,'05	43,920
Stanford-Lang Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Mar. 7,'06	45,573
Stanford Meat Co.	Palo Alto	25,000	May 11,'06	46,157
Stanford Phi Kappa Psi Bldg. Ass'n	Stanford Univ.	20,000	Nov. 29,'05	44,566
Stanislaus County Savings Bank	Oakdale	30,000	Jan. 23,'05	41,954
Stanislaus Natural Gas Co.	Stockton	100,000	April 17,'05	42,648
Stanley Paint and Wall Paper Co.	San José	5,000	Dec. 27,'04	41,726
Star Investment Co.	San Francisco	75,000	Feb. 16,'06	45,377
Star Realty Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Oct. 4,'05	44,079
Starr King Pharmacy	San Francisco	25,000	June 30,'06	46,700
Star Smelting and Refining Co.	San Francisco	100,000	June 12,'06	46,469
Star United Mining Co.	Sacramento	75,000	Aug. 28,'05	43,800
Star Wine and Grocery Co.	Los Angeles	20,000	Feb. 24,'06	45,460
State Bank of Corcoran	Corcoran	50,000	Mar. 20,'06	45,735
State Bank of Long Beach	Long Beach	100,000	May 29,'05	43,026
State Bank of Pomona	Pomona	50,000	Mar. 30,'06	45,865
State Investment Co. of San Francisco	San Francisco	500,000	June 29,'05	43,303
State Life Agency	San Francisco	100,000	Jan. 20,'05	41,931
State Loan and Investment Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	Aug. 30,'05	43,831
State Realty Company	San Francisco	100,000	July 13,'05	43,436
St. Catherine's Home & Training School	San Francisco	None	July 15, 05	43,440
Steamer Johan Poulsen Co.	San Francisco	80,000	Jan. 25,'06	45,135
Steamer Tiverton Co.	San Francisco	64,000	April 5,'06	45,920
Stearns-Counts Investment Co.	Long Beach	60,000	Aug. 29,'04	40,922
Stearns Lumber Co.	San Francisco	250,000	April 25,'05	42,721
Steamship Association of San Francisco	San Francisco	100,000	Jan. 12,'05	41,858
Steam Schooner Managers' Association of the Pacific Coast	San Francisco	Coöp'tive	Nov. 29,'04	41,525
Steele's La Mirada Dairy Co.	La Mirada	75,000	Sept. 11,'05	43,893
Steel Nut Lock Co.	Stockton	75,000	Feb. 27,'05	42,241
Stege Lumber and Hardware Co.	Stege	30,000	Sept. 25,'05	44,017
Stella d'Italia Club	Los Angeles	None	June 30,'06	46,712
Stell-Burgess Co.	El Cajon	25,000	Jan. 13,'06	45,018
Stemwinder Mining and Develmt. Co.	Los Angeles	250,000	May 23,'05	42,976
Steinborg & Hutzler Delivery Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Mar. 1,'05	42,254
Steinberg Delivery Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Mar. 19,'06	45,719
Steinen-Kirchner Supply Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	Mar. 27,'05	42,470
Steinen-Investment Co.	Los Angeles	10,000	Sept. 10,'04	40,981
Steinen-Investment Co.	Los Angeles	10,000	May 25,'06	46,279
Sterling Cloak and Millinery Co.	Stockton	10,000	Sept. 23,'04	41,060
Sterling Incubator & Poultry Supply Co.	San Francisco	150,000	April 3,'06	45,896
Sterling Investment Co.	San Francisco	75,000	May 1,'05	42,784

STATE CORPORATIONS—*Continued.*

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Sterling Investment Company of Pasadena	Pasadena	$50,000	Nov. 25,'05	44,534
Sterling Jewelry Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Mar. 17,'06	45,717
Sterling Milk Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	Aug. 18,'04	40,838
Stevens Hardware Co.	Pasadena	50,000	April 24,'05	42,705
Stevens Stoker Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Oct. 10,'05	44,130
Stewart & Brown	Oakland	10,000	Dec. 16,'05	44,730
Stewart-Bowden Manufacturing Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	July 23,'04	40,672
Stewart Hotel Co.	San Francisco	75,000	May 25,'06	46,274
St. Francis Gold Mining Co.	San Francisco	150,000	July 20,'04	40,650
St. Francis Hospital Association	San Francisco	75,000	Mar. 21,'05	42,424
St. George Hall Association	San Francisco	50,000	June 19,'06	46,556
St. Helena Bottling and Cold Storage Co.	St. Helena	30,000	May 6,'05	42,821
St. Helena Soda and Beer Bottling Co.	St. Helena	25,000	July 25,'04	40,680
Stine & Wehe, Inc.	San Francisco	20,000	Feb. 9,'05	42,100
St. Ignatius Training Association	San Francisco	None	April 8,'05	42,599
St. James' Methodist Episcopal Church	Los Angeles	None	Dec. 21,'05	44,794
St. John's Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church of Easton, California	Easton	None	Dec. 27,'05	44,833
St. Joseph's Hospital Training School for Nurses	San Diego	None	Feb. 15,'05	42,150
St. Mark's Evangelical Lutheran Church	Los Angeles	None	April 13,'06	45,997
Stock and Grain Exchange of the City of Los Angeles	Los Angeles	None	Dec. 14,'04	41,625
Stock Exchange Loan Co.	San Francisco	100,000	July 28,'04	40,698
Stockton Amusement Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Feb. 9,'05	42,095
Stockton Business College and Normal Institute	Stockton	25,000	Nov. 2,'04	41,331
Stockton's El Dorado Club	Stockton	None	Oct. 12,'05	44,147
Stockton Four-Drive Auto Co.	Stockton	50,000	Feb. 27,'05	42,238
Stockton Gas Engine Company	Stockton	25,000	May 23,'05	42,972
Stockton Grocery Co.	Stockton	25,000	May 11,'06	46,154
Stockton Italian Gardeners' Association	Stockton	50,000	June 16,'05	43,186
Stockton Mealfalfa Co.	Stockton	50,000	Jan. 16,'05	41,888
Stockton Pavilion Co.	Stockton	25,000	Feb. 3,'06	45,239
Stockton-Peerless Oil Burner Co.	Stockton	25,000	Mar. 24,'06	45,782
Stockton Security Investment Co.	Stockton	25,000	Jan. 11,'05	41,854
Stockton Vineyard Co.	Stockton	150,000	Mar. 28,'06	45,827
Stockton Woolen Mill Co.	Stockton	150,000	Aug. 26,'04	40,888
Stoltz's	San Francisco	50,000	May 22,'06	46,247
Stone Blades Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Aug. 15,'04	40,814
Stone Cañon Consolidated Coal Co.	Oakland	5,000,000	June 26,'06	46,650
Stone-Hankins Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Jan. 28,'05	42,003
Stowell Realty Co.	Ontario	100,000	April 27,'05	42,744
St. Paul Promotion Co.	San Francisco	400,000	Nov. 4,'05	44,365
Straight Draft Buckle Manufacturing Co.	Long Beach	200,000	Sept. 29,'04	41,092
Strand Improvement Co.	Long Beach	200,000	Mar. 26,'06	45,809
Strand Investment Co.	Long Beach	50,000	April 12,'06	45,975
Strangers' Friend Society	Los Angeles	None	Oct. 19,'04	41,236
Strauss, Greenberg & Sachs	San Francisco	75,000	June 7,'06	46,410
Stricklin Memorial Home	Los Angeles	None	Mar. 22,'06	45,757
Stut Oil Gas Manufacturing Co.	San Francisco	450,000	Dec. 22,'04	41,693
Stutzer Cement and Grading Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	May 19,'06	46,230
St. Vincent Hospital and Medical Association	San Francisco	75,000	Sept. 2,'04	40,946
Suburban Building and Land Co.	San Francisco	75,000	April 17,'05	42,653
Suburban Improvement Co.	Los Angeles	30,000	Nov. 20,'05	44,488
Suburban Improvement Co.	San Francisco	25,000	April 11,'06	45,962
Suburban Publishing Co.	Los Angeles	5,000	Feb. 15,'06	45,373
Success Automobile Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	Nov. 29,'05	44,562
Success Engine Works	Los Angeles	75,000	Oct. 20,'04	41,245
Suisun Athletic Club	Suisun	5,000	May 19,'05	42,951
Suisun Marsh Co.	San Francisco	18,000	Sept. 13,'05	43,913
Sullivan & Sullivan, Inc.	San Francisco	25,000	Nov. 7,'05	44,378
Sullivan Contracting Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Jan. 13,'05	41,871
Sultan Turkish Bath Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Nov. 25,'04	41,493
Sultana Gold Mining Co.	San Francisco	300,000	Sept. 30,'04	41,096
Sultana Ladies' Improvement Club	Sultana	None	Feb. 13,'05	42,121
Summerland Realty Co.	Santa Monica	75,000	June 13,'06	46,481
Summit Construction Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Nov. 1,'05	44,339

STATE CORPORATIONS—*Continued.*

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Summit Hill Consolidated Mining Co.	Oakland	$54,000	Dec. 26,'05	44,819
Summit Lake Investment Co.	Fresno	2,000,000	Dec. 28,'05	44,848
Sun Co.	San Bernardino	50,000	Nov. 8,'05	44,385
Sunflower Candy Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Oct. 10,'04	41,165
Sun Land Co.	Los Angeles	75,000	Aug. 16,'05	43,698
Sun Loan Co.	Los Angeles	10,000	Dec. 28,'04	41,732
Sunnyside Methodist Episcopal Church	Los Angeles	None	May 3,'05	42,803
Sunnyside Mining Co.	Riverside	25,000	Nov. 2,'05	44,354
Sunnyside Water Co.	Los Angeles	34,000	Oct. 21,'04	41,253
Sunnyvale Fruit Butter Co.	Sunnyvale	10,000	Sept. 2,'05	43,844
Sunnyvale Land Co.	Sunnyvale	500,000	Nov. 3,'05	44,359
Sunnyvale Rochdale Co.	Sunnyvale	Coöp'tive	Mar. 13,'05	42,362
Sunrise Distilling Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Aug. 30,'05	43,822
Sunset Building and Real Estate Co.	San Francisco	500,000	Jan. 19,'06	45,068
Sunset Developing, Land, and Water Co.	Los Angeles	24,000	Dec. 19,'05	44,769
Sunset Door and Sash Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Oct. 10,'04	41,166
Sunset Dredging and Developing Co.	San Francisco	75,000	Sept. 30,'04	41,098
Sunset Drug Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Aug. 8,'04	40,770
Sunset Gravel Gold Mining Co.	Angels Camp	150,000	April 28,'05	42,747
Sunset Land Home Co.	Modesto	70,000	June 6,'05	43,088
Sunset Investment Co.	San Bernardino	25,000	Oct. 22,'04	41,259
Sunset Milling and Lumber Co.	Ocean Park	50,000	July 28,'05	43,532
Sunset Realty Co. of Fresno	Fresno	25,000	Dec. 10,'04	41,607
Sunset Redwood Company	San Francisco	200,000	Mar. 3,'05	42,283
Sunset Road Oil Company	San Francisco	2,500,000	June 22,'05	43,228
Sunset Security Oil Company	Bakersfield	500,000	June 1,'05	43,052
Sunset Syndicate	San Francisco	100,000	Aug. 29,'05	43,801
Sunset Trading and Land Co.	Ukiah	100,000	Jan. 17,'05	41,897
Sunshine Mission	Los Angeles	None	Sept. 2,'05	43,858
Superior California Land Co.	Sacramento	50,000	Jan. 10,'05	41,842
Superior Light and Heat Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	Sept. 22,'04	41,045
Superior Showcase Co.	San Francisco	25,000	June 30,'06	46,714
Supreme Congress of American Beavers	San José	None	Jan. 31,'06	45,208
Supreme Lodge Modern Order of Argonauts	Santa Cruz	None	Aug. 2,'05	43,565
Supreme Lodge of C'moners of America	Los Angeles	None	June 14,'06	46,502
Supreme Lodge of the Cosmopolitans of the Golden Cross	Porterville	None	April 25,'06	46,060
Supreme Lodge of the Home Protective Association of America	Los Angeles	None	Dec. 9,'04	41,599
Supreme Sorority of the Nu Phi Chi	Los Angeles	None	Dec. 18,'05	44,748
Suburban Realty Co.	San Francisco	75,000	Sept. 19,'04	41,029
Surf Beach Realty Co.	San Francisco	75,000	Dec. 2,'05	44,584
Surf Land and Water Co.	Los Angeles	48,000	June 4,'06	46,368
Surprise Valley Bank	Cedarville	25,000	April 18,'05	42,655
Surprise Valley Electric Light and Power Co.	Cedarville	25,000	May 31,'05	43,034
Sutherland Automatic Scale Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	April 28,'06	46,083
Sutro Bond Co.	San Francisco	400,000	July 16,'04	40,622
Sutter County Canal Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	Mar. 23,'06	45,769
Sutter County Gun Club	Yuba City	10,000	May 13,'05	42,902
Sutter County Hardware Co.	Yuba City	25,000	Mar. 12,'06	45,638
Sutter Fig Co.	Yuba City	180,000	May 1,'05	42,787
Sutter Irrigated Farms Co.	San Francisco	500,000	Mar. 29,'06	45,836
Sutter Realty Co.	Sacramento	20,000	Feb. 11,'05	42,117
Sutter's Fort Land Co.	Sacramento	25,000	April 14,'06	46,003
Sveslovensko Americo Dobrotvorno Drustvo Benevolent Association of all Slavs of America	Fresno	None	Mar. 25,'05	42,461
Swanfeldt Tent and Awning Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	Oct. 27,'04	41,296
Swan Ranch Water Co.	Near Lemon	16,000	Oct. 21,'04	41,249
S. W. Collins & Co.	San Francisco	250,000	June 29,'05	43,304
Swedish Evangelical Missionary Association of California	San Francisco	None	May 24,'06	46,262
Swedish Lutheran Bethany Congregat'n	Collis	None	May 25,'06	46,283
Sweeney & McCarthy, Inc.	San Francisco	50,000	Feb. 16,'06	45,378
Swett-Davenport Lumber Co.	San Francisco	75,000	Jan. 4,'06	44,912
Swiss-American Creamery Co.	San Francisco	200,000	May 8,'05	42,839
Sycamore Gold Mining Co.	Fresno	50,000	Feb. 23,'06	45,442
Symbol Publishing Co.	Sacramento	25,000	June 22,'05	43,227

STATE CORPORATIONS—*Continued.*

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Symington Lumber Co.	San Francisco	$25,000	May 19,'06	46,234
Synchronous Static Co.	Los Angeles	200,000	June 26,'05	43,271
Syndicate Investment Co., San Diego	San Diego	25,000	July 21,'05	43,468
Syndicate Land Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	April 8,'05	42,594
Syndicate Oil Co.	San Luis Obispo	250,000	Mar. 18,'05	42,388
Syndicate Publishing Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Feb. 5,'06	45,265
Syndicate Water Co.	Berkeley	5,000,000	Jan. 29,'06	45,183
Tacana Rubber Co., Inc.	San Francisco	200,000	Sept. 15,'05	43,932
Tacoma Bottling Co.	San Francisco	50,000	April 11,'05	42,610
Tagus Ranch Co.	Los Angeles	200,000	April 4,'06	45,910
Taison Irrigation Co.	Stockton	25,000	Dec. 12,'04	41,614
Tait's Catering Co.	San Francisco	25,000	May 26,'06	46,293
Tally-Ho Stables	Los Angeles	50,000	June 10,'05	43,133
Tamalpais Country Club	Mill Valley	5,000	Aug. 25,'05	43,765
Tamalpais Grocery Co.	Mill Valley	25,000	Oct. 13,'04	41,197
Tamalpais Shoe Co.	San Rafael	10,000	June 9,'05	43,131
Tammany Club of Los Angeles	Los Angeles	None	Dec. 20,'04	41,679
Tarbell Amalgamating Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	April 18,'06	46,042
Tate Fruit Co.	Watsonville	25,000	Feb. 1,'06	45,213
T. A. Work Co.	Pacific Grove	100,000	Oct. 18,'04	41,224
Taylor Foundry and Engineering Co.	Grass Valley	50,000	Jan. 22,'06	45,100
Taylor Grocery Co.	Pasadena	25,000	Mar. 8,'06	45,585
Taylor-Mayhew Headlight & Lamp Co.	San Francisco	50,000	May 10,'05	42,857
T. B. Hubbard Co.	San José	100,000	Jan. 11,'06	44,993
T. C. Reavis & Co.	Salinas	50,000	Aug. 20,'04	40,848
Technical Supply Co. of San Francisco	San Francisco	10,000	Mar. 29,'05	42,485
Tehachapi Building Stone Co.	Los Angeles	150,000	June 23,'06	46,614
Tehama Co.	Los Angeles	500,000	May 8,'05	42,837
Tehama County Water Co.	Near Nimshew	1,500,000	Oct. 22,'04	41,256
Tehama Queen Mining Co.	Red Bluff	300,000	April 17,'05	42,646
Tehepite Dome Power Co.	Fresno	75,000	July 6,'04	40,550
Telegraph Hill Neighborhood Ass'n	San Francisco	None	Aug. 22,'04	40,862
Telgmann & Torka	San Francisco	50,000	May 25,'06	46,272
Tempered Gold Surgical Instrument Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	Aug. 7,'05	43,604
Templeton-Smith Investment Co.	San Francisco	75,000	Dec. 4,'05	44,597
Tenbrook & Co.	Sacramento	20,000	May 31,'05	43,037
Tennessee Iron Works	Los Angeles	25,000	Aug. 14,'05	43,671
Terminal City Athletic Association	Stockton	1,000	Jan. 20,'05	41,935
Terminus Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Nov. 3,'05	44,357
Terminal Land Co.	San Francisco	100,000	May 15,'06	46,194
Terminal Realty Co.	San Francisco	300,000	Oct. 6,'05	44,091
Terrace Garden Co.	San Francisco	75,000	July 25,'04	40,681
Terwah Creamery & Merchandising Co.	Requa	10,000	Mar. 8,'05	42,321
T. G. Parker Co.	San Francisco	10,000	Aug. 16,'05	43,692
Thayer Decorating Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Jan. 14,'05	41,880
Theatre Improvement Co.	Santa Barbara	75,000	May 26,'06	46,290
Theatrical Mechanical Association	San José	None	Sept. 14,'05	43,925
Thelma Co.	Placerville	100,000	June 14,'05	43,177
Theo. Blauth Sons Company	Sacramento	75,000	July 6,'04	40,552
Theo. Gier Wine Co. of Oakland	Oakland	100,000	Dec. 2,'04	41,553
Theological and Missionary School of God's Christian Church	San Francisco	None	Aug. 26,'04	40,898
Theo. Planz, Inc.	San Francisco	25,000	June 29,'06	46,683
Thermal Cantaloupe Growers' Union	Thermal	500,000	Nov. 21,'04	41,476
Thermal Fruit Co.	Sunol	50,000	July 26,'04	40,690
Theta Epsilon Omega Sorority	San Francisco	None	Feb. 20,'06	45,409
Third Street Investment Co.	Long Beach	50,000	Sept. 5,'05	43,861
T. H. Johnston Co.	Cedarville	40,000	April 11,'05	42,609
Thomas Booth Co.	Oakland	10,000	Mar. 17,'06	45,718
Thomas Haverty Co.	Los Angeles	75,000	Oct. 10,'04	41,161
Thomas Tract Amusement Association	San Francisco	25,000	Oct. 12,'04	41,188
Thompson's	San Francisco	25,000	Mar. 3,'06	45,529
Thompson & Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	June 13,'06	46,480
Thompson Bros.	San Francisco	100,000	Sept. 11,'05	43,895
Thompson Café Co.	San Francisco	200,000	Oct. 22,'04	41,260
Thompson Co.	Redding	10,000	Mar. 22,'06	45,754
Thorpe International Etching Machine Co.	Los Angeles	20,000	Aug. 25,'05	43,772
Three Trees Mining Co.	San Francisco	50,000	July 8,'05	43,375

STATE CORPORATIONS—*Continued.*

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Tia Juana Mineral Water Co.	San Francisco	$50,000	Sept. 17,'04	41,014
Tidings Publishing Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	Aug. 12,'04	40,795
Tightener Consolidated Mining Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	Nov. 20,'05	44,483
Titicaca Oil Co.	Los Angeles	1,000,000	May 11,'05	42,870
Title Clearance and Assurance Co. of San Francisco	San Francisco	50,000	June 13,'06	46,490
Tivoli Theatre Co.	Los Angeles	150,000	Sept. 27,'04	41,082
T. J. Houston Co.	Redding	25,000	June 13,'06	46,477
T. Lichtenstein & Son Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Nov. 19,'04	41,460
T. L. Thompson Mining Co.	Pasadena	25,000	Mar. 11,'05	42,345
T. M. Ferguson Co.	San Francisco	30,000	Oct. 6,'05	44,090
Tocsin Publishing Co.	San Rafael	10,000	Nov. 11,'05	44,419
Todos Santos Oil Co.	Salinas	200,000	July 16,'04	40,628
Tokay Vineyard Co.	Lodi	50,000	June 3,'05	43,070
Tokop Regimental Mining Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	Sept. 30,'05	44,050
Tola Mining Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Aug. 13,'04	40,807
Tom S. Esvey Co.	Hanford	30,000	July 7,'05	43,369
Tonopah Warehouse and Forward'g Co.	Oakland	25,000	Jan. 7,'05	41,813
Tonopah and Goldfields Water Co.	San Francisco	2,000,000	Oct. 29,'04	41,305
Tonsorial Manufacturing Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Oct. 17,'05	44,194
Topley Co.	Vallejo	50,000	July 25,'04	40,679
Torosa Mining Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	Oct. 7,'05	44,105
Torrens Co., The	San Francisco	25,000	June 21,'06	46,579
Torrens Title Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	June 21,'06	46,578
Totem Social Club	San Francisco	None	Mar. 3,'06	45,527
Toulouse & Delorieux Co.	San Francisco	75,000	Feb. 28,'06	45,486
Tourmaline Queen Gem Co.	San Diego	60,000	Feb. 17,'06	45,394
Town and Gown Club	Berkeley	None	Feb. 1,'06	45,223
Townley Mill and Lumber Co.	San Francisco	15,000	April 6,'05	42,572
Town Talk Publishing Co.	San Francisco	75,000	Nov. 14,'04	41,418
Townsend Co.	San Francisco	600,000	Aug. 31,'04	40,935
Traction Transportation Co.	Oakland	75,000	May 8,'05	42,835
Tracy Engineering Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	May 20,'05	42,957
Tracy Westside Irrigation Co.	Oakland	500,000	Dec. 20,'05	44,773
Traders' Policy Holders' Co.	San Francisco	25,000	June 21,'06	46,576
Transcontinental Transfer Freight Forwarding and Storage Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Jan. 16,'05	41,890
Trescott-Lanfear Co.	San Francisco	500,000	Dec. 23,'04	41,700
Triangular Land Co.	Berkeley	20,000	Feb. 24,'06	45,461
Tribune Publishing Co.	Long Beach	25,000	Dec. 21,'04	41,684
Tribune Publishing Co. of Palo Alto	Palo Alto	25,000	Mar. 3,'06	45,534
Trinity	Berkeley	25,000	May 14,'06	46,186
Trinity Bonanza King Mining Co.	San Francisco	5,000,000	Jan. 26,'06	45,153
Trinity Bonanza Placer Mining Co.	San Francisco	500,000	Jan. 26,'06	45,154
Trinity Bonanza Queen Mining Co.	San Francisco	5,000,000	Jan. 26,'06	45,152
Trinity Cons'ted Copper Developm't Co.	Oakland	500,000	Aug. 10,'05	43,645
Trinity County Water and Power Co.	San Francisco	500,000	Jan. 26,'06	45,151
Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church of Pasadena	Pasadena	None	July 5,'04	40,546
Trinity Farm and Cattle Co.	Redding	75,000	Feb. 17,'06	45,388
Trinity First German Evangelical Lutheran Congregation of the Unaltered Augsburg Confession of San Diego, California	San Diego	None	Sept. 22,'04	41,059
Tripolite Option Mining Co.	San Francisco	500	Jan. 30,'06	45,188
Trojan Mining Co.	Los Angeles	34,500	Feb. 24,'06	45,458
Tropical Land Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	April 22,'05	42,689
Truckenmiller Consolidated Mining Co.	San Francisco	200,000	Mar. 27,'05	42,465
Trustee Company of Los Angeles	Los Angeles	250,000	May 11,'05	42,868
Trustee Company of San Francisco	San Francisco	250,000	May 11,'05	42,867
Truscott Mining Co.	San Francisco	200,000	April 15,'05	42,636
Tulare Beet Growers' Co.	Tulare	10,000	Mar. 9,'06	45,603
Tulare County Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and Animals	Porterville	None	Aug. 16,'05	43,695
Tulare Grain and Milling Co.	Tulare	25,000	Dec. 6,'04	41,575
Tulare Manufacturing Co.	Tulare	10,000	Nov. 8,'05	44,386
Tulare Trading Co.	Tulare	10,000	Jan. 19,'06	45,082
Tule Lake Land and Irrigation Co.	Alturas	200,000	Dec. 6,'04	41,574
Tule Lake Land and Live Stock Co.	San Francisco	350,000	July 25,'05	43,503

STATE CORPORATIONS—*Continued.*

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Tule River Citrus Association	Porterville	Coöp'tive	June 8,'06	46,433
Tule River Packing House Co.	Porterville	$25,000	June 25,'06	46,630
Tuna Valley Oil Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	July 18,'04	40,635
Tuolumne Lumber Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Jan. 30,'05	42,022
Turlock Hall Co.	Turlock	3,000	Mar. 2,'05	42,264
Turlock Land Co.	Turlock	100,000	Oct. 17,'04	41,222
Turlock Lumber Co.	Turlock	25,000	Mar. 30,'05	42,504
Turnbull Cañon Oil Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	Jan. 26,'05	41,981
Turner Hall Association, San José	San José	50,000	Nov. 20,'05	44,490
Turner Oil Co.	San Francisco	500,000	Nov. 5,'04	41,352
Turner Shoe Co.	Santa Ana	25,000	Aug. 2,'05	43,567
Turner's Landing Asparagus Co.	Fresno	25,000	Nov. 17,'05	44,463
Turner-Vandam Co.	Los Angeles	20,000	June 15,'05	43,169
Turtle Bay Lumber and Mill Co.	Redding	15,000	Mar. 23,'05	42,441
Turtle Café Co.	San Francisco	30,000	July 15,'04	40,610
Tuttle Co.	San Francisco	25,000	May 5,'05	42,814
T. V. Galassi Mosaic Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Feb. 7,'05	42,081
Twentieth Century Development Co.	Los Angeles	250,000	Mar. 7,'06	45,571
Twentieth Century Light Co.	Los Angeles	75,000	April 13,'06	46,001
Twentieth Century Market	San Francisco	25,000	Oct. 14,'05	44,164
Twenty-two Oil Co.	Fresno	500,000	Mar. 18,'05	42,407
Twin Safety Pin Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Aug. 31,'04	40,934
Two-Penny Laundry	Sacramento	10,000	Dec. 29,'04	41,752
Tyler & Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	Jan. 28,'05	42,008
Typogravure Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Mar. 17,'06	45,715
U and I Grocery Co.	San José	50,000	July 24,'05	43,489
Uhl Estate Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Nov. 9,'05	44,397
U. L. Dike Investment Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Nov. 5,'04	41,356
U. M. Slater, Inc.	Alameda Co.	100,000	April 13,'06	45,991
Uncle Sam Milling and Mining Co.	Imperial	500,000	June 21,'06	46,584
Uncle Sam Republican League Club	San Diego	None	Aug. 3,'04	40,737
Undenominational Christian Church of Newport Beach	Newport Beach	None	Aug. 19,'04	40,847
Underhill Investment Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Oct. 12,'04	41,181
Underhill Shirt Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	May 19,'05	42,942
Union Blind and Ladder Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Jan. 13,'06	45,015
Union Box and Lumber Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	June 9,'05	43,129
Union Cemetery Association	Bakersfield	None	Aug. 5,'04	40,755
Union Cemetery of Live Oak	Live Oak	None	July 17,'05	43,445
Union Church Society of McCloud, Cal.	McCloud	None	Aug. 22,'04	40,864
Union Concrete and Construction Co.	San Francisco	25,000	June 2,'05	43,057
Union Consolidated Mining Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	Nov. 7,'04	41,368
Union Dairy Co.	Los Angeles	10,000	Feb. 1,'05	42,034
Union Fish Company of San Diego	San Diego	25,000	July 2,'04	40,540
Union Fuel Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Dec. 13,'04	41,620
Union Gold Dredging Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Jan. 9,'05	41,825
Union Gravel Mining Co.	Placerville	25,000	Nov. 29,'05	44,565
Union Grocery and Hardware Co.	Santa Ana	10,000	Mar. 3,'06	45,545
Union Labor Hospital Association	Eureka	None	Mar. 9,'06	45,608
Union Labor Journal	Kern	10,000	Oct. 14,'05	44,170
Union Laundry Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	Oct. 2,'05	44,056
Union Light and Water Co.	San Francisco	2,000,000	Sept. 7,'05	43,877
Union Loan Co.	Sacramento	25,000	Jan. 21,05	41,948
Union Investment Co.	Huntington Bch	50,000	July 18,'04	40,636
Union Phosphate Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Oct. 17,'05	44,186
Union Provident Co.	Los Angeles	5,000,000	June 20,'05	43,215
Union Publishing Co.	Grass Valley	60,000	Feb. 10,'06	45,316
Union Realty Co.	Los Angeles	75,000	April 13,'06	45,989
Union Square Investment Co.	Los Angeles	20,000	Jan. 31,'06	45,204
Union Square Investment Co.	San Francisco	27,000	Mar. 3,'06	45,537
Union Square Theater Co.	San Francisco	150,000	April 12,'06	45,985
Union Square Transfer and Storage Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Dec. 8,'04	41,586
Union Stock and Bond Co.	Los Angeles	500,000	Nov. 28,'04	41,516
Union Supply Co.	Monterey	25,000	Oct. 19,'04	41,233
Union Transfer Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	June 14,'06	46,505
Union Trust Savings Bank	Santa Rosa	100,000	Jan. 24,'05	41,968
Union Wine Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Sept. 8,'05	43,882
Unique Furniture and Graining Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Oct. 19,'05	44,214
United Abstract Companies	San Francisco	500,000	Nov. 7,'04	41,362

STATE CORPORATIONS—*Continued.*

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
United & Incorporated Coffee & Tea Co.	San Francisco	$10,000	April 24,'05	42,703
United California Vineyards Co.	San Francisco	75,000	Feb. 15,'06	45,368
United Carbonic Gas Co.	Oakland	200,000	Sept. 19,'04	41,027
United Construction Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Nov. 16,'04	41,434
United Contracting and Realty Co.	Redwood City	75,000	Dec. 21,'04	41,683
United Creameries	Arcata	20,000	Feb. 28,'06	45,489
United Dental Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Sept. 1,'05	43,838
United Drug Stores Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Mar. 15,'06	45,671
United Electrical Construction Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Sept. 17,'04	41,013
United Evangelistic Mission Association Ecclesia (Interdenominational)	San Francisco	None	Mar. 1,'06	45,504
United Fire and Marine Salvage and Adjustment Co.	San Francisco	75,000	Feb. 21,'06	45,417
United Improvement Co.	Los Angeles	1,000,000	April 4,'05	42,554
United Land and Water Co.	Santa Monica	100,000	Jan. 18,'05	41,915
United Light, Fuel and Power Co.	San Diego	500,000	Dec. 19,'04	41,657
United Marketing Co. of Los Angeles	Los Angeles	100,000	May 12,'06	46,171
United Meat Co.	San Francisco	10,000	Sept. 22,'05	43,991
United Mutual Life Ass'n of California	San Francisco	None	Mar. 17,'06	45,712
United Patriots of America	Los Angeles	None	Mar. 24,'05	42,452
United Power, Water and Dredging Co.	San Francisco	75,000	Oct. 27,'05	44,301
United Real Estate Co.	San Francisco	250,000	Aug. 9,'05	43,628
United Realty Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	June 14,'05	43,165
United Security Co. of Los Angeles	Los Angeles	25,000	May 3,'06	46,108
United Sheet Metal Works	San Francisco	25,000	May 5,'05	42,804
United States Briquette Co.	San Francisco	300,000	Mar. 9,'05	42,329
United States Construction & Supply Co.	Los Angeles	200,000	Jan. 15,'06	45,031
United States Copper Co.	San Francisco	24,000	April 12,'06	45,973
United States Egg Preserving Co.	San Francisco	180,000	Oct. 25,'05	44,271
United States Electric Manufact'ng Co.	Los Angeles	5,000	Nov. 26,'04	41,509
United States Gas Saving Association	Los Angeles	100,000	April 18,'06	46,043
United States Improvement and Investment Co.	San Francisco	25,000,000	Nov. 19,'04	41,455
United States Investment Co.	Los Angeles	24,000	Nov. 18,'05	44,480
United States Mercantile Detective Police Bureau	San Francisco Los Angeles	100,000	Aug. 27,'04	40,912
United States Pick Co.	San Francisco	200,000	Nov. 11,'05	44,416
United States Roofing, Paint and Refining Co.	Bakersfield	250,000	Sept. 25,'05	43,985
United States Savings Bank of Covina	Covina	25,000	June 20,'06	46,574
United States Security Co.	Pasadena	100,000	May 6,'05	42,829
United Special Delivery	San Francisco	5,000	Aug. 3,'05	43,574
United Syndicates Co., Ltd.	Long Beach	200,000	Feb. 28,'06	45,496
Unity Hall Association	Berkeley	20,000	Feb. 8,'06	45,294
Universal Cement, Stone and Machinery Co.	San Francisco	50,000	July 3,'05	43,327
Universal Cement Stone Co.	San Francisco	500,000	Mar. 21,'05	42,419
Universal Electric Co.	San Francisco	100,000	May 10,'05	42,859
Universal Mutual Investment Co.	Los Angeles	10,000	Oct. 7,'04	41,149
Universal Novelty Co.	San Francisco	75,000	May 3,'05	42,799
Universal Order of Foresters	Pasadena	None	May 10,'06	46,148
Universal Order of Home Conservators	San Francisco	None	Feb. 14,'05	42,133
Universal Realty Union	San Francisco	25,000	Aug. 4,'05	43,584
University Heights Improvement Club	San Diego	None	Aug. 17,'04	40,832
University Heights Syndicate	San Diego	100,000	Aug. 24,'05	43,759
University Society of San Francisco	San Francisco	5,000	Sept. 20,'04	41,032
U. P. E. C. Hall Ass'n of Rio Vista	Rio Vista	15,000	June 5,'06	46,382
Upper Lake Cheese and Dairy Co.	Upper Lake	1,000	Mar. 13,'05	42,365
Upper Lake Park Association	Upper Lake	2,000	Dec. 17,'04	41,650
Upton Bros.	San Francisco	20,000	Oct. 11,'04	41,178
Usila Valley Rubber and Trading Co.	Los Angeles	250,000	Nov. 12,'04	41,411
U. S. Crisp and Candy Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Mar. 23,'05	42,439
U. S. Flexible Metallic Tubing Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Mar. 30,'06	45,869
Usona Manufacturing Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Nov. 2,'04	41,328
Usona Surety Co.	San Francisco	25,000	July 14,'04	40,604
Utah Mining Co. of Nevada	San Francisco	500,000	Feb. 17,'05	42,161
Utah Oil Co.	Los Angeles	200,000	Dec. 16,'05	44,729
Utah Sanitary House Cleaning Co.	San José	50,000	Mar. 24,'05	42,448
Utopia Placer-Quartz Mining and Milling Co.	Los Angeles	1,000,000	Jan. 11,'06	44,994

STATE CORPORATIONS—*Continued.*

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Utopia Realty Co.	San Francisco	$50,000	Mar. 18,'05	42,398
Vaada Mines Promotion Co.	Los Angeles	7,500	April 28,'05	42,752
Vacaville Drug Co.	Vacaville	10,000	Mar. 17,'06	45,701
Vacaville Canning Co.	Vacaville	100,000	Mar. 17,'06	45,716
Vacuum Recording Log Co.	Los Angeles	200,000	June 9,'05	43,121
Valencia Distilling Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Oct. 7,'05	44,107
Valentine Hassmer Lung and Cough Syrup Co.	San Francisco	20,000	Aug. 18,'05	43,712
Valladares Gold Mining Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	June 4,'06	46,364
Valladares Investment and Mining Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Dec. 22,'04	41,695
Valleau & Phillips Co.	San Francisco	20,000	Feb. 2,'06	45,226
Vallejo Brick and Tile Co.	Oakland	100,000	June 5,'06	46,378
Vallejo Gas Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Oct. 20,'04	41,240
Vallejo Cement Block & Constr'tion Co.	Vallejo	25,000	Oct. 10,'05	44,123
Valley Artificial Stone and Cement Works	Fresno	25,000	July 12,'05	43,145
Valley Electric Co.	Los Angeles	500,000	Oct. 12,'05	44,148
Valley Feed Co.	Nevada City	10,000	Sept. 26,'05	44,020
Valley Fruit Co.	Sacramento	75,000	April 2,'06	45,890
Valley Investment and Land Co.	San Francisco	24,000	June 9,'05	43,118
Valley News Co.	El Centro	50,000	Feb. 12,'06	45,328
Valley Oil, Land, and Water Co.	San Francisco	75,000	Mar. 14,'06	45,661
Valley Produce Co.	Hay Fork	25,000	Nov. 16,'04	41,433
Valley State Bank	El Centro	100,000	Nov. 9,'05	44,400
Valley Syndicate, The	San Francisco	1,000,000	Mar. 24,'06	45,789
Valley View Co.	Los Angeles	7,000	Jan. 19,'06	45,080
Valley View Land and Water Co.	Los Angeles	400,000	Sept. 2,'05	43,853
Van Arsdale Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	April 3,'06	45,892
Van Arsdale-Harris Lumber Co.	San Francisco	500,000	June 15,'06	46,516
Van Denburgh Co.	Los Gatos	75,000	May 19,'05	42,943
Van Dirzee Oil Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Dec. 27,'04	41,727
Van Doozer's School of Natural Development	Los Angeles	100,000	July 14,'05	43,432
Van Eck Construction and Building Co.	San Francisco	75,000	June 2,'06	46,349
Van Ernden Cocoa Co.	San Francisco	100,000	June 15,'05	43,175
Van Emon Elevator Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	April 17,'06	46,027
Van Frank Electric and Man'f'g Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Sept. 30,'05	44,055½
Van Nuys Broadway Catering Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	June 27,'05	43,282
Vantana Power Co.	Monterey	500,000	July 19,'04	40,645
Van Vorst and Berman Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	Nov. 11,'04	41,407
Van Vranken-Hunter Realty Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Dec. 13,'05	44,699
Varian Club	Los Angeles	None	Mar. 20,'05	42,417
Varney Brothers & Co.	Imperial	75,000	Oct. 14,'05	44,169
Varsity Creamery Co.	Berkeley	25,000	July 1,'05	43,316
Vencedora Mine Equipment Co.	San Francisco	200,000	Sept. 1,'04	40,938
Vendome Dairy	San Francisco	25,000	Mar. 31,'06	45,871
Vendome Hotel Co.	Ocean Park	150,000	July 22,'05	43,484
Venice Amusement Co.	Ocean Park	10,000	May 10,'05	42,864
Venice Building Association	Venice	100,000	June 24,'05	43,265
Venice Concessions Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	Dec. 4,'05	44,592
Venice Construction Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Oct. 24,'05	44,265
Venice Del Rey Land and Water Co.	Los Angeles	150,000	July 17,'05	43,447
Venice Drug Co.	Venice	25,000	July 5,'05	43,351
Venice Grocery Co.	Ocean Park	25,000	July 12,'05	43,414
Venice Hotel Co.	Venice	200,000	May 1,'05	42,772
Venice of America Co.	Los Angeles	1,000,000	Aug. 10,'05	43,643
Venice of America Land Co.	Venice	50,000	Feb. 15,'06	45,364
Venice Recreation Co.	Ocean Park	100,000	Mar. 13,'06	45,659
Venice Rink Co.	Venice	25,000	June 26,'06	46,649
Venice Water Co.	Venice	250,000	July 7,'05	43,359
Ventura Associates	Oakland	200,000	Dec. 30,'05	44,876
Ventura Grocery Co., The	San Buenaventura	20,000	June 30,'06	46,718
Verga Beccuti	San Francisco	15,000	Feb. 13,'06	45,348
Vermont Square Water Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	June 28,'06	46,675
Viata Mining Co.	Los Angeles	500,000	May 19,'06	46,236
Victoria Avenue Citrus Association	Riverside	25,000	Nov. 18,'05	44,473
Victoria Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	June 3,'05	43,074
Victory Club	San José	None	Nov. 1,'04	41,323
Victory Motor Car Co.	San José	50,000	June 20,'06	46,569

STATE CORPORATIONS—*Continued.*

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Victory Theater Co.	San Francisco	$25,000	July 10,'05	43,390
Vieira Grocery Co.	Los Angeles	4,000	May 22,'05	42,964
Vienna Emporium	Los Angeles	15,000	Dec. 24,'04	41,712
Villa Park Well Co.	Villa Park	4,440	Sept. 22,'05	43,994
Viole & Lopozch	Los Angeles	25,000	July 27,'05	43,525
Viole Map and Address Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Dec. 4,'05	44,590
Virgin Placer Mining Co.	Los Angeles	1,000,000	Feb. 15,'06	45,371
Visalia Beet Growers Co.	Visalia	10,000	Dec. 29,'05	44,857
Visalia Publishing House	Visalia	20,000	May 31,'05	43,041
Vivian Mining Co.	Los Angeles	500,000	Aug. 2,'05	43,569
Von Husen & Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Oct. 13,'04	41,190
Voorhies Investment Co.	Sacramento	25,000	April 4,'06	45,915
Voorsanger Mercantile Co.	San Francisco	25,000	May 12,'06	46,164
Vulcan Iron and Tool Works of Los Angeles	Los Angeles	25,000	Nov. 1,'05	44,344
W. A. Conn Co.	Fresno	25,000	Feb. 7,'06	45,287
W. A. Emmett Co.	Belmont	40,000	Sept. 7,'04	40,973
Wagner Mining and Milling Co.	San Francisco	250,000	June 13,'05	43,152
W. A. Green Co.	Placerville	25,000	Nov. 8,'05	44,391
Wai Kai Kais	San Francisco	None	Mar. 25,'05	42,457
Wai Sun Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	Sept. 1,'05	43,842
Waite, Bailie & Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	Feb. 27,'05	42,235
Wakefield Estate Co.	San Francisco	75,000	Oct. 12,'05	44,143
Wakiva Gun Club	Pasadena	None	Mar. 19,'06	45,723
Wakiva Land and Water Co.	Pasadena	100,000	Mar. 19,'06	45,722
Waldorf Club	Los Angeles	None	Dec. 15,'05	44,722
Wallace Lindesmith Hoist Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	Feb. 2,'06	45,232
Wall Bros., Inc.	San Francisco	25,000	April 7,'06	45,940
Wall Street Grain and Stock Exchange	San Francisco	75,000	July 12,'05	43,406
Wallwood Gold Mining Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Jan. 27,'06	45,158
Walnut Fruit Growers' Association	Walnut	20,000	May 25,'06	46,281
Walpert Land and Cattle Co.	Alameda County	75,000	Sept. 27,'05	44,027
Walter E. Brown & Co.	Los Angeles	200,000	Feb. 2,'05	42,044
Walter L. Vail Trust Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	Jan. 6,'05	41,807
Walter Magee, Inc.	San Francisco	100,000	April 11,'05	42,608
Walter N. Brunt Co.	San Francisco	75,000	Sept. 24,'04	41,069
Walti, Schilling & Co.	Santa Cruz	50,000	Dec. 24,'04	41,711
Ward A. Dwight Lumber and Box Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Nov. 27,'05	44,540
Ward Creek Mining Co.	San Francisco	250,000	Sept. 30,'05	44,042
Ward Land Co.	San Francisco	50,000	April 24,'05	42,713
War Eagle Mining and Milling Co.	Los Angeles	600,000	Jan. 2,'06	44,898
Warmoth-Kerling Co.	Paskenta	50,000	April 22,'05	42,694
Warren Improvement Co.	San Francisco	250,000	July 16,'04	40,625
Washington Boulevard Imp'vement Co.	Los Angeles	130,000	April 14,'06	46,014
Washington Consolidated Copper Mines	San Francisco	5,000,000	Mar. 30,'05	42,498
Washington Investment Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Dec. 10,'04	41,606
Washington Iron Works	Los Angeles	200,000	June 30,'06	46,697
Washington Realty Co.	San Francisco	200,000	Aug. 6,'04	40,762
Washington Square Theatre Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Mar. 6,'06	45,557
Washington Square Theater Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Mar. 28,'06	45,820
Washoe-Lassen Mining Co.	Susanville	500,000	June 14,'06	46,495
Wasp Steamship Co.	San Francisco	66,000	July 13,'05	43,418
Water and Light Co. of Ventura	San Bu'aventura	100,000	June 15,'05	43,170
Waterford Improvement Co.	Waterford	50,000	May 9,'06	46,137
Waterhouse & Lester Co.	San Francisco	2,000,000	Nov. 16,'05	44,455
Waterman, Davis & Curtiss	Sacramento	25,000	Mar. 15,'06	45,674
Watkins & Thurman	Madera	50,000	Jan. 15,'06	45,028
Watson Construction Co.	San Francisco	60,000	June 25,'06	46,636
Watsonville Coffee Club	Watsonville	10,000	Mar. 4,'05	42,285
Watsonville Electrical Co.	Watsonville	25,000	Oct. 28,'04	41,302
Watsonville Hospital	Watsonville	25,000	Oct. 24,'04	41,270
Watsonville Investment Co.	Watsonville	25,000	Feb. 23,'05	42,209
Watsonville Mansion Hotel Co.	Watsonville	25,000	Jan. 11,'05	41,850
Watsonville Realty Co.	Watsonville	66,000	Mar. 14,'05	42,372
Watsonville Rochdale Co.	Watsonville	Coöp'tive	Aug. 16,'04	40,826
Watts Land Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	Jan. 29,'06	45,173
Watts Lumber Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	June 14,'05	43,162
Watts Methodist Episcopal Church	Watts	None	June 15,'05	43,173
W. B. McGerry & Co.	San Francisco	75,000	June 11,'06	46,460

STATE CORPORATIONS—*Continued.*

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
W. B. Peck Co.	Los Angeles	$50,000	Jan. 6,'05	41,806
W. B. Ward Undertaking Co.	San José	25,000	May 29,'05	43,025
W. C. Barnard Co.	San Francisco	100,000	July 8,'05	43,376
W. C. Schley Dermatological Supply Co.	San José	25,000	Aug. 2,'04	40,732
W. D. Ayers Co., The	Petaluma	75,000	June 9,'06	46,435
W. D. Brown & Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Aug. 4,'05	43,588
W. D. Egilbert Co.	Chico	25,000	Nov. 23,'04	41,482
W. D. Page & Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Dec. 23,'05	44,812
Wealth Co.	San Diego	50,000	Aug. 1,'04	40,726
Weaver Patent Power and Pump Co.	Sonoma	10,000	June 19,'06	46,554
Webber Ditch Co.	Selma	2,000	Feb. 28,'05	42,246
Weber Club	Stockton	None	Nov. 11,'04	41,401
Webster-Mackay Co.	San Francisco	100,000	May 24,'06	46,264
Webster Street Wharf Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Sept. 22,'04	41,042
W. E. Crossman Co.	San José	25,000	Nov. 28,'05	44,548
Wednesday Club, The	San Diego	None	April 30,'06	46,092
Wee Ong Tong	San Francisco	25,000	Sept. 16,'04	41,011
Weinrich Estate Company	Sacramento	200,000	Sept. 8,'04	40,979
Weintraub Wine Co.	San Francisco	10,000	Sept. 25,'05	44,012
Welcome Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	July 26,'05	43 517
Wells Machinery Co.	San Francisco	5,000	May 11,'05	42,880
Wendling Springs Co.	San Francisco	10,000	June 23,'05	43,249
Wenning & Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Mar. 2,'05	42,274
W. E. Noble	Santa Barbara	50,000	Jan. 27,'05	41,985
West Berkeley University Settlement Association	Berkeley	None	July 27,'04	40,692
West Coalinga Oil Co.	Coalinga	50,000	June 22,'06	46,589
West Coast Advertising Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	Aug. 12,'04	40,800
West Coast Asparagus Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Dec. 14,'05	44,701
West Coast Athletic Club	Duncan's Mills	100	Dec. 13,'05	44,690
West Coast Company	Los Angeles	30,000	Aug. 26,'05	43,778
West Coast Electric Light & Power Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Oct. 12,'05	44,144
West Coast Life Insurance Co., The	San Francisco	200,000	Mar. 12,'06	45,630
West Coast Machinery Co.	San Francisco	500,000	May 11,'05	42,871
West Coast Oyster Co.	San Francisco	300,000	June 1,'05	43,045
West Coast Printing Co.	Oakland	10,000	Feb. 15,'06	45,374
West Coast Publishing & Promotion Co.	Santa Rosa	75,000	April 17,'06	46,033
West Coast Realty Co.	San Francisco	75,000	Feb. 4,'05	42,065
West Coast Steel Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	June 20,'06	46,568
West Coast Wine Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Feb. 8,'06	45,296
West End Improvement Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	May 31,'06	46,336
Western Advertising Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Mar. 4,'05	42,286
Western Amet Gas Co.	Los Angeles	500,000	Nov. 6,'05	44,374
Western Athletic Club	San Francisco	None	May 9,'05	42,850
Western Avenue Land Co.	Los Angeles	30,000	Mar. 22,'05	42,432
Western Bank Note Co. of California	San Francisco	100,000	Nov. 25,'05	44,529
Western Brick Cleaning Co.	Oakland	100,000	June 8,'06	46,423
Western Brick Co.	Fresno	25,000	Mar. 3,'05	42,277
Webster Brothers, Inc.	Fresno	50,000	June 25,'06	46,628
Western Building Material Co.	San Francisco	500,000	June 7,'06	46,407
Western Burial Contract Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Nov. 3,'04	41,334
Western Business Property Association	Los Angeles	100,000	Mar. 7,'06	45,563
Western California Land Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	Mar. 13,'05	42,364
Western Card and Paper Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Mar. 7,'05	42,313
Western Casket Co.	San Francisco	150,000	May 10,'05	42,858
Western Cities Realty Corporation	Los Angeles	100,000	Oct. 6,'05	44,098
Western Colonization & Investment Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	July 25,'04	40,676
Western Color Print Co.	San Francisco	25,000	April 24,'05	42,707
Western Construction Co.	Stockton	250,000	Aug. 7,'05	43,606
Western Creameries Co.	San Francisco	75,000	Nov. 11,'04	41,399
Western Distilleries	San Francisco	1,000,000	Dec. 28,'04	41,736
Western Electric Co.	San Francisco	5,000	Feb. 25,'05	42,226
Western Fancy Goods Co.	San Francisco	25,000	June 13,'06	46,484
Western Fibre Co.	Stockton	150,000	Aug. 15,'05	43,683
Western Fish and Oyster Co.	Los Angeles	20,000	Feb. 4,'05	42,061
Western Gas and Power Co.	Oakland	20,000	July 1,'05	43,318
Western Glass Works	San Francisco	40,000	Jan. 13,'06	45,014
Western Gold and Silversmith Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Nov. 15,'05	44,447
Western Hardware and Arms Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	Dec. 8,'05	44,646
Western Hardwood Lumber Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	April 9,'06	45,954

STATE CORPORATIONS—*Continued.*

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Western Home Co.	Oakland	$25,000	Aug. 31,'05	43,836
Western Homeseekers' Association	Los Angeles	75,000	June 22,'06	46,601
Western Implement Co.	Los Angeles	20,000	Sept. 16,'05	43,946
Western Indemnity Co.	San Francisco	200,000	Jan. 9,'05	41,828
Western Industrial Co.	Oakland	75,000	Aug. 31,'04	40,933
Western Inspection Bureau	San Francisco	25,000	Aug. 1,'05	43,550
Western Iron Steel Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	July 7,'05	43,356
Western Land Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Mar. 31,'06	45,870
Western Lime and Plaster Mfg. Co.	San Francisco	200,000	Mar. 24,'06	45,797
Western Lithograph Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Sept. 20,'04	41,034
Western Loan and Guaranty Co.	San Francisco	100,000	April 25,'05	42,725
Western Loan and Trust Co.	Los Angeles	500,000	Jan. 26,'05	41,976
Western Manufacturing and Supply Co.	Berkeley	25,000	June 12,'06	46,475
Western Metal Co.	San Francisco	20,000	June 6,'06	46,397
Western Metal Manufacturing Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Oct. 15,'04	41,211
Western Mica Co.	San Francisco	75,000	Aug. 15,'05	43,686
Western Middleby Oven Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Aug. 10,'05	43,640
Western Military Academy	Los Angeles	None	Nov. 28,'04	41,521
Western Mill and Machine Co.	Oakland	100,000	May 25,'06	46,275
Western Decorating Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	May 31,'06	46,330
Western Mines Co.	Oakland	100,000	Nov. 14,'05	44,436
Western Pacific Development Co.	Los Angeles	250,000	Aug. 28,'05	43,791
Western Pacific Mercantile Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Feb. 23,'06	45,435
Western Pacific Publishing Co.	San Francisco	125,000	Mar. 7,'05	42,310
Western Pacific Record Title Co., The	San Francisco	20,000	June 29,'06	46,693
Western Pacific Terminal and Investment Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Nov. 28,'05	44,549
Western Packing and Seeding Co.	Fresno	25,000	Oct. 6,'04	41,145
Western Piling and Lumber Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Aug. 4,'04	40,738
Western Press, The	San Francisco	25,000	June 25,'06	46,633
Western Printing Co.	Berkeley	10,000	June 14,'06	46,494
Western Publicity Corporation	Sacramento	250,000	June 25,'06	46,643
Western Purchasing Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	April 27,'06	46,066
Western Real Estate Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Mar. 30,'05	42,510
Western Realty and Investments Co.	Los Angeles	75,000	Mar. 3,'06	45,542
Western Realty Syndicate	Los Angeles	100,000	April 8,'05	42,595
Western Redwood Lumber Co.	San Francisco	200,000	Oct. 5,'04	41,134
Western Roofing Materials Co.	San Francisco	50,000	May 1,'05	42,778
Western Sandstone Co.	San Francisco	300,000	Nov. 23,'05	44,506
Western Security Co.	San Francisco	2,500,000	Aug. 7,'07	43,611
Western Shore Lumber Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	Nov. 21,'05	44,494
Western Slope Wholesale Dry Goods Co.	Los Angeles	250,000	June 9,'06	46,438
Western States Amusement Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Jan. 28,'05	42,005
Western States Construction Co.	San Francisco	300,000	May 27,'05	43,018
Western States Land Co.	San Francisco	75,000	Sept. 19,'05	43,968
Western Transport Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Aug. 16,'04	40,824
Western Wardrobe Cleaning and Dyeing Works	Oakland	50,000	Nov. 28,'05	44,550
Western Water and Land Co.	San Francisco	2,000,000	Nov. 2,'05	44,350
Western Wire Mattress Co.	San Francisco	10,000	April 28,'05	42,750
Western Wrecking Co. of California	San Francisco	75,000	May 12,'05	42,896
Western Yolo Creamery and Ice Co.	Winters	25,000	Feb. 15,'06	45,366
Westminster Co.	Long Beach	500,000	April 17,'06	46,028
Westminster Presbyterian Church	Sacramento	None	Aug. 29,'04	40,926½
West Modoc Stock Association	Canby	Coöp'tive	June 15,'05	43,174
Westmoore Hotel Company	Los Angeles	33,000	Aug. 15,'04	40,813
Westmoreland Improvement Co.	Pasadena	100,000	Nov. 17,'05	44,470
West Naples Co.	Los Angeles	500,000	Sept. 11,'05	43,887
Westover Co.	Oakland	25,000	Jan. 16,'05	41,889
West Coast Water Co.	San Gabriel	10,000	April 13,'06	45,995
West Hollywood Land Co.	Los Angeles	75,000	Mar. 15,'06	45,681
West San Pablo Land and Water Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	Nov. 4,'04	41,344
W. E. Stewart Estate Co.	Stockton	25,000	Mar. 28,'05	42,478
West Glendale Water Co.	West Glendale	20,000	July 11,'04	40,576
West Gold Road Mining Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	Jan. 20,'05	41,930
Westlake Mining Co.	Los Angeles	200,000	Oct. 13,'04	41,195
Westland Commercial Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Feb. 1,'05	42,031
Westland Creamery Co.	Newman	5,000	Dec. 26,'05	44,827
West Shore Packing Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Dec. 21,'05	44,789
W. E. Trimble Hot House Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Mar. 8,'05	42,317

STATE CORPORATIONS—*Continued.*

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
W. F. Altvater & Co.	San Francisco	$10,000	Jan. 10,'06	44,986
W. F. Barnes Commercial Co.	San Francisco	200,000	Feb. 2,'05	42,048
W. F. Clark & Co.	San Francisco	75,000	Mar. 23,'05	42,442
W. F. Shaw & Co.	San Francisco	75,000	July 22,'05	43,473
W. G. Hind Improvement Co.	San Francisco	200,000	Oct. 30,'05	44,321
W. G. Thompson Co., The	Napa	25,000	June 29,'06	46,685
Whang Ho Co.	Los Angeles	35,000	Nov. 1,'05	44,345
W. H. Campbell Co.	Oakland	25,000	Nov. 25,'04	41,490
Wheat & Pierce Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Dec. 13,'05	44,695
W. H. Garretson & Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Dec. 8,'05	44,647
W. H. Goodrich Furniture Co.	Redlands	75,000	April 22,'05	42,697
White Candy and Supply Co.	San Francisco	25,000	July 21,'04	40,660
White Cross Sanitarium and Bath Co.	Los Angeles	500,000	May 7,'06	46,126
White Cross Sanitarium Co.	Los Angeles	200,000	April 17,'05	42,649
White Eagle Mining Co.	Los Angeles	1,000,000	Sept. 15,'04	41,003
White Road and Machine Co.	Los Angeles	150,000	Nov. 23,'04	41,486
White Rock Mining Co.	San Francisco	25,000	June 5,'05	43,075
White Slough Reclamation Co.	Stockton	20,000	Oct. 7,'05	44,110
White Star Laundry and Supply Co.	Los Angeles	60,000	Nov. 24,'05	44,516
White Star Oil and Lubricating Co.	San Francisco	25,000	June 23,'05	43,240
Whitelaw Wrecking Co.	San Francisco	75,000	Feb. 26,'06	45,467
Whiting Wrecking Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	Aug. 21,'05	43,734
Whittier Brick Co.	Whittier	25,000	Feb. 14,'06	45,357
Whittier Building and Realty Co.	Whittier	50,000	May 31,'06	46,328
Whittier Hospital Association	Whittier	25,000	Oct. 15,'04	41,212
Whittier Implement Co.	Whittier	25,000	Mar. 10,'06	45,628
Whittier Lumber and Mill Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Aug. 26,'04	40,902
Whittier Realty and Investment Co.	Whittier	20,000	Feb. 15,'05	42,149
Whittier Steam Laundry	Whittier	35,000	Dec. 10,'04	41,602
W. H. Kern & Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Feb. 15,'05	42,141
Wickersham Co.	Bakersfield	25,000	Feb. 10,'05	42,105
Widow Perry Ink Manufacturing Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Oct. 1,'04	41,114
Wiet-Goethe Co.	Sacramento	25,000	Oct. 13,'04	41,200
Wilcox-Helmer-Gartner Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Oct. 19,'04	41,230
Wild Peach Bitters Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Sept. 3,'04	40,951
Wilhelm Herman Realty Co.	San Francisco	20,000	Mar. 24,'06	45,775
Wilkinson Manufacturing Co.	Los Angeles	20,000	April 28,'06	46,080
Willard H. Stimson Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	Oct. 27,'05	44,305
Willebrands-Parker Co.	Los Angeles	10,000	Oct. 13,'05	44,153
William Allen Estate Co.	Los Angeles Co.	75,000	April 14,'06	46,011
William Feehan Co.	San Francisco	75,000	Dec. 30,'05	44,870
William Helbing Building Co.	San Francisco	250,000	June 28,'06	46,680
William McGrath Co.	Watsonville	60,000	Jan. 3,'06	44,905
William Sexton Estate Co.	San Bue'ventura	100,000	Jan. 26,'06	45,148
William Waldeck Co., Inc.	San Francisco	25,000	Aug. 30,'05	43,815
William Wilson Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	Feb. 28,'06	45,487
Williams & Dickson Co.	Eureka	25,000	April 28,'05	42,749
Williams Hardware and Stove Co.	San Francisco	50,000	June 16,'06	46,529
Williams-Lucas Co.	Cucamonga	25,000	April 18,'05	42,658
Willits Meat Co.	Willits	10,000	May 28,'06	46,306
Willits Realty Co.	Willits	25,000	Sept. 3,'04	40,955
Willowbrook Poultry Co.	Petaluma	100,000	Aug. 6,'04	40,767
Willowbrook Water Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	June 12,'05	43,143
Willow Park Improvement Co.	Long Beach	200,000	May 24,'06	46,257
Wilmington Improvement Co.	Wilmington	200,000	Oct. 18,'05	44,202
Wilmington Printing and Publish'g Co.	Wilmington	10,000	May 18,'06	46,219
Wilmot's	San Francisco	25,000	Feb. 24,'06	45,453
Wilshire Boulevard Land Co.	Los Angeles	60,000	Mar. 22,'05	42,433
Wilshire-Normandie Land Co.	Los Angeles	240,000	Dec. 14,'05	44,712
Wilson-Alexander Co.	Los Angeles	10,000	Aug. 11,'04	40,790
Wilson's Auction Co. of California	San Francisco	75,000	Nov. 26,'04	41,503
Winans-Judson Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	Mar. 24,'05	42,449
Winchester Estate Co.	San Francisco	900,000	Mar. 30,'06	45,850
Windsor Masonic Hall Association	Windsor	5,000	Aug. 1,'05	43,562
Wing, Valk & Wing Co.	Los Angeles	10,000	Nov. 30,'04	41,528
Winsor's California Pottery and Terra Cotta Works	San Francisco	200,000	May 11,'05	42,874
Winters Canning Co.	Winters	30,000	Mar. 1,'05	42,249
Winton & McLeod Co.	Los Angeles	200,000	June 28,'06	46,673
Wisnom-Bonner Hardware Co.	San Mateo	75,000	Nov. 13,'05	44,426

STATE CORPORATIONS—*Continued.*

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Wittenberg Pharmacal Co.	Los Angeles	$60,000	Aug. 3,'05	43,580
Wittman, Lyman & Co.	San Francisco	50,000	July 24,'05	43,494
W. J. Wilson & Son	Newcastle	20,000	Feb. 14,'06	45,362
W. K. Oil Co.	Coalinga	500,000	Dec. 8,'04	41,588
W. L. Woodrow Undertaking Co.	San José	20,000	Nov. 18,'04	41,452
Wm. H. Hoegee Investment Co.	Los Angeles	200,000	Feb. 9,'06	45,309
Wm. Johnston Co.	Sacramento	150,000	Nov. 28,'05	44,559
Wm. Kafitz Realty Co.	Los Angeles	75,000	July 10,'05	43,388
Wm. Knichrehur Co.	Los Angeles	10,000	Oct. 16,'05	44,174
Wm. M. Rhodes & Co.	San Francisco	25,000	July 15,'05	43,439
Wm. P. Morgan Co.	San Francisco	450,000	July 9,'04	40,569
Wm. R. Phillips Co.	San Francisco	30,000	Sept. 30,'04	41,105
Wm. Westerfeld Estate	San Francisco	50,000	Jan. 26,'05	41,972
Wolf, Levy & Co.	Capay	25,000	Feb. 15,'05	42,139
Wolfskill Investment Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	Mar. 22,'06	45,761
Woman's Club of Antioch	Antioch	None	Feb. 10,'05	42,101
Woman's Club of Whittier	Whittier	None	April 13,'06	46,002
Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Southern California Conference	Los Angeles	None	May 1,'05	42,779
Woman's Lyric Club of Los Angeles	Los Angeles	None	Dec. 30,'04	41,757
Woman's Pharmaceutical Association of the Pacific Coast	San Francisco	None	Jan. 5,'06	44,932
Woman's Realty Co. of Southern California	Ocean Park	75,000	July 10,'05	43,388
Wonder	Stockton	50,000	Dec. 23,'04	41,698
Wonder Cloak and Suit House	Fresno	25,000	Jan. 13,'05	41,874
Woodbridge Cheese and Creamery Co.	Woodbridge	25,000	April 14,'05	42,631
Woodbridge Chemical Works	San Bernardino	75,000	Oct. 22,'04	41,263
Woodbridge Vineyard Association	Woodbridge	200,000	Dec. 20,'04	41,674
Woodill Auto Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Feb. 3,'06	45,242
Woodlawn Club	San Francisco	None	Nov. 16,'05	44,459
Woodman Hall Association of Manton	Manton	2,500	Jan. 20,'05	41,934
Woodman Realty Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Mar. 8,'06	45,587
Woodman White Cross Sanitarium	Los Angeles	500,000	July 31,'05	43,544
Woodmen of the World Building Ass'n	Oakland	75,000	Sept. 14,'05	43,931
Woodmen of the World Hall Association of San Francisco	San Francisco	75,000	May 20,'05	42,955
Wood-Redington Machinery Co.	Santa Barbara	25,000	Mar. 25,'05	42,455
Woods	Los Angeles	25,000	July 30,'04	40,717
Woodside & Co.	San Francisco	10,000	Aug. 4,'04	40,743
Woodside-Eureka Mining Co.	Oakland	500,000	Feb. 19,'06	45,402
Worcester School of Music	San José	10,000	Jan. 31,'06	45,194
Workingman's Benefit Association	Los Angeles	None	Mar. 2,'05	42,276
Workingman's Club of Los Angeles, Cal.	Los Angeles	None	June 29,'05	43,298
Workman's Legal Alliance of the Pacific Coast	San Francisco	100,000	Mar. 2,'05	42,273
Workmen's Club	San Francisco	None	Mar. 24,'05	42,451
Workingmen's Coöp'tive Com'cial Co.	San Francisco	50,000	July 21,'04	40,657
Workmen's Legal Association of the Pacific Coast	San Francisco	100,000	Mar. 23,'05	42,446
World Advertising Co.	San Francisco	500,000	Sept. 16,'05	43,938
World Drug Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Dec. 6,'05	44,629
Worswick Street Paving Co.	Fresno	25,000	Sept. 1,'04	40,941
W. P. Archibald Co.	Burlingame	10,000	Nov. 21,'05	44,489
W. P. Harrington Land Co.	Colusa	36,000	Dec. 8,'05	44,644
W. P. Jeffries Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	Nov. 25,'05	44,532
W. R. Anders Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Oct. 19,'04	41,238
Wright & Callender Building Co.	Los Angeles	500,000	Mar. 14,'06	45,666
Wright & Callender Co.	Los Angeles	200,000	Mar. 8,'06	45,584
Wright & Peacock	San Francisco	50,000	Jan. 19,'05	41,920
Wright's Flower Shop	Los Angeles	10,000	June 6,'06	46,394
W. Stahl Son Co.	Madera	25,000	Mar. 1,'05	42,252
W. T. Rancel & Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Dec. 7,'05	44,630
Wulfsohn-Gauss Fur Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Oct. 12,'05	44,141
Wunder Siphon Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Sept. 1,'05	43,840
W. Von Husen & Co.	San Rafael	10,000	Oct. 13,'04	41,189
Wyatt Theatre Co.	San Diego	100,000	Feb. 10,'05	42,102
Wyss-Marcus Extract Co.	San Francisco	25,000	May 25,'06	46,284
W. Z. Tiffany Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Nov. 25,'04	41,494

STATE CORPORATIONS—*Continued.*

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Yager Sheet Metal and Plumbing Co.	Oakland	$10,000	May 13,'05	42,906
Yakima Oil Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Mar. 31,'05	42,512
Yamato	Los Angeles	50,000	May 18,'06	46,227
Yan Wo Benevolent Association	San Francisco	None	Oct. 24,'05	44,263
Yaqui Valley Produce Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	April 18,'06	46,048
Ye Arts and Crafts Manufacturing Co.	Pasadena	50,000	Oct. 15,'04	41,213
Yerba Buena Preserving Co.	San Francisco	200,000	Jan. 12,'06	44,999
Yiddish Theatrical Association	San Francisco	25,000	Feb. 21,'06	45,421
Ye Liberty Candy Company	Oakland	25,000	Nov. 28,'04	41,514
Yolo Central Ditch Co.	Woodland	20,000	Sept. 6,'05	43,872
Yolo Development Co.	Woodland	25,000	Mch. 29,'06	45,840
Yolo Mills Co.	San Francisco	250,000	Feb. 28,'06	45,484
Yosemite Athletic Club of Sacramento	Sacramento	None	Oct. 23,'05	44,255
Yosemite Brandy Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Oct. 7,'05	44,106
Yosemite Commercial Co.	San Francisco	25,000	April 24,'05	42,714
Yosemite Hardwood and Keg Co.	Coarsegold	200,000	Jan. 23,'06	45,109
Yosemite Laundry Co.	Pasadena	50,000	Aug. 16,'04	40,828
Yosemite Manufacturing Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Sept. 16,'05	43,945
Yosemite Mining and Milling Co.	Merced	25,000	Oct. 17,'05	44,193
Yosemite Steamship Co.	San Francisco	108,000	May 10,'06	46,142
Yosemite Valley Gold Mining Co.	Los Angeles	200,000	June 27,'06	46,657
Young American Fruit Market	San Francisco	25,000	Mar. 12,'06	45,629
Young's Market Co.	Los Angeles	75,000	Jan. 4,'06	44,918
Young Women's Christian Association	Long Beach	None	Jan. 19,'05	41,929
Young Women's Christian Association of California	Los Angeles	None	May 19,'05	42,952
Young Men's Christian Association of Long Beach, California	Long Beach	None	May 24,'05	42,987
Young Women's Christian Association of Sacramento	Sacramento	None	Dec. 12,'05	44,683
Yuba Dairy Co.	Marysville	50,000	July 19,'05	43,458
Yuba Gravel Mining Co.	Oakland	500,000	April 14,'06	46,007
Yuma Electric and Water Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	Aug. 16,'05	43,689
Zaiser Brothers Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Dec. 29,'05	44,867
Zenith Mines Co.	Los Angeles	75,000	Mar. 1,'06	45,512
Zeus Publishing Co.	San Francisco	10,000	April 20,'05	42,674
Zier Oil Co.	Hanford	100,000	April 5,'05	42,559
Zingg's, Inc.	Oakland	10,000	May 27,'05	43,015
Zinkand-Gunz Co.	San Francisco	25,000	April 5,'05	42,565
Zion Benevolent Society	Los Angeles	None	May 26,'06	46,298
Zwieg Malting Co.	San Francisco	200,000	Sept. 13,'05	43,917

RAILROAD, TELEGRAPH, AND TELEPHONE CORPORATIONS.

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Alhambra Home Telephone and Telegraph Co.	Alhambra	$50,000	Aug. 14,'05	1,157
Anaheim Home Telephone and Telegraph Co.	Anaheim	100,000	April 26,'05	1,142
Barnwell and Searchlight Railway Co.	Los Angeles	500,000	April 16,'06	1,198
Bay Counties Railway Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	Sept. 25,'05	1,170
Bay Shore and Pacific Railway Co.	San Diego	2,000,000	Sept. 1,'05	1,163
Bully Hill and Copper City Railway Co.	Redding	20,000	July 2,'04	1,108
California Midland Railroad Co.	San Francisco	3,000,000	Nov. 6,'05	1,179
California Northeastern Railway Co.	San Francisco	5,400,000	July 6,'05	1,153
California Western Railroad and Navigation Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	June 30,'05	1,152
Central California Railway Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	Oct. 4,'04	1,156
Central California Traction Co.	San Francisco	2,500,000	Aug. 7,'05	1,156
Chico Electric Railway Co.	Barber	250,000	Aug. 15,'04	1,114
Clear Lake and Southern Railroad Co.	San Francisco	3,500,000	Sept. 20,'05	1,166
Coachella Valley Home Tel. and Tel. Co.	Redlands	25,000	April 28,'06	1,201
Coast Line Railway Co.	San Francisco	3,000,000	April 15,'05	1,138
Colton Home Telephone and Tel. Co.	Colton	100,000	May 10,'05	1,145
Corona Home Telephone and Tel. Co.	Corona	25,000	Oct. 28,'05	1,177
Direct-Line Telephone Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	July 22,'04	1,111
Downey Home Telephone and Tel. Co.	Downey	50,000	April 17,'05	1,139
Dry Creek and Healdsburg Tel. Co.	Dry Creek Valley	10,000	Jan. 31,'05	1,129
East Shore and Suburban Railway Co.	Richmond	1,000,000	Oct. 16,'04	1,125
Fallon Railway Co.	San Francisco	500,000	Oct. 11,'05	1,174
Fowler Independent Telephone Co.	Fowler	7,500	July 18,'05	1,154
Fullerton Home Telephone and Tel. Co.	Fullerton	100,000	May 10,'05	1,144
Fresno County Railway	San Francisco	400,000	July 25,'05	1,155
Fresno Home Telephone Co.	San Francisco	2,000,000	Aug. 18,'05	1,160
Healdsburg and Alexander Valley Telephone Co.	Alexander Valley	5,000	Feb. 9,'05	1,132
Highlands Home Telephone and Tel. Co.	Highlands	100,000	April 26,'05	1,141
Home Tel. and Tel. Co. of Chino	Chino	10,000	Mar. 27,'05	1,136
Home Telephone and Telegraph Co. of Santa Monica and Ocean Park	Santa Monica	250,000	Oct. 29,'04	1,123
Home Telephone Company of Alameda County	San Francisco	7,000,000	Aug. 22,'05	1,158
Home Telephone Co. of San Francisco	San Francisco	10,000,000	May 4,'05	1,143
Humboldt Northern Railway Co.	Eureka	2,500,000	Oct. 19,'04	1,122
Jamestown and Yosemite Railway Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	Jan. 4,'05	1,128
Los Angeles and San Diego Beach Railway Co.	San Diego	6,000,000	Mar. 12,'06	1,195
Los Angeles Fire Alarm Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	Nov. 2,'05	1,178
Los Angeles-Pacific Co.	Los Angeles	15,000,000	Oct. 12,'05	1,175
Las Vegas and Tonopah Railroad Co.	Salt Lake City	4,000,000	Nov. 16,'05	1,181
Marin Terminal Railroad	San Francisco	1,000,000	Nov. 7,'05	1,180
Martinez and Contra Costa County Railway Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Mar. 20,'06	1,196
Merced Cañon Railway Co.	San Francisco	4,000,000	Oct. 20,'05	1,176
Merced River Railroad Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	June 8,'05	1,148
Monterey and Eastern Railroad Co.	San Francisco	500,000	April 18,'06	1,200
Mount Hollywood Scenic Railway Co.	Los Angeles	500,000	Aug. 26,'05	1,162
Mt. Burney Rural Telephone Co.	Burney	5,000	Mar. 7,'05	1,133
Mt. Wilson Railroad Co.	Los Angeles	500,000	Jan. 6,'06	1,186
Municipal Street Railways of San Francisco	San Francisco	14,000,000	April 18,'06	1,199
Napa and Lakeport Railway Co.	San Francisco	2,000,000	Sept. 8,'05	1,165
Nevada and California Railway Co.	San Francisco	15,000,000	April 7,'05	1,137

RAILROAD, TELEGRAPH, AND TELEPHONE CORPORATIONS—*Continued.*

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Newman Light and Power Co.	Newman	$20,000	Dec. 19,'04	1,126
Northwestern Long Distance Tel. Co.	Los Angeles	1,500,000	Jan. 8,'06	1,188
Oakland and Marysville Railway	San Francisco	4,000,000	Oct. 6,'04	1,119
Oakland Traction Consolidated	Oakland	7,050,000	Sept. 30,'04	1,117
Observation Tower Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Sept. 27,'04	1,116
Ocean Shore Railway Co.	San Francisco	5,000,000	May 18,'05	1,146
Orange Home Telephone and Tel. Co.	Orange	100,000	April 26,'05	1,140
Oxnard Home Telephone Co.	Los Angeles	75,000	Feb. 3,'05	1,130
Pacific and Gulf Terminal Railway Co.	San Francisco	1,500,000	Feb. 6,'06	1,192
Parkside Transit Co.	San Francisco	500,000	Dec. 13,'05	1,182
Pasadena, Verdugo, and San Fernando Valley Railroad Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Dec. 29,'05	1,185
Paso Robles and Shandon Tele'pne Co.	El Paso de Robles	10,000	Mar. 11,'05	1,134
Peninsular Railroad Co.	San José	5,000,000	Dec. 26,'05	1,184
Pescadero Railway and Imp. Co	San Francisco	600,000	Feb. 28,'06	1,194
Puget Sound Tele'pne Construction Co.	Los Angeles	20,000	Jan. 8,'06	1,189
Red Bluff and Fall River Railroad Co.	Red Bluff	1,000,000	Oct. 10,'05	1,172
Red Bluff and Paskenta Telephone Co.	Red Bluff	5,000	Aug. 22,'04	1,115
Redding and Red Bluff Railway Co.	San Francisco	800,000	Feb. 23,'06	1,193
Redondo Home Telephone Co.	Los Angeles	40,000	Mar. 24,'05	1,135
Riverside Home Tel. and Tel. Co.	Riverside	500,000	July 21,'04	1,110
Sacramento & Lake Tahoe Railway Co.	San Francisco	220,000	Sept. 22,'05	1,167
San Francisco and Great Eastern Railway Co.	San Francisco	3,000,000	June 15,'06	1,204
San Francisco, Vallejo, and Napa Valley Railroad Co.	Napa	1,500,000	June 6,'06	1,202
San Francisco, Vallejo, Vaca Valley Electric Railway and Steamship Co.	San Francisco	3,000,000	Jan. 20,'06	1,191
San José and Santa Clara County Railroad Co.	San Francisco	5,000,000	Dec. 13,'05	1,183
San José Telephone Co.	San Francisco	2,000,000	Aug. 18,'05	1,159
Santa Clara Interurban Railroad Co.	San Francisco	5,000,000	Dec. 20,'04	1,127
Santa Monica Cañon Railroad Co.	Los Angeles	5,000,000	Sept. 23,'05	1,168
Santa Paula Home Telephone Co.	Los Angeles	60,000	Sept. 25,'06	1,169
Santa Rosa and Northern Railroad	San Francisco	500,000	April 3,'06	1,197
Scott Valley Railway Co.	San Francisco	1,500,000	Oct. 11,'05	1,173
Sierra and Eastern Railway Co.	Los Angeles	250,000	Jan. 8,'06	1,187
Smeltzer Home Telephone and Tel. Co.	Smeltzer	10,000	Nov. 14,'04	1,124
Sonoma Valley Interurban Co.	Sonoma	300,000	Sept. 5,'05	1,164
South Park and East Side Railway Co.	San Diego	100,000	Oct. 9,'05	1,171
Southwestern Home Telephone Co.	Redlands	1,000,000	Feb. 6,'05	1,131
Stockton Home Telephone Co.	San Francisco	1,500,000	Aug. 18,'05	1,161
Stone Cañon Railway Co.	San Francisco	300,000	June 16,'05	1,150
Union Belt Line Railway Co. of Sac'to.	Sacramento	50,000	June 8,'06	1,203
Union Traction Co.	Santa Cruz	750,000	Oct. 8,'04	1,120
Upper Dry Creek Telephone Co., The	Healdsburg	12,000	June 8,'05	1,147
Vallejo Township Telephone Co.	Petaluma	5,000	July 27,'04	1,113
Venice Railroad Co.	Venice	50,000	June 8,'05	1,149
Webster Street and Park Railway	San Francisco	150,000	July 16,'04	1,109
West Side Telephone Co. of Healdsburg	Healdsburg	6,000	Oct. 19,'04	1,121
Willits Telephone and Telegraph Co.	Willits	10,000	June 22,'06	1,205
Ygnacio Valley Railway Co.	San Francisco	2,000,000	Jan. 15,'06	1,190
Yosemite Short Line Railway Co.	San Francisco	1,250,000	June 21,'05	1,151
Yreka and Scott Valley Railroad Co.	Yreka	700,000	July 25,'04	1,112

FOREIGN CORPORATIONS.

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Abbott Alkaloidal Co.	Chicago, Ill.	$50,000	Oct. 2,'05	44,064
Acme White Lead and Color Works	Detroit, Mich.	500,000	June 8,'05	43,106
Alameda Gold Mining Co.	Reno, Nev.	50,000	Feb. 24,'06	45,454
Alaska Mexican Gold Mining Co.	St. Paul, Minn.	1,000,000	July 18,'05	43,451
Alaska Pacific Steamship Co.	Portland, Me.	500,000	Jan. 20,'06	45,092
Alaska Treadwell Gold Mining Co.	St. Paul, Minn.	5,000,000	July 16,'04	40,624
Alaska United Gold Mining Co.	West Virginia	1,000,000	July 28,'05	43,529
Albany Pacific Mining Co.	Phœnix, Ariz.	1,000,000	May 13,'05	42,909
Alcimento Mines Co.	Saco, Me.	200,000	Mar. 27,'05	42,472
Alhambra Natural Mineral Water Co.	Phœnix, Ariz.	300,000	Dec. 6,'05	44,624
Alliance Insurance Co. of Philadelphia	Philadelphia, Pa.	500,000	Jan. 10,'05	41,835
Almaden Copper Mining Co.	Reno, Nev.	500,000	April 1,'05	42,529
Alveoro Mines Co.	Saco, Me.	250,000	May 12,'05	42,895
Amargosa Gold Mining Co.	Phœnix, Ariz.	1,000,000	Feb. 25,'05	42,227
Amargosa Mining Co.	Pierre, S. D.	1,000,000	May 2,'06	46,102
American Chicle Co.	Jersey City, N. J.	9,000,000	Aug. 4,'05	43,589
American Christian Missionary Society	Ohio	None	April 21,'05	42,685
American Electrical Novelty and Manufacturing Co. of the Pacific Coast	Jersey City, N. J.	30,000	Mar. 7,'06	45,575
American Enameled Brick and Tile Co.	New York City	20,000	July 11,'05	43,398
American Hotel Supply Co.	Chicago, Ill.	35,000	Oct. 2,'05	44,061
American Floor Surfacing Machine Co.	Tucson, Ariz.	200,000	Oct. 25,'05	44,276
American Formaldehyde Co.	Jersey City, N. J.	100,000	Mar. 16,'06	45,691
American La France Fire Engine Co.	Elmira, N. Y.	1,000	Jan. 10,'05	41,836
American Magnesite Co.	Portland, Me.	500,000	July 11,'04	40,583
American Mining & Development Co.	Omaha, Neb.	125,000	Mar. 21,'06	45,747
American Multigraph Co., The	Cleveland, O.	100,000	Mar. 7,'06	45,576
American-Pacific Commercial Co.	Carson City, Nev.	500,000	Nov. 14,'05	44,442
American Press Association	New York	25,000	May 14,'06	46,190
American Reef Gold Mining and Milling Co.	Phœnix, Ariz.	1,000,000	Feb. 9,'06	45,302
American Stove Co.	Jersey City, N. J.	5,000,000	Aug. 8,'05	43,617
American Tin Mining Co.	Carson City, Nev.	300,000	July 12,'05	43,411
American Trading Co.	Virginia	250,000	Dec. 7,'05	44,636
American Unitarian Association	Massachusetts	None	Mch. 3,'06	45,539
Anchor Mining Co.	Reno, Nev.	25,000	Oct. 10,'05	44,126
Archer & Schanz Co.	Portland, Or.	100,000	Feb. 24,'06	45,455
Arcola Crude Oil Co.	Phœnix, Ariz.	600,000	May 6,'05	42,825
Arizona and California Railway Co.	Prescott, Ariz.	7,500,000	Dec. 3,'04	41,564
Arizona, California, and Nevada Telephone Co.	Kingman, Ariz.	40,000	Aug. 9,'05	43,633
Arizona Warehouse Co.	Carson City, Nev.	50,000	July 26,'04	40,688
Arrowhead Reservoir and Power Co.	Wilmington, Del.	6,000,000	April 13,'06	45,998
Atlanta-Birmingham Fire Ins. Co.	Birmingham, Ala.	500,000	Sept. 8,'05	43,884
Atkinson, Mentzer & Grover	Chicago, Ill.	60,000	Mar. 7,'05	42,304
Austin Fire Ins. Co. of Austin, Texas	Austin, Tex.	1,000,000	Sept. 19,'04	41,030
Austin-Walker Co.	Massachusetts	50,000	June 8,'06	46,427
Badger Irrigating Co.	Marinette, Wis.	25,000	Aug. 22,'05	43,725
Balkan Brothers, Inc.	Massachusetts	10,000	Oct. 2,'05	44,063
Band Goldfield Mining Co.	Phœnix, Ariz.	1,000,000	Aug. 29,'04	40,923
Bank of America	Vancouver, Wash.	1,000,000	Oct. 21,'05	44,242
Barber Jewelry Manufacturing Co.	New York City	20,000	Dec. 18,'05	44,747
Barton, Pittman & Co.	Phœnix, Ariz.	100,000	July 17,'05	43,443
Benham Indian Trading Co. of Cal.	Phœnix, Ariz.	50,000	June 7,'05	43,100
Benicia Iron Works	Carson City, Nev.	300,000	July 16,'04	40,626
Bennett's Petroleum Burner Co.	Phœnix, Ariz.	200,000	Feb. 10,'05	42,108
Big Casino Gold Mining Co.	Seattle, Wash.	1,500,000	Mar. 31,'05	42,517
Big Creek Gold Mining Co.	Bangor, Me.	1,000,000	Aug. 30,'05	43,827

FOREIGN CORPORATIONS—*Continued.*

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Bishop-Goldfield Toll Road Co.	Phœnix, Ariz.	$20,000	Dec. 11,'05	44,676
Bloomington Land Co.	Clinton, Ia.	60,000	June 9,'06	46,442
Blue Gravel Mining Co.	Reno, Nev.	300,000	Sept. 28,'05	44,032
Blue Hill Mining Co.	Phœnix, Ariz.	250,000	Dec. 9,'04	41,598
Blue Ravine Mining Co.	Carson City, Nev.	75,000	July 25,'05	43,507
Bolton Investment Co.	Mesa City, Ariz.	50,000	July 27,'04	40,693
Border Chief Mining Co., The	Phœnix, Ariz.	1,000,000	April 12,'06	45,977
Boston Grass Valley Gold Mining Co.	Phœnix, Ariz., & San Francisco	100,000	Oct. 7,'04	41,153
Brotherhood of American Yeomen	Des Moines, Ia.	None	Jan. 19,'06	45,074
Brown-Moster Gold Mining Co.	Yuma, Ariz.	1,000,000	Feb. 10,'06	45,324
Brown, Wilson & Co.	N'w Rochelle, N.Y.	100,000	Dec. 14,'05	44,708
Bryan-Marsh Co.	New York City	40,000	Mar. 24,'06	45,784
Bryant & May, Ltd.	England	£880,000	Aug. 3,'05	43,581
B. S. Gold Mining Co.	Phœnix, Ariz.	150,000	Oct. 17,'04	41,214½
Buckeye Consolidated Mining Co.	Phœnix, Ariz.	1,000,000	Aug. 6,'04	40,764
Buffalo German Insurance Co.	Buffalo, N. Y.	200,000	Feb. 21,'06	45,425
Bullfrog Extension Mining Co.	Phœnix, Ariz.	1,000,000	Jan. 20,'05	41,938
Burial League of the United States	Camden, N. J.	50,000	June 9,'06	46,443
Butte California Gold Mining Co.	Arizona	500,000	June 30,'06	46,710
Butters Copala Mines, Inc.	Reno, Nev.	1,167,240	June 9,'06	46,441
Butters Devisadero Co.	San Salvador, C.A.	750,000	Jan. 23,'05	41,951
Butters-Garthwaite Potosi Co.	San Salvador, C.A.	100,000	Jan. 23,'05	41,952
Butters Salvador Mines	England	£150,000	Feb. 14,'05	42,136
Cahuilla Mining Co.	Washington, D. C.	500,000	May 10,'06	46,146
Calaveras Sentinel Gold Mining Co.	Tucson, Ariz.	1,000,000	Feb. 9,'06	45,303
Caledonian Crude Oil Co.	Washington, D. C.	750,000	June 6,'05	43,094
California and Oregon Light, Heat, and Power Co.	Lakeview, Or.	20,000	July 22,'05	43,478
California Consolidated Mining Co.	Portland, Me.	600,000	Mar. 7,'06	45,574
California Date Co.	Phœnix, Ariz.	10,000	April 1,'05	42,530
California Gold Mining and Reduction Co.	Dayton, Nev.	1,000,000	Oct. 12,'05	44,146
California Mining and Dredging Syndicate	Nevada	100,000	April 16,'06	46,023
California Mineral Water Co.	Phœnix, Ariz.	50,000	Nov. 1,'04	41,324
California Monarch Oil Co.	Phœnix, Ariz., & San Francisco	3,000,000	April 22,'05	42,696
California Monarch Oil Co.	Phœnix, Ariz.	5,000,000	Aug. 8,'05	43,616
California Petroleum Refineries, Ltd.	England	£200,000	Nov. 1,'05	44,342
California Placer Mining Co.	Cheyenne, Wyo.	100,000	Aug. 12,'05	43,662
California Raisin Growers' Co.	Carson City, Nev.	1,000,000	Aug. 9,'05	43,629
Call Fruit Co.	Sioux City, Ia.	200,000	Dec. 26,'05	44,824
Calumet Insurance Co. of Illinois	Chicago, Ill.	200,000	April 27,'05	42,737
Canadian-Oaxaca Mining Co.	Phœnix, Ariz.	3,600,000	Sept. 5,'05	43,865
Capewell Horse Nail Co.	Hartford, Conn.	200,000	Dec. 21,'05	44,797
Carbide Light & Heat Co., Los Angeles	Prescott, Ariz.	75,000	April 29,'05	42,768
Carson Hill Gold Mining Co.	Phœnix, Ariz.	150,000	Aug. 30,'04	40,928
C. A. Smith Redwood Co.	Minneapolis, Minn.	100,000	June 26,'06	46,651
C. A. Smith Sugar Pine Co.	Minneapolis, Minn.	100,000	June 26,'06	46,652
Casualty Company of America	New York City	500,000	May 29,'06	46,319
Central Drill Co.	Reno, Nev.	100,000	Sept. 5,'05	43,867
Chapman Publishing Co.	Chicago, Ill.	50,000	Sept. 2,'05	43,856
Charles Butters & Co., Ltd.	England	£100,000	Feb. 14,'05	42,135
Charles Scribner's Sons, Inc.	Jersey City, N. J.	2,000,000	Feb. 9,'05	42,098
Charles Stern & Sons	New York City	100,000	April 5,'05	42,564
China and Java Export Co.	New Jersey	100,000	April 16,'06	46,024
Chlopeck Fish Co.	Seattle, Wash.	125,000	Feb. 11,'05	42,114
City Loan Co.	Cheyenne, Wyo.	10,000	Oct. 16,'05	44,182
Clinton Bridge and Iron Works	Clinton, Ia.	50,000	Nov. 9,'05	44,399
Clovis Fruit Co.	St. Paul, Minn.	100,000	June 29,'05	43,306
Coca-Cola Co.	Fulton Co., Ga.	100,000	Dec. 31,'04	41,773
Cocomite Citrus Co.	Marinette, Wis.	30,000	Sept. 5,'05	43,862
Cocopah Copper Co.	Kingman, Ariz.	1,500,000	May 28,'06	46,314
Coloma Gold Mining Co.	Tucson, Ariz.	1,000,000	Dec. 6,'05	44,625
Colorado Stock and Grain Co.	Colorado Sp'gs, Colo.	5,000	Jan. 20,'06	45,093
Columbian Investment Co.	Tucson, Ariz.	100,000	July 13,'05	43,424
Combination Gold & Copper Mining Co	Carson City, Nev.	1,000,000	Jan. 20,'06	45,090
Comstock Golden Gate Mining Co.	Phœnix, Ariz.	1,000,000	Oct. 25,'05	44,286

FOREIGN CORPORATIONS—*Continued.*

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Comstock Quartz Mining Co.	Phœnix, Ariz.	$1,000,000	May 12,'06	46,169
Connolly-Fanning Co.	Pittsburg, Pa.	25,000	April 2,'06	45,889
Consolidated California Vineyard Co.	New York City	1,500,000	Jan. 10,'05	41,834
Consolidated Mexican Syndicate, Ltd.	England	£20,000	Dec. 28,'05	44,839
Continental Color and Chemical Co.	Rensselaer, N. Y.	50,000	Jan. 29,'06	45,180
Continental Fruit Express	Chicago, Ill.	1,000,000	Aug. 16,'05	43,699
Continental Life Insurance and Investment Co.	Salt Lake, Utah	500,000	Feb. 7,'05	42,078
Copper Mountain Con. Mining Co.	Denver, Colo.	1,000,000	Jan. 24,'06	45,130
Cosa Reduction Co.	Goldfield, Nev.	500,000	June 22,'06	46,598
Crescent Bay Ice and Cold Storage Co.	Phœnix, Ariz.	20,000	Oct. 24,'05	44,264
Crescent Gold, Silver, and Copper Co.	Phœnix, Ariz.	1,000,000	July 3,'05	43,336
Crocker-Wheeler Co.	Ampere, N. J.	1,000,000	June 26,'06	46,653
Culiacan Electric Co.	Culiacan, Mex.	300,000	Dec. 16,'04	41,640
Cuyamaca Co.	Wilmington, Del	2,500,000	Aug. 8,'04	40,773
Dairy Farm Extension Mining Co.	Phœnix, Ariz.	1,500,000	Dec. 23,'05	44,816
D. C. Heath & Co.	Portland, Me.	500,000	Mar. 22,'05	42,436
Death Valley Salt Co.	Reno, Nev.	100,000	Jan. 31,'06	45,206
Death Valley Wonder Mining and Milling Co.	Phœnix, Ariz.	1,000,000	Mar. 24,'06	45,799
Deer Creek Mining Co.	Porterville, Ariz.	500,000	May 18,'06	46,223
De Forest Occidental and Oriental Wireless Co.	Maine	200,000	May 28,'06	46,312
Dehesa Gold Mining Co.	Phœnix, Ariz.	1,000,000	Feb. 10,'06	45,327
Delafond Rubber Co.	Phœnix, Ariz.	3,000,000	Feb. 2,'06	45,225
Denver Iron and Wire Works Co.	Denver, Colo	200,000	April 5,'05	42,562
Des Moines Life Insurance Co.	Des Moines, Ia.	Coöp'tive	Feb. 7,'05	42,087
Detmer Woolen Co.	New York City	50,000	Feb. 13,'06	45,351
Detroit and California Mining Co.	Detroit, Mich.	200,000	Oct. 31,'05	44,328
Diamond Rubber Co.	Akron, O.	1,000	Jan. 31,'06	45,205
Dom Pedro Gold Mines	Phœnix, Ariz.	500,000	Aug. 26,'05	43,775
Eagle Fire Co. of New York	New York City	500,000	April 24,'05	42,711
East and West Oil and Mines Co.	Phœnix, Ariz.	1,000,000	Nov. 9,'05	44,393
East Chino Land and Irrigation Co.	Phœnix, Ariz.	250,000	June 15,'06	46,522
Eastern and Western Lumber Co.	Portland, Or.	1,000,000	Dec. 14,'05	44,709
E. C. Atkins & Co.	Indianapolis, Ind	600,000	July 25,'05	43,506
E. Clemens Horst Co	East Orange, N. J.	1,100,000	Jan. 2,'06	44,901
Eiseman & Co.	New York City	150,000	Feb. 11,'05	42,113
El Dorado Consolidated Mines	Phœnix, Ariz.	3,000,000	Oct. 28,'04	41,304
El Dorado Gold Dredging Co.	Carson City, Nev.	300,000	Nov. 7,'04	41,357
El Dorado Wood and Flume Co.	Carson City, Nev.	300,000	Dec. 12,'05	44,685
El Fuerte Mining, Milling, and Development Co.	Tucson, Ariz.	1,000,000	Dec. 4,'05	44,602
Elkins Mining Co.	Granite, Colo.	100,000	Jan. 13,'05	41,876
Emerson Drug Co. of Baltimore City, The	Baltimore, Md.	250,000	April 11,'06	45,965
Empire Copper and Gold Mining Co.	Tucson, Ariz.	1,500,000	Sept. 7,'05	43,874
Empire State Surety Co.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	500,000	Mar. 28,'05	42,480
Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, Ltd.	London, Eng.	1,000,000	Nov. 9,'04	41,379
Enoch Morgan's Sons Co.	New York City	200,000	Dec. 12,'05	44,684
Enterprise Mining Co.	Portland, Me.	1,000,000	June 8,'06	46,426
Enterprise Real Estate Co.	Arizona	1,000,000	Mar. 13,'06	45,650
Erie Heating Co.	Chicago, Ill.	50,000	May 21,'06	46,246
Feather River Lumber Co.	Denver, Colo.	250,000	Feb. 21,'05	42,191
Federal Loan Mine Corporation	Portland, Or.	150,000	July 29,'04	40,709
Ferrolite Co.	Carson City, Nev.	500,000	Mar. 28,'06	45,833
Field of Gold Mining Co.	Provo, Utah	250,000	Jan. 28,'05	42,006
Fillmore Mining Co.	Phœnix, Ariz.	500,000	April 5,'05	42,563
Field Brothers' Manufacturing Co.	Phœnix, Ariz.	200,000	Oct. 19,'05	44,211
Fisk Rubber Co	Chicopee, Mass.	600,000	Feb. 1,'06	45,221
Fitschen Brothers' Commercial Co.	Butte, Mont.	125,000	Aug. 16,'05	43,691
Five States Timber Co.	Superior, Wis.	100,000	May 21,'06	46,245
Flamiofumes Co.	East Orange, N. J.	1,000,000	Dec. 28,'04	41,731
Fleischmann Co.	Cincinnati, O.	6,000,000	April 20,'05	42,679
Forest King Mining Co.	Portland, Or.	1,000,000	Jnly 18,'04	40,640
Fort Wayne Electric Works	Schenectady, N. Y.	500,000	Aug. 23,'05	43,752

FOREIGN CORPORATIONS—*Continued.*

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Free Home Co.	Phœnix, Ariz.	$50,000	Oct. 29,'04	41,311
Furnace Creek Copper Co.	Spokane, Wash.	1,250,000	Mar. 27,'06	45,818
Gage-Downs Co.	Chicago, Ill.	40,000	Mar. 3,'06	45,540
G. & J. Tire Co.	Jersey City, N. J.	1,000,000	Jan. 12,'06	45,006
Garlock Packing Co.	Palmyra, N. Y.	1,000,000	Oct. 12,'05	44,152½
Garvanza Mining and Milling Co.	Phœnix, Ariz.	500,000	Nov. 27,'05	44,547
General Realty Co.	Reno, Nev.	200,000	Jan. 15,'06	45,042
General Securities Co.	Phœnix, Ariz.	150,000	Dec. 11,'05	44,668
German Mining and Smelting Co.	Phœnix, Ariz.	1,000,000	Sept. 18,'05	43,963
Gertrude Gold Mining Co.	Reno, Nev	200,000	July 13,'04	40,590
Globe Asphalt Co.	West Virginia	1,000,000	June 14,'06	46,504
Globe Ticket Co.	Philadelphia, Pa.	75,000	Dec. 29,'05	44,850
Gold Cone Mining and Milling Co.	Phœnix, Ariz.	1,000,000	Oct. 19,'05	44,212
Gold Eagle Mining Co.	Phœnix, Ariz.	200,000	Aug. 15,'05	43,685
Goldfield Mining, Brokerage, and Investment Co., Ltd., Los Angeles	Phœnix, Ariz.	2,000,000	May 1,'05	42,786
Gold Hill Bullfrog Mining Co.	Pierre, S. D.	1,000,000	Jan. 27,'06	45,164
Gold Hill Power & Development Co.	Canton, O.	1,000,000	Oct. 19,'05	44,213
Gold King Mining Co.	Tucson, Ariz.	1,000,000	Nov. 2,'05	44,352
Gold King Mining Co.	Carson City, Nev.	100,000	July 6,'05	43,355
Gold Mountain Mining Co	Reno, Nev.	500,000	June 23,'06	46,617
Gold Park Consolidated Mines	Phœnix, Ariz.	3,000,000	Sept. 14,'04	40,997
Gold Run Mining Company	Phœnix, Ariz.	200,000	Mar. 22,'05	42,438
Golden Gate Mining Co.	Phœnix, Ariz.	10,000,000	Dec. 28,'05	44,840
Golden Gate Title Co.	Carson City, Nev.	100,000	Oct. 10,'05	44,125
Good Luck Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	England	£15,000	June 16,'05	43,185
Gould Mining Co.	Phœnix, Ariz.	250,000	Aug. 15,'04	40,816
Granite Securities Co.	Tucson, Ariz.	1,000,000	July 11,'05	43,400
Grant's Pass Land and Water Co.	Grant's Pass, Or.	100,000	Aug. 12,'04	40,798
Granville Land and Vineyard Co.	Bartlesville, Ind. T.	500,000	May 4,'06	46,116
Great Western Ore Purchasing and Reduction Co.	Phœnix, Ariz.	1,000,000	April 1,'05	42,528
Guarantee Mining & Development Co.	Phœnix, Ariz.	1,500,000	July 19,'05	43,459
Guerrero Development Co.	Phœnix, Ariz.	1,500,000	May 23,'05	42,971
H. A. Austin & Co., Inc.	Portland, Me.	100,000	Sept. 30,'05	44,055
H. A. Forbes Co.	Canton, O.	50,000	Jan. 9,'06	44,967
Hammond Milling Co.	Seattle, Wash.	125,000	Sept. 29,'04	41,095
Happy Hollow Gold Mining Co.	Phœnix, Ariz.	600,000	Jan. 6,'05	41,809
Hardwood Lumber Co.	Denver, Colo.	25,000	Sept. 21,'04	41,038
Hartford Rubber Works Co.	Hartford, Conn.	20,000	Dec. 26,'05	44,823
Hart-Wood Lumber Co.	Aberdeen, Wash.	100,000	Nov. 10,'05	44,407
Hawkeye Mining Co.	Trenton, N. J.	250,000	Oct. 28,'05	44,311
Hermetic Closure Co.	Chicago, Ill.	100,000	May 31,'05	43,042
H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.	Honolulu, Hawaii	1,000,000	Mar. 7,'06	45,577
Higgins World's Oil Co.	Prescott, Ariz.	6,000,000	Mar. 13,'06	45,651
Highland Nobles	Des Moines, Ia.	None	Jan. 12,'05	41,863
High Peak Mines Co.	Tucson, Ariz.	1,000,000	Nov. 18,'05	44,477
Hilbert Mercantile Co.	Camden, N. J.	1,000,000	Jan. 30,'05	42,020
Hofmann & Wornne Co.	Carson City, Nev.	50,000	Dec. 7,'05	44,637
Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	Hong Kong, China	10,000,000	July 21,'04	40,662
Hortensia Crude Rubber Co.	Phœnix, Ariz.	500,000	Feb. 11,'05	42,112
H. W. Johns-Manville Co.	New York City	3,000,000	July 11,'05	43,396
Idaho-Maryland Development Co.	Portland, Me.	3,000,000	Sept. 7,'04	40,974
Imperial Mines Consolidated	Phœnix, Ariz.	500,000	Oct. 31,'05	44,327
Independent Producers' Union Pipe Line Co.	Washington, D. C.	1,000,000	June 6,'05	43,093
Indiana Steamship Co.	Portland, Me.	150,000	April 3,'06	45,898
Indian Gold Mining Co.	Carson City, Nev.	500,000	Mar. 10,'06	45,627
Individual Gas Plant Co.	Phœnix, Ariz.	50,000	Feb. 11,'05	42,111
Industrial Mining Co.	Phœnix, Ariz.	1,000,000	June 12,'05	43,148
Interurban Railway Co.	Jersey City, N. J.	250,000	Dec. 28,'04	41,733
Investment and Loan Association	Carson City, Nev.	25,000	Jan. 27,'05	41,996
Inyo Development Co.	Carson City, Nev.	1,250,000	Dec. 12,'05	44,686
Inyo Gold Mining Co.	Provo, Utah	1,000,000	Jan. 6,'06	44,947
Iowa Meadows Land Co.	Centerville, Ia.	75,000	Feb. 7,'06	45,284

FOREIGN CORPORATIONS—*Continued.*

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Ivanpah Mammoth Gold and Copper Mining Co.	Phœnix, Ariz.	$2,000,000	Jan. 22,'06	45,102
Jaques Manufacturing Co.	Portland, Me.	500,000	Jan. 12,'05	41,864
J. B. Treadwell, Inc.	Phœnix, Ariz.	100,000	Jan. 4,'06	44,915
Jenny Lind Mining Co.	Reno, Nev.	1,000,000	Dec. 8,'05	44,649
Jerome Cañon Copper Co.	Jerome Junc'n, Ariz.	1,000,000	Jan. 8,'06	44,960
J. Lindenberger, Inc.	Astoria, Or.	50,000	Sept. 15,'05	43,936
Johannesburg Gold Mines Co.	Yuma, Ariz.	1,000,000	Dec. 20,'04	41,675
John J. Bagley & Co.	Detroit, Mich.	200,000	Mar. 7,'06	45,578
John Finnigan Co.	Houston, Tex.	150,000	June 19,'05	43,208
John M. Klein Electrical Co.	Carson City, Nev.	250,000	July 7,'05	43,364
John T. Stoll Saddlery Co.	Carson City, Nev.	100,000	Nov. 14,'05	44,443
Johnson Service Co.	Milwaukee, Wis.	1,000,000	Oct. 18,'05	44,200
Johnston-Graham Mining Co.	Augusta, Me.	1,250,000	Oct. 25,'05	44,284
Julian Consolidated Mining Co.	Phœnix, Ariz.	500,000	Nov. 18,'05	44,476
Kate M. Tootle Investment Co.	Clarksville, Mo.	100,000	Feb. 15,'05	41,771
Kellogg Switchboard and Supply Co.	Chicago, Ill.	250,000	May 6,'05	42,826
Kenneth Donnellen Co.	Tonopah, Nev.	200,000	Dec. 6,'05	44,622
Kern Rand Co.	Seattle, Wash.	25,000	Dec. 11,'05	44,670
Keswick Quartz Co.	Reno, Nev.	360,000	July 1,'04	40,528
Kilbourne & Clark Co.	Seattle, Wash.	100,000	Mar. 7,'05	42,305
King Construction Co.	Portland, Me.	100,000	June 20,'06	46,572
Klamath Water-Users' Association	Klamath Falls, Or.	2,000,000	April 11,'06	45,972
Kurtz Corporation	Massachusetts	25,000	Oct. 27,'05	44,306
La Fortuna Gold and Silver Mining Co.	Tucson, Ariz.	1,500,000	Oct. 26,'04	41,283
La Grange Co.	New York City	500,000	April 20,'05	42,678
Lake County Loan and Savings Bank	Lakeview, Or.	20,000	July 22,'05	43,477
Lamson Con'dated Store Service Co.	Newark, N. J.	4,000,000	Oct. 6,'05	44,093
Lantry-Sharp Contracting Co.	Strong City, Kan.	300,000	Aug. 9,'05	43,634
La Reforma Sugar Co.	Carson City, Nev.	1,000,000	Oct. 23,'05	44,254
Las Animas & San Joaquin L. Co., Inc.	Carson City, Nev.	250,000	June 24,'05	43,259
Las Vegas Land and Water Co.	Las Vegas, N. M.	50,000	Dec. 16,'05	44,739
Leggett Gold Dredging Co.	Carson City, Nev.	150,000	Dec. 9,'05	44,656
Lewis Publishing Co.	Chicago, Ill.	40,000	Jan. 10,'06	44,980
Library Bureau, Inc.	Carson City, Nev.	50,000	July 11,'04	40,584
Little Bonanza Quicksilver Co.	Phœnix, Ariz.	250,000	July 11,'05	43,397
Little River Redwood Co.	Tonawanda, N. Y.	96,000	June 15,'05	43,171
Lizzie "D." Mining and Milling Co.	Los Angeles and Lawton, Okla.	500,000	Aug. 29,'05	43,808
Los Angeles and California Investment and Construction Co.	Phœnix, Ariz.	500,000	June 4,'06	46,372
Los Angeles-Bullfrog Realty and Investment Co.	Pierre, S. D.	100,000	Sept. 27,'05	44,023
Lower California Developm't Co., Ltd.	England	£350,000	Sept. 20,'05	43,978
Loyalton Electric Light Co.	Reno, Nev.	50,000	July 16,'04	40,623
Loyalton Hardware and Supply Co.	Reno, Nev.	10,000	Aug. 15,'05	43,684
Ludington Exploration Co.	Tucson, Ariz.	1,000,000	Aug. 15,'04	40,819
Luzerne Drift Mining Co.	Phœnix, Ariz.	100,000	Mar. 9,'06	45,611
Luzon Mining and Milling Co.	Huron, S. D.	1,000,000	Aug. 24,'05	43,756
Maas & Waldstein Co.	New York City	5,000	Dec. 4,'05	44,609
MacGregor Mines	Kittery, Me.	100,000	Aug. 6,'04	40,765
Macmillan Co.	New York City	275,000	May 17,'05	42,932
Madera Gold Mining Co.	Tucson, Ariz.	500,000	July 31,'05	43,548
Main-Winchester-Stone Co.	Carson City, Nev.	500,000	June 9,'05	43,125
Majestic Gold Mining Co.	Portland, Me.	300,000	Feb. 6,'06	45,274
Mammoth Copper Mng. Co. of Maine	Portland, Me.	2,500,000	Sept. 20,'04	41,031
Manhattan-Le Roy Mining Co., Inc.	Manhattan, Nev.	1,000,000	April 3,'06	45,897
Manistique Lumber Co.	Portville, N. Y.	100,000	Mar. 22,'05	42,437
Man On Insurance Co., Ltd.	Victoria, Hongkong	1,000,000	Nov. 7,'04	41,365
Manson-Campbell Co., Ltd.	Chatham, Canada	155,000	Jan. 4,'05	41,795
Marceau Co., Ltd.	New York City	500,000	April 5,'06	45,927
Marshall & Stearns Co.	Phœnix, Ariz.	500,000	Aug. 30,'05	43,828
Marshall Mining Co.	Carson City, Nev.	500,000	Aug. 10,'05	43,639
Mason Malt Whiskey Distilling Co.	Carson City, Nev.	480,000	June 29,'05	43,297
McBroom & Wilson Co.	Spokane, Wash.	24,000	Feb. 14,'05	42,134
McCampbell Gravel Mining Co.	Phœnix, Ariz.	500,000	Oct. 17,'05	44,195

FOREIGN CORPORATIONS—*Continued.*

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Mechanics and Traders Insurance Co.	Louisiana	$300,000	May 16,'06	46,196
Mesa Grande Consolidated Gold and Gem Mining Co.	Phœnix, Ariz.	1,000,000	Mar. 17,'06	45,698
Metropolitan Church Ass'n	Chicago, Ill.	None	April 5,'06	45,926
Metropolitan Surety Co.	New York City	250,000	Oct. 28,'05	44,312
Mexican Amusement Co.	Phœnix, Ariz.	25,000	Nov. 9,'04	41,386
Michigan Salmon Mining Co.	Grand Rapids, Mich.	150,000	Dec. 21,'04	41,682
Miller & Lux, Inc.	Carson City, Nev.	12,000,000	June 24,'05	43,257
Milliken Brothers, Inc.	New York City	2,500,000	Oct. 16,'05	44,181
Mono Mining and Milling Co.	Tucson, Ariz.	1,000,000	Nov. 4,'05	44,368
Monopol Tobacco Works	New York City	20,000	Aug. 1,'04	40,725
Montezuma Min. & Smelting Co., The	Yuma, Ariz.	1,000,000	May 2,'06	46,103
Monticello Steamship Co.	Augusta, Me.	200,000	Aug. 30,'04	40,927
Morgan & Wright	Detroit, Mich.	750,000	Jan. 10,'06	44,981
Morgan Mercantile Agency	Portland, Or.	25,000	June 29,'05	43,296
Morning Star Gold Mining Co.	Reno, Nev.	500,000	Mar. 14,'05	42,374
Morse School of Telegraphy Co.	Cincinnati, O.	30,000	Oct. 20,'05	44,235
Mother Lode and Table Mountain Gold Mining Co.	Phœnix, Ariz.	500,000	Jan. 25,'06	45,144
Mother Lode Exploration Co.	Cheyenne, Wyo.	100,000	July 12,'04	40,587
Mother Lode Mining Co.	Cheyenne, Wyo.	600,000	Dec. 16,'04	41,643
Mount Jefferson Mining and Exploration Co.	Phœnix, Ariz., and San Francisco	2,000,000	Sept. 2,'05	43,855
Mountain Gold Mines Co.	Reno, Nev.	250,000	Mar. 27,'06	45,817
Mt. Whitney Gold Mining Co.	Nogales, Ariz.	3,000,000	May 3,'05	42,800
Nassau Fire Insurance Co. of Brooklyn, New York	Brooklyn, N. Y.	200,000	Mar. 11,'05	42,355
National Business Show Co.	New York City	5,000	Nov. 28,'05	44,552
National Cash Register Co., The	Dayton, O.	5,000,000	May 14,'06	46,189
National Casualty Co.	Detroit, Mich.	100,000	April 29,'05	42,769
National Conduit and Cable Co.	New York City	500,000	Dec. 16,'05	44,738
National Life Ins. Co. of the United States of America	Chicago, Ill.	1,000,000	Aug. 13,'04	40,803
National News Co.	Portland, Me.	100,000	Jan. 27,'05	41,995
National Trading Co.	Wauwatosa, Wis.	3,000	Oct. 17,'04	41,215
Needed Wealth Gold Mining Co.	Phœnix, Ariz., and San Francisco	1,000,000	Feb. 9,'05	42,097
Nelson & Kreuter Co.	Chicago, Ill.	100,000	June 30,'06	46,709
Nernst Lamp Co.	Pittsburg, Pa.	5,000	April 27,'05	42,736
Nevadan Mining Co.	Phœnix, Ariz.	250,000	Mar. 14,'06	45,664
Nevada Copper Co.	Sandy, Nev.	3,000,000	Sept. 23,'05	44,003
Nevada Gold Dredging Co.	Carson City, Nev.	300,000	Dec. 16,'05	44,736
Nevada Hercules Mining Co.	Reno, Nev.	1,000,000	May 2,'06	46,104
Nevada Power Mining and Milling Co.	Denver, Colo.	1,000,000	Jan. 9,'05	41,822
New Brunswick Fire Insurance Co.	New Jersey	200,000	Jan. 9,'06	44,970
New Era Mining Co.	Searchlight, Nev.	750,000	Nov. 11,'05	44,418
New Jersey Plate Glass Insurance Co.	Newark, N. J.	50,000	April 10,'05	42,607
New Monte Cristo Mining Co.	Tucson, Ariz.	500,000	July 21,'05	43,472
Newton Mining and Development Co.	Phœnix, Ariz.	100,000	May 24,'05	42,984
New York Mines Co.	Wilmington, Del.	40,000	July 19,'04	40,647
Nippeno Mining Co.	Prescott, Ariz.	1,250,000	Mar. 20,'05	42,415
Nord Deutsche Insurance Co.	Hamburg, Ger.	4,500,000 m	Aug. 25,'04	40,906
North River Insurance Co.	New York City	350,000	Feb. 28,'05	42,247
North Star Co.	New York City	750,000	Jan. 19,'05	41,922
Northern Electric Co.	Reno, Nev.	3,000,000	June 26,'05	43,269
Northwestern Fire and Marine Insurance Co.	Grand Forks, N. D.	100,000	Sept. 13,'05	43,916
Northwestern Wire Mattress Co.	Kenosha, Wis.	50,000	Aug. 17,'05	43,703
Occidental Vacuum Ice Co.	Washington, D. C.	600,000	Mar. 9,'05	42,331
Ogden Gold Mining Co.	Huron, S. D.	1,500,000	Mar. 28,'05	42,479
Oil Well Supply Co.	Pittsburg, Pa.	1,500,000	Dec. 20,'05	44,784
Olympia Beer Co.	Olympia, Wash.	30,000	Jan. 10,'05	41,837
Ontario Land and Development Co.	Phœnix, Ariz.	250,000	April 5,'06	45,928
Ophir Gold Dredging Co.	Carson City, Nev.	500,000	Dec. 16,'05	44,737
Oregon Construction Co.	Hoboken, N. J.	75,000	Mar. 14,'06	45,665
Oriental and Masbate Gold Mng. Co.	San Francisco and Phœnix, Ariz.	1,500,000	Mar. 11,'05	42,352
Original Quartz Hill Gold Mining Co.	Chicago, Ill.	500,000	Sept. 5,'05	43,864

FOREIGN CORPORATIONS—*Continued.*

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Orleans Bar Gold Mining Co.	Prescott, Ariz.	$1,000,000	Sept. 15,'05	41,004
Owen Falls Mining Co.	Eau Claire, Wis.	24,000	July 14,'05	43,431
Pacific Cement Plaster Co.	Enterprise, Kan. & Amboy, Cal.	35,000	Sept. 12,'05	43,910
Pacific Coast Construction Co.	Portland, Or.	30,000	Jan. 19,'06	45,075
Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.	Honolulu, Hawaii	500,000	May 12,'05	42,894
Pacific Live Stock Association	Spokane, Wash.	None	Oct. 5,'05	44,086
Pacific Lumber Co.	Portland, Me.	10,000,000	Aug. 28,'05	43,792
Pacific Mines Co.	Pierre, S. D.	200,000	Mar. 5,'06	45,553
Pacific Wireless Telegraph Co.	Seattle, Wash.	5,000,000	Aug. 8,'05	43,619
Papago Mining Co.	Yuma, Ariz.	2,000,000	Dec. 28,'05	44,841
Parnell Mining Co.	Phœnix, Ariz.	250,000	Jan. 2,'06	44,903
Pasadena Consolidated Mines Co.	Kingman, Ariz.	2,000,000	Aug. 7,'05	43,609
Paterson, Smith & Pratt	Portland, Or.	50,000	July 5,'04	40,543
Patke & Lett Co., Limited	Ottawa, Canada	100,000	April 26,'05	42,727
Pelton-Reid Sugar Pine Lumber Co.	Portland, Or.	500,000	Dec. 18,'05	44,746
Penn Coalinga Petroleum Co.	Phœnix, Ariz.	350,000	June 26,'05	43,268
People's Home Purchasing Co.	Jersey City, N. J.	300,000	Jan. 18,'05	41,906
Pfister & Vogel Co.	Milwaukee, Wis.	25,000	Mar. 9,'05	42,332
Philadelphia Casualty Co.	Philadelphia, Pa.	100,000	Feb. 15,'05	42,144
Philippine Gold Mining, Power and Development Co.	Phœnix, Ariz.	1,000,000	Mar. 3,'06	45,538
Pike Adding Machine Co.	Orange, N. J.	500,000	Jan. 4,'06	44,914
Pine Hill Consolidated Mining Co.	Wilmington, Del.	1,000,000	Oct. 18,'04	41,228
Pittsburg Aluminum Co.	Tucson, Ariz.	50,000	June 30,'05	43,310
Pittsburg-Coalinga Oil Co.	Phœnix, Ariz.	300,000	Nov. 19,'04	41,464
Pittsburgh Terra Cotta Lumber Co.	Pittsburg, Pa.	100,000	May 18,'06	46,224
Point Loma Chemical Co.	Pierre, S. D.	100,000	Aug. 25,'05	43,764
Porter's Bar Dredging Co.	New York City	100,000	Oct. 7,'04	41,151
Prollax Supply Co.	Reno, Nev.	25,000	May 9,'05	42,852
Prudential Investment & Security Co.	Carson City, Nev.	200,000	June 3,'05	43,066
Quartz King Mining Co.	Yuma, Ariz.	1,500,000	Nov. 30,'04	41,540
Queen City Fire Insurance Co.	Sioux Falls, S. D.	200,000	Aug. 15,'05	43,682
Quimby Gold Mining Co.	Phœnix, Ariz.	1,000,000	Aug. 29,'05	43,807
Ranch Mining Co.	New York City	100,000	Nov. 25,'04	41,499
Rand Drill Co.	Mt. Pleasant, N. Y.	250,000	Feb. 1,'05	42,032
R. A. Patterson Tobacco Co.	Richmond, Va.	100,000	Aug. 21,'05	43,727
Raymond Manufacturing Co.	Tucson, Ariz.	1,000,000	Aug. 15,'04	40,817
Red Hill Mining and Smelting Co.	Tucson, Ariz.	3,000,000	Aug. 7,'05	43,610
Red Ledge Mining Co.	Arizona	500,000	Mar. 13,'06	45,649
Red Raven Gold Mining Co.	Yuma, Ariz.	1,000,000	June 24,'05	43,263
Reed & Co.	Phœnix, Ariz.	150,000	June 22,'06	46,597
Reginald J. Davis Co.	Chicago, Ill.	7,500	Nov. 14,'05	44,445
Rich Gulch Mining Co.	Pierre, S. D.	600,000	Sept. 13,'05	43,915
Rio Michol Rubber Plantation Co.	Phœnix, Ariz.	600,000	Dec. 1,'05	44,581
Ripley Grain Co.	Portland, Or.	25,000	April 16,'06	46,025
R. J. Davis Manufacturing Co.	Portland, Me.	100,000	Nov. 14,'05	44,444
R. L. Toplitz Co.	Phœnix, Ariz.	100,000	Mar. 29,'06	45,848
Roebling Construction Co.	Trenton, N. J.	250,000	July 22,'05	43,476
Rose Brick Co.	Portland, Me.	300,000	Sept. 1,'05	43,837
Royal Worcester Corset Co.	Massachusetts	400,000	Oct. 25,'05	44,277
R. P. Richardson, Jr. & Co., Inc.	East Orange, N. J.	50,000	Sept. 19,'05	43,966
Sacramento Valley Improvement Co.	St. Louis, Mo.	150,000	Jan. 19,'06	45,086
Sacramento Valley Vineyards Co.	Pierre, S. D.	150,000	Jan. 19,'06	45,085
Sage Land and Improvement Co., The	Ithaca, N. Y.	40,000	May 16,'06	46,197
Salvation Army	New York City	None	Oct. 24,'04	41,271
San Diego Gold Mines and Development Co.	Augusta, Me.	2,000,000	June 8,'06	46,425
San Diego Gold Mining & Milling Co.	Kingman, Ariz.	1,000,000	April 28,'06	46,082
San Joaquin and Kings River Canal and Irrigation Co., Inc.	Carson City, Nev.	1,000,000	June 24,'05	43,258
San José Railway Co.	Carson City, Nev.	500,000	Dec. 9,'04	41,597
San Luis Land and Improvement Co.	Carson City, Nev.	25,000	July 29,'05	43,538
Santa Fé Refrigerator Dispatch Co.	Topeka, Kan.	5,000	Sept. 14,'05	43,930
Scandia Land Co.	Huron, S. D.	50,000	Mar. 13,'06	45,653
Scofield Construction Co.	New York City	100,000	April 14,'06	46,010

FOREIGN CORPORATIONS—*Continued.*

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Seagrave Co.	Columbus, O.	$100,000	Feb. 2,'06	45,227
Searchlight and Northern Railroad Co.	Salt Lake City	500,000	Jan. 24,'06	45,126
Searles Mining and Water Co.	Reno, Nev.	500,000	Aug. 26,'04	40,905
Section Seven Oil Co.	Phœnix, Ariz.	300,000	June 26,'05	43,267
Security Insurance Co.	New Haven, Conn.	1,000,000	May 26,'05	43,012
Security Fire Insurance Co. of Baltimore City	Baltimore, Md.	100,000	May 15,'05	42,922
Sherwin-Williams Co.	Cleveland, O.	300,000	Dec. 8,'05	44,648
Sibert Mining Co., Ltd.	Prescott, Ariz.	1,000,000	Aug. 17,'05	43,704
Sierra Mining Co.	Tacoma, Wash.	1,500,000	Oct. 5,'04	41,133
Sierra Range Copper Co.	Reno, Nev.	1,000,000	Oct. 23,'05	44,256
Silver, Burdett & Co.	Jersey City, N. J.	750,000	Jan. 15,'06	45,041
Singer Sewing Machine Co.	Elizabeth, N. J.	1,000,000	Jan. 3,'05	41,788
Siskiyou Mining Co.	Chicago, Ill.	2,500	Oct. 2,'05	44,062
Sobrante Land and Cattle Co., Inc.	Carson City, Nev.	75,000	Dec. 19,'05	44,770
Southern Belle Mining Co.	Reno, Nev.	250,000	Aug. 4,'04	40,748
Southwestern Exploration and Development Co.	Tucson, Ariz	100,000	Oct. 25,'05	44,278
Sparks Gold Mining Co.	Phœnix, Ariz.	1,000,000	Mar. 1,'09	45,505
Sparks Humphrey Meat Co.	Reno, Nev.	100,000	Jan. 10,'06	44,982
Standard Chicle Co.	Guthrie, O. T.	100,000	Dec. 24,'04	41,720
Standard Gold Mining Co.	Phœnix, Ariz.	1,000,000	Jan. 10,'06	44,984
Standard Machinery and Supply Co.	Phœnix, Ariz.	250,000	Nov. 18,'05	44,478
Standard Mines Co.	Phœnix, Ariz.	1,000,000	Dec. 11,'05	44,669
Standard Oil Co.	Council Bluffs, Ia.	600,000	July 13,'05	43,422
Standard Underground Cable Co.	Pittsburg, Pa.	1,000,000	May 1,'05	42,785
Stanislaus Electric Power Co.	Hartford, Conn.	10,000,000	Jan. 6,'06	44,949
Stanislaus Mining Co.	Phœnix, Ariz.	1,000,000	Feb. 3,'05	42,058
Stanislaus River Gold Mining Co.	Carson City, Nev.	1,000,000	Oct. 10,'05	44,124
Stanley-Forbes Mining & Milling Co.	Phœnix, Ariz.	1,000,000	Mar. 16,'06	45,690
Starr King Development Co.	New York City	5,000	Feb. 21,'05	42,192
Stockton Ridge Gravel Mining Co.	Phœnix, Ariz.	200,000	Jan. 6,'06	44,946
St. Paul and Sunset Oil Co.	St. Paul, Minn., & Seattle, Wash.	1,500,000	Feb. 11,'05	42,110
Stuart Canning Co.	Reno, Nev.	75,000	Feb. 3,'06	45,245
Summit Co.	Salt Lake City	1,000,000	June 17,'05	43,196
Sunlit Fruit Co.	Reno, Nev.	100,000	Dec. 20,'05	44,776
Sunset Cream and Butter Co.	Pierre, S. D.	200,000	Aug. 17,'05	43,702
Sunset Oil Refining Co.	West Virginia	100,000	June 14,'06	46,503
Susan C. Seymour Estate Co.	Carson City, Nev.	75,000	Oct. 25,'05	44,275
Swift & Co., West Virginia	Chicago, Ill.	25,000	April 3,'05	42,545
Tacoma and El Dorado Mining Co.	Tacoma, Wash.	75,000	Oct. 28,'04	41,300
Tarr & McComb	Kingman, Ariz.	50,000	Aug. 8,'05	43,620
Tennessee and California Gold Mining Co.	Phœnix, Ariz.	1,000,000	Aug. 10,'05	43,638
Terry Mining Co.	Phœnix, Ariz.	1,000,000	Feb. 9,'06	45,301
Three Star Co.	Phœnix, Ariz.	1,000,000	Feb. 23,'06	45,443
Thiel Detective Service Co.	St. Louis, Mo.	100,000	Jan. 9,'06	44,968
Thomas B. Bishop Co.	Carson City, Nev.	480,000	Jan. 29,'06	45,182
Thomas Cusack Co.	Jersey City, N. J.	250,000	Feb. 3,'06	45,257
Thompsonian Medical College	Allentown, Pa.	None	July 5,'04	40,544
Tonopah and Tidewater Railroad Co.	Jersey City, N. J.	1,000,000	Sept. 7,'04	40,972
Topa-Topa Co.	Jersey City, N. J.	125,000	June 19,'05	43,209
Treasure Mountain Gold Mining Co.	Phœnix, Ariz.	1,000,000	Dec. 11,'05	44,671
Tropico Land and Improvement Co.	Phœnix, Ariz.	200,000	Oct. 6,'05	44,094
T. T. Lane Co.	Reno, Nev.	300,000	April 27,'05	42,746
Tuolumne Construction Co.	Reno, Nev.	10,000	Aug. 15,'05	43,687
Uneda Mining Co.	Phœnix, Ariz.	250,000	Aug. 12,'05	43,663
Union Carbide Co.	Richmond, Va.	300,000	June 27,'05	43,279
Union Construction Co.	Portland, Me.	50,000	Jan. 6,'06	44,948
Union Hill Mining Co.	Portland, Me.	1,400,000	Mar. 13,'06	45,652
Union Iron Works Co.	Newark, N. J.	2,000,000	Jan. 24,'05	41,966
Union Steamship Co.	Jersey City, N. J.	5,000,000	Dec. 26,'05	44,822
Union Surety Co.	Indianapolis, Ind.	250,000	May 10,'05	42,863
United Cigar Stores Co.	Jersey City, N. J.	2,000,000	Dec. 28,'04	41,738
United Coöperative Brick Co.	Phœnix, Ariz.	50,000	Dec. 4,'05	44,604
United Crude Oil Co.	Pierre, S. D.	1,500,000	May 31,'06	46,338
United Gold and Copper Co.	Santa Fé, N. M.	5,000,000	Sept. 8,'04	40,977

FOREIGN CORPORATIONS—*Continued.*

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
United Merchants' Realty and Improvement Co.	New York City	$500,000	Nov. 9,'05	44,392
United States Casualty Co.	New York City	300,000	Feb. 15,'05	42,147
United Tonopah and Goldfield Mines	Phœnix, Ariz.	5,000,000	Aug. 7,'05	43,608
Valdor Gold Mining Co.	Reno, Nev.	600,000	Nov. 1,'04	41,325
Vandalia Gold Mines, Inc.	Phœnix, Ariz.	1,000,000	July 19,'04	40,644
Vanderbilt Gold Min'g and Mill'g Co.	Las Vegas, N. M.	500,000	May 10,'06	46,145
Ventura Gold Mining Co.	Bullfrog, Nev.	1,000,000	Dec. 14,'05	44,707
Virginia Mining Co.	Carson City, Nev.	200,000	Mar. 18,'05	42,400
Volcano Gold Mining Co.	Phœnix, Ariz.	1,000,000	Nov. 11,'05	44,420
Wahsatch Finance Co.	Phœnix, Ariz.	300,000	July 22,'04	40,668
Walden Co.	New York City	50,000	Sept. 13,'05	43,914
Walker River Water Storage, Land, and Power Co.	Pierre, S. D.	1,000,000	Mar. 9,'06	45,610
Warner Brothers Co., The	Connecticut	1,000,000	April 12,'06	45,980
Waterbury & Co.	East Orange, N. J.	1,250,000	Mar. 31,'05	42,516
Wave Power and Electric Co.	Phœnix, Ariz.	1,000,000	Nov. 28,'05	44,551
W. D. Potter Co.	Carson City, Nev.	12,000	July 12,'05	43,423
Weingarten Bros.	Newark, N. J.	1,000,000	June 27,'05	43,280
Wentworth Hotel Co.	Tucson, Ariz.	350,000	April 28,'06	46,081
West Coast Hardware Co.	Guthrie, O. T.	50,000	Mar. 31,'06	45,874
West Shore Realty Co.	Reno, Nev.	300,000	July 17,'05	43,444
Western Agency Co.	Phœnix, Ariz.	10,000	Aug. 21,'05	43,742
Western Gas Construction Co.	Fort Wayne, Ind.	50,000	Nov. 22,'05	44,505
Western Mining and Developm'nt Co.	Phœnix, Ariz.	1,000,000	Aug. 8,'05	43,615
Western Securities Co.	Phœnix, Ariz.	1,000,000	Aug. 21,'05	43,743
Westmoreland-Coalinga Oil Co.	Phœnix, Ariz.	250,000	Sept. 7,'04	40,971
Weyerhaeuser Realty Co.	St. Paul, Minn.	100,000	Feb. 16,'06	45,382
White Mountain Mining Co.	Salt Lake City	150,000	Oct. 14,'04	41,208
White Mule Mining Co.	Tucson, Ariz.	200,000	Oct. 19,'05	44,215
Whiting G. Press Co.	Phœnix, Ariz.	100,000	Mar. 20,'05	42,416
Wild Rose Mining Co.	Pierre, S. D.	1,000,000	June 13,'06	46,488
Willmar Securities Co.	Reno, Nev.	50,000	Nov. 28,'05	44,553
W. P. Johnson Co.	Portland, Or.	250,000	June 30,'06	46,711
Wisconsin Gold Mining Co.	Reno, Nev.	500,000	Feb. 23,'05	42,212
Wright-Blodgett Co., Ltd.	Saginaw, Mich.	550,000	Nov. 16,'05	44,460
Yellow Boy Mining Co.	Phœnix, Ariz.	500,000	June 17,'05	43,192
Yuba-California Placer Co.	Cheyenne, Wyo.	1,500,000	Oct. 11,'05	44,135
Yuba Consolidated Gold Fields	Portland, Me.	12,500,000	Mar. 18,'05	42,401
Yreka Creek Gold Dredging Co.	Portland, Me.	1,000,000	July 29,'05	43,537

LICENSED ARCHITECTS OF CALIFORNIA.

FILED FROM JULY 1, 1904, TO JUNE 30, 1906, INCLUSIVE.

Albright, Harrison; Los Angeles.
Allen, Frank S.; Pasadena.
Baker, William; San Francisco.
Bergstrom, George Edwin; Los Angeles.
Biggin, Frederic C.; Los Angeles.
Bozio, Erminio A.; San Francisco.
Brown, Arthur, Jr.; San Francisco.
Brown, Frederick G.; Los Angeles.
Castlehun, Ella; San Francisco.
Chivers, Herbert C.; St. Louis, Mo.
Clark, Arthur B.; Stanford University.
Clements, Gustavus C.; San Diego.
Dickey, Charles William; Oakland.
Dutton, Llewellyn B.: San Francisco.
Farquhar, Robert D.; Los Angeles.
Ferguson, Robert C.; Los Angeles.
Fripp, R. Mackay; Los Angeles.
Goersch, John C.; Los Angeles.
Graham, John; San Francisco.
Grey, Elmer; Los Angeles.
Grigg, George W.; San Bernardino.
Hay, Mark; San Francisco.
Hedges, Henry H.; San Francisco.
Helmle, Charles E.; Los Angeles.
Higginson, Augustus B.; Santa Barbara.
Hillman, John Constantine; Los Angeles.
Hoyt, W. T. Sherman; Oakland.
Kennedy, Samuel G.; San Diego.
Kent, Edward C.; Los Angeles.
Kirby, Charles K.; Fresno.
Marquis, John; Santa Cruz.
Morgeneier, Robert; San Francisco.
Mullgardt, Louis Christian; San Francisco.
Newman, William A.; San Francisco.
Noonan, Frederick; San Francisco.
Patterson, H. M.; Los Angeles.
Pelton, John Cotter; San Francisco.
Porta, Albert; San José.
Ratcliff, Walter H.; Berkeley.
Reeves, H. Alban; Los Angeles.
Rittenhouse, Charles C.; Los Angeles.
Rixford, Loring P.; San Francisco.
Roberts, John W.; Ocean Park.
Rosenheim, Alfred F.; Los Angeles.
Sawyer, Houghton; San Francisco.
Schumacher, Edward A.; San José.
Skinner, Theodore H.; San Francisco.
Smith, A. C.; Los Angeles.
Stannard, John B.; San Diego.
Traphagen, Oliver G.; San Francisco.
Walsh, Timothy; Los Angeles.
Westberg, Peter August; Los Angeles.
Whittlesey, Charles F.; Los Angeles.
Withers, Creighton; San Francisco.
Wright, John; San Francisco.
Young, Edward E.; Los Angeles.

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE TREASURER

OF THE

STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

FIFTY-SIXTH AND FIFTY-SEVENTH FISCAL YEARS

JULY 1, 1904, TO JUNE 30, 1906.

TRUMAN REEVES, State Treasurer.

SACRAMENTO:

W. W. SHANNON, : : : SUPERINTENDENT OF STATE PRINTING

1906.

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STATE TREASURERS OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

RICHARD ROMAN,	December 22. 1849, to January 2, 1854
S. A. McMEANS,	January 2, 1854, to January 7, 1856
HENRY BATES,	January 7, 1856, to February 13, 1857
JAMES L. ENGLISH,	February 13, 1857, to January 4, 1858
THOMAS FINDLEY,	January 4, 1858, to January 6, 1862
R. R. ASHLEY,	January 6, 1862, to October 10, 1863
ROMUALDO PACHECO,	October 10, 1863, to December 7, 1867
A. F. CORONEL,	December 7, 1867, to December 2, 1871
FERDINAND BAEHR,	December 2, 1871, to December 4, 1875
JOSE G. ESTUDILLO,	December 4, 1875, to January 5, 1880
JOHN WEIL,	January 5, 1880, to January 1, 1883
WM. A. JANUARY,	January 1, 1883, to December 24, 1884
D. J. OULLAHAN,	December 24, 1884, to January 3, 1887
ADAM HEROLD,	January 3, 1887, to January 5, 1891
J. R. McDONALD,	January 5, 1891, to January 7, 1895
LEVI RACKLIFFE,	January 7, 1895, to April 21, 1898
(Died in office, at noon, April 21, 1898.)	
W. S. GREEN,	April 25, 1898; appointed to fill unexpired term
TRUMAN REEVES,	January 2, 1899, to January 5, 1903
TRUMAN REEVES, re-elected	January 5, 1903, to January, 1907

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

TRUMAN REEVES,	State Treasurer.
FRED W. JUDSON,	Deputy State Treasurer.
JOSHUA O. BROCK,	Bookkeeper.
M. E. REEVES,	Clerk.
THEODORE J. MILLIKEN,	Guard.
ELIJAH O. FELTS,	Guard.
HENRY C. HERRILL,	Guard.
FRED G. RENNIE,	Guard.
D. HOMER HARTER,	Porter and Messenger.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

SACRAMENTO, CAL., June 30, 1906.

To His Excellency GEORGE C. PARDEE,
Governor of California,

DEAR SIR: Pursuant to the requirements of law, I have the honor herewith to present the following report of the transactions of this department for the fifty-sixth and fifty-seventh fiscal years, ending June 30, 1906.

The two years just closed have been marked by a largely increased volume of business, and which has been constantly growing since I first became State Treasurer, seven and one half years ago.

The total cash receipts for the two years amounted to $26,832,000.00, and the cash disbursements $25,305,000.00, the receipts having exceeded the payments by $1,527,281.30, which, added to $4,980,661.73, the balance on hand July 1, 1904, gives $6,507,943.03 in the treasury vaults at the close of business June 30, 1906. This balance consisted of $4,976,475.00 in gold coin, $5,558.05 in silver, $279,893.00 in legal-tender notes, $1,245,906.98 in county treasurers' certificates, and $110.00 in nickels and pennies.

A statement has been included in this report showing kinds of money of which the balances consisted on the last day of each month, numerous inquiries having been received at various times for such information. It will be observed that gold coin is the principal kind of money received.

The number of warrants paid has been about 35,500. Approximately 65 per cent of these warrants are cashed by virtue of powers of attorney, which, when received, must be recorded and filed for reference. About double the receipts were issued the past year, as against the number given during my first year.

On July 1, 1904, this office held in trust as an investment for the benefit of certain State funds, 4,144 interest-bearing bonds. During the past two years 1,152 additional bonds have been received, amounting to $913,000.00, and 549 bonds, amounting to $469,750.00, have been sent out for collection, account of redemption; leaving on hand at this date, June 30, 1906, 4,747 bonds, amounting to $5,845,000.00; a detailed list of which appears in statement form in this report. The interest received on these bond holdings amounted to $277,205.87 the first year, and $292,922.62 the past year, making a total of $570,128.49 received

as interest for the fifty-sixth and fifty-seventh fiscal years. This sum was collected by means of coupons clipped from the bonds, numbering about 10,000; drafts from the United States Government; and warrants payable to the State Treasurer. The average rate of interest has been about 5 per cent, but this high rate is due to the fact that there still remain on hand many old bonds which pay 6 per cent per annum. The higher-rate bonds are fast becoming redeemable, and those now received bear only 3½ or 3¾ per cent interest. Bonds such as the State can legally invest in, whose rate per cent is 3½ or more per annum, command a premium, and therefore their net earning value would be brought down to the 3 per cent basis.

As will be shown by the interest statements, the earnings from this source belonged and were covered into the following funds: State School, $422,149.54; University, $90,210.00; San Francisco Depot Sinking, $26,800.00; Dissolved Savings Bank, $1,168.50; Saultry Relief, $446.02; General, $193.33; School Land, $28,111.65; which latter amount is to reimburse said School Land Fund for amount of premium and accrued interest advanced at the time of purchase of bonds.

The total principal and interest collected amounted to $1,039,878.49, and the necessary expense incurred was only $1,049.45, a very small cost when it is considered that the State must send these bonds and coupons to the places of their payment, and return the collection to Sacramento.

In compliance with the law relating to the building of a seawall and appurtenances on the water front in San Francisco, and as directed by the Governor of the State, I caused to be sold at public auction at two o'clock P. M. Thursday, March 8, 1906, at my office, 250 bonds of the par value of $1,000 each, bearing semi-annual interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum. Said bonds are redeemable by lot after January 1, 1915, and the final maturity date of all outstanding is January 2, 1924. The definite life of these bonds is about 8¾ years from date of sale, and conditional thereafter. After spirited bidding among seven competitors, I awarded the sale to N. W. Halsey & Co., receiving in payment $250,000.00 as the par value, $11,850.00 as the premium, and $1,944.50 as accrued interest. These bonds were sold to net the purchaser about 3.384 per cent, having brought $104.74 on the $100. This large premium received was an assurance that the representatives of large financial interests considered bonds of the State of California as an exceptionally sound and safe investment.

The Legislature of 1905 passed a bill authorizing the deposit of State moneys in banks of this State, which act was approved March 20, 1905. As will be shown elsewhere in this report, the State has large balances at all times in her treasury, averaging over four million

dollars monthly. That so much money should be constantly locked up and out of circulation, thus depriving the people of its use, is against good policy. It also should be made interest-earning.

Upon the above-cited bill becoming a law, many applications were received from banks to be named as depositories and receive portions of the idle moneys upon the terms set forth in the act. While I was, and always have been, in favor of loaning the State's moneys not required for immediate use, the act as passed appeared to me to be unconstitutional. This view was likewise entertained by other State officers, and the Attorney-General advised me that the question was open to debate. In the face of so many competent opinions that the act was not in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, I could not assume the great responsibility of loaning the money until the point was decided without doubt, which up to the present time has not been done.

The Legislature, at its same session, having adopted Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 38, which likewise provides for the loaning of State funds, and which will be voted upon by the people at the general election to be held this year, the matter will then be settled without any doubts or questions, and until then it has been considered best to keep the moneys in the treasury.

As shown in my report elsewhere, there has been in the custody of the State Treasurer for many years the sum of $1,085.00, with which it was expected that payment of certain outstanding Pacific Railroad bond coupons of 1864 would be made. The unknown holders of the coupons, possibly deceased, have up to this date failed to claim their money or any part of it. As this sum is not charged to the Treasurer upon his books, but is held more in the nature of a personal trust, it is to be hoped that the next Legislature will pass an Act authorizing this money to be regularly covered into some State fund, thus making a record of this holding upon the books of both the State Controller and the State Treasurer, and should a future demand be presented for any part of this sum it could be paid to the proper claimant upon a State Controller's warrant.

Respectfully submitted.

TRUMAN REEVES,
State Treasurer.

STATEMENT No. 1.

Kinds of Money on Hand, in the State Treasurer's Vault, at the Close of Business, June 30, 1906.

Gold— Double-eagles	$4,842,960 00	
Eagles	72,190 00	
Half-eagles	61,325 00	$4,976,475 00
Silver—Dollars	$2,487 00	
Half-dollars	2,405 00	
Quarter-dollars	244 75	
Dimes	421 30	5,558 05
Nickels	$108 85	
Cents	1 15	110 00
Legal-tender notes		279,893 00
County Treasurers' certificates		1,245,906 98
Total		$6,507,943 03

STATEMENT No. 2.

Kinds of Money in the State Treasurer's Vault, on the last day of Each Month, for Two Consecutive Fiscal Years.

Dates.	Gold Coin.	Silver Coin.	Nickels and Pennies.	Legal Tender Currency.	County Treasurers' School Certificates.	Total Balances in Treasury of State.
1904—July 31	$3,445,770 00	$2,020 80	$6 20	$70,100 00	$487,563 84	$4,005,460 84
Aug. 31	3,102,900 00	1,307 40	6 75	84,620 00	469,690 59	3,658,524 74
Sept. 30	2,550,875 00	2,006 80	4 99	76,344 00	469,690 59	3,098,921 38
Oct. 31	2,385,990 00	1,013 00	8 20	77,800 00	398,915 27	2,863,726 47
Nov. 30	2,723,350 00	1,700 50	6 77	40,321 00	398,915 27	3,164,293 54
Dec. 31	5,926,400 00	2,790 50	14 13	14,266 00	2,594,344 71	8,537,815 34
1905—Jan. 31	5,056,330 00	3,080 90	6 44	7,624 00	571,347 03	5,638,388 37
Feb. 28	4,790,970 00	2,000 10	8 30	3,140 00	507,395 66	5,303,514 06
Mar. 31	4,378,715 00	2,032 30	2 29	2,980 00	507,395 66	4,891,125 25
April 30	4,427,675 00	954 20	5 67	8,010 00	507,395 66	4,944,040 53
May 31	4,718,275 00	2,650 10	5 91	23,702 00	1,061,606 45	5,806,239 46
June 30	4,422,270 00	2,624 80	5 11	30,810 00	1,061,606 45	5,517,316 36
1905—July 31	$3,582,650 00	$3,485 80	$5 27	$28,540 00	$645,924 30	$4,260,605 37
Aug. 31	3,584,265 00	3,064 70	7 95	20,632 00	422,510 02	4,030,479 67
Sept. 30	3,169,880 00	2,648 50	8 28	27,450 00	422,510 02	3,622,496 80
Oct. 31	2,990,820 00	2,489 40	11 01	18,900 00	422,510 02	3,434,730 43
Nov. 30	3,303,540 00	7,340 90	15 17	15,494 00	422,510 02	3,748,900 09
Dec. 31	6,691,610 00	5,482 20	10 83	190,351 00	1,361,552 69	8,249,006 72
1906—Jan. 31	5,008,340 00	1,820 60	11 16	104,140 00	1,317,740 37	6,432,052 13
Feb. 28	4,409,480 00	4,482 40	14 07	58,362 00	937,658 57	5,409,997 04
Mar. 31	4,414,250 00	4,068 20	17 68	43,580 00	937,658 57	5,399,574 45
April 30	4,384,990 00	3,870 10	50 76	46,274 00	937,658 57	5,372,843 43
May 31	4,662,100 00	2,762 20	159 36	45,140 00	937,658 57	5,647,820 13
June 30	4,976,475 00	5,558 05	110 00	279,893 00	1,245,906 98	6,507,943 03

Requests having been received quite frequently, during the past two years, for information showing the kind of money which is on hand in the State Treasury, the above statement is given for the benefit of such persons as may be interested.

STATEMENT No. 3.

Monthly Balances of Cash on Hand in the State Treasurer's Vault, during the Two Fiscal Years ending June 30, 1906.

Dates.	State Treasurer's Cash Book Balances.	Less County Treasurers' School Certificates.	Actual Amount in Cash.
1904—July 31	$4,005,460 84	$487,563 84	$3,517,897 00
Aug. 31	3,658,524 74	469,690 59	3,188,834 15
Sept. 30	3,098,921 38	469,690 59	2,629,230 79
Oct 31	2,863,726 47	398,915 27	2,464,811 20
Nov. 30	3,164,293 54	398,915 27	2,765,378 27
Dec. 31	8,537,815 34	2,594,344 71	5,943,470 63
1905—Jan. 31	5,638,388 37	571,347 03	5,067,041 34
Feb. 28	5,303,514 06	507,395 66	4,796,118 40
Mar. 31	4,891,125 25	507,395 66	4,383,729 59
April 30	4,944,040 53	507,395 66	4,436,644 87
May 31	5,806,239 46	1,061,606 45	4,744,633 01
June 30	5,517,316 36	1,061,606 45	4,455,709 91

Average monthly cash on hand during 56th fiscal year $4,032,791 59

Dates.	State Treasurer's Cash Book Balance	Less County Treasurers' School Certificates.	Actual Amount in Cash.
1905—July 31	$4,260,605 37	$645,924 30	$3,614,681 07
Aug. 31	4,030,479 67	422,510 02	3,607,969 65
Sept. 30	3,622,496 80	422,510 02	3,199,986 78
Oct. 31	3,434,730 43	422,510 02	3,012,220 41
Nov. 30	3,748,900 09	422,510 02	3,326,390 07
Dec. 31	8,249,006 72	1,361,552 69	6,887,454 03
1906—Jan. 31	6,432,052 13	1,317,740 37	5,114,311 76
Feb. 28	5,409,997 04	937,658 57	4,472,338 47
Mar. 31	5,399,574 45	937,658 57	4,461,915 88
April 30	5,372,843 43	937,658 57	4,435,184 86
May 31	5,647,820 13	937,658 57	4,710,161 56
June 30	6,507,943 03	1,245,906 98	5,262,036 05

Average monthly cash on hand during 57th fiscal year $4,342,054 21

The State of California, by keeping these large balances locked up in her vaults, not only is withholding it from circulation, but is also losing large amounts that might be earned as interest, if part at least of its surplus was loaned to banks upon conservative, businesslike plans.

STATEMENTS

OF

Cash Receipts, Payments and Balances

(CONDENSED AND DETAILED),

State Indebtedness, State Bonds, Receipts from Counties in Detail, Receipts from Railroad Companies in Detail, and Miscellaneous Receipts.

STATEMENT No. 4.

Condensed Statement of Receipts, Payments, and Balances, from July 1, 1904, to Close of Business, June 30, 1906.

Cash in Treasury July 1, 1904				$4,980,661 73
Cash receipts during 56th fiscal year	$13,597,730 96			
Transfer receipts during 56th fiscal year		$216,542 11		
Cash and transfer receipts during 56th fiscal year			$13,814,273 07	
Cash receipts during 57th fiscal year	$13,234,583 86			
Transfer receipts during 57th fiscal year		$291,135 66		
Cash and transfer receipts during 57th fiscal year			$13,525,719 52	
Total cash receipts, 56th and 57th fiscal years	$26,832,314 82			
Total transfer receipts, 56th and 57th fiscal years		$507,677 77		
Total cash and transfer receipts, 56th and 57th fiscal years			$27,339,992 59	27,339,992 59
Total balance and receipts				$32,320,654 32
Cash payments during 56th fiscal year	$13,061,076 33			
Transfer payments during 56th fiscal year		$216,542 11		
Cash and transfer payments during 56th fiscal year			$13,277,618 44	
Cash payments during 57th fiscal year	$12,243,957 19			
Transfer payments during 57th fiscal year		$291,135 66		
Cash and transfer payments during 57th fiscal year			$12,535,092 85	
Total cash payments, 56th and 57th fiscal years	$25,305,033 52			
Total transfer payments, 56th and 57th fiscal years		$507,677 77		
Total cash and transfer payments, 56th and 57th fiscal years			$25,812,711 29	25,812,711 29
Balance, cash in Treasury, June 30, 1906				$6,507,943 03

STATEMENT No. 5.

Comparative Statement showing Monthly Receipts and Payments, both Cash and Transfer, during the Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh Fiscal Years.

Date.	Cash Receipts and Transfers, July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1906, Inclusive.	Cash Payments and Transfers, July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1906, Inclusive.	Totals.
Balance brought forward from June 30, 1904			$4,980,661 73
1904—July	$407,199 49	$1,382,400 38	
August	209,165 78	556,101 88	
September	212,332 95	771,936 31	
October	293,924 93	529,119 84	
November	819,743 33	519,176 26	
December	7,028,459 32	1,654,937 52	
1905—January	454,220 25	3,353,647 22	
February	312,319 47	647,193 78	
March	192,585 32	604,974 13	
April	796,357 92	743,442 64	
May	2,864,423 79	2,002,224 86	
June	223,540 52	512,463 62	
Cash and Transfer receipts, during 56th fiscal year	$13,814,273 07		
Cash and Transfer payments, during 56th fiscal year		$13,277,618 44	
Receipts exceed payments			536,654 63
Balance to 57th fiscal year, July 1, 1905			$5,517,316 36
Balance brought forward from June 30, 1905			$5,517,316 36
1905—July	$486,227 95	$1,742,938 94	
August	270,354 69	500,480 39	
September	276,932 28	684,915 15	
October	230,411 50	418,177 87	
November	846,084 56	531,914 90	
December	6,162,621 31	1,662,514 68	
1906—January	486,085 11	2,303,039 70	
February	204,269 30	1,226,324 39	
March	516,265 86	526,688 45	
April	284,210 48	310,941 50	
May	636,081 48	361,104 78	
June	3,126,175 00	2,266,052 10	
Cash and Transfer receipts, during 57th fiscal year	$13,525,719 52		
Cash and Transfer payments, during 57th fiscal year		$12,535,092 85	
Receipts exceed payments			1,000,626 67
Balance to 58th fiscal year, July 1, 1906			$6,507,943 03

STATEMENT No. 6.

Showing the Amount of State Controller's Warrants Remaining Outstanding and Unpaid at Close of Business, June 30, 1906.

Amount of outstanding Controller's warrants at commencement of 56th fiscal year, July 1, 1904	$329,645 14	
Warrants drawn by Controller upon the State Treasurer during the 56th fiscal year	13,144,487 46	
Warrants drawn by Controller upon the State Treasurer during the 57th fiscal year	11,945,862 73	
Total amount of warrants payable during the 56th and 57th fiscal years		$25,419,995 33
Warrants paid by Treasurer during 56th fiscal year	$13,061,076 33	
Warrants paid by Treasurer during 57th fiscal year	12,243,957 19	
Warrants canceled during 56th fiscal year	780 02	
Warrants canceled during 57th fiscal year	652 76	
Total amount of warrants paid and canceled during 56th and 57th fiscal years		25,306,466 30
Total amount of warrants outstanding and remaining unpaid June 30, 1906		*$113,529 03

*See Statement No. 8.

STATEMENT No. 7.

Showing Amount of Cash in Coupon Fund, Not Covered into the Regular Cash Account, and Not Included in Any Other Cash Statement.

(Being an amount of money laid aside to redeem certain outstanding interest coupons, which have never been presented for payment and have presumably been lost by the holders thereof.)

Name of Bonds.	Amount on Hand July 1, 1904.	Payments.	Amount on Hand June 30, 1906.
Pacific Railroad Bonds of 1864—			
Coupon No. 25	$35 00		$35 00
Coupon No. 27	385 00		385 00
Coupon No. 31	35 00		35 00
Coupon No. 32	70 00		70 00
Coupon No. 36	35 00		35 00
Coupon No. 37	490 00		490 00
Coupon No. 39	35 00		35 00
Totals	$1,085 00		$1,085 00

STATEMENT No. 8.

Showing State Debt at the Close of Business, June 30, 1906.

Kind of Debt.	Amount.	Totals.
Outstanding 7% Civil Bonds of 1857, issued under Act of April 28, 1857. Interest has ceased	$3,500 00	
Outstanding 7% Civil Bonds of 1860, issued under Act of April 30, 1860. Interest has ceased	500 00	
State of California, 4% Ferry and Passenger Depot Bonds, issued under Act of 1893, and remaining outstanding	400,000 00	
State of California, 4% San Francisco Seawall Bonds, issued under Act of 1903 (authorized issue $2,000,000.00). Sold to date, as ordered	250,000 00	
Total funded indebtedness outstanding, not the property of the State		$654,000 00
Floating or Warrant Indebtedness, payable upon demand:		
General Fund	$79,072 55	
Folsom Prison Fund	689 38	
Rock Crusher Revolving Fund	783 41	
Bank Commissioners' Fund	300 00	
State Printing Fund	611 94	
Railway Tax Fund	6,963 57	
San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund	3,090 33	
State School Book Fund	510 65	
State School Land Fund	21,238 90	
San Francisco Normal School Contingent Fund	268 30	
Total warrant indebtedness, payable upon demand		$113,529 03
Total indebtedness		$767,529 03

The bonds of 1857 and 1860, as above shown, never have been offered for redemption and are presumed to have been lost.

An amount of State Funded Debt Bonds of 1873, viz: $1,526,500.00, is held by the State Treasurer in trust for the State School Fund, and is therefore in the nature of a loan of the State due one of its own funds.

The State of California in 1893 issued bonds to the amount of $600,000.00 for the purpose of erecting a general ferry and passenger depot on the water front in San Francisco. This amount is in the nature of a loan to the Board of State Harbor Commissioners, San Francisco, and is to be repaid the State out of collections by said board from water front receipts. The State has purchased $200,000.00 worth of these bonds up to date, and is holding them for the benefit of the School Fund.

An amount of State Funded Debt Bonds of 1873, viz: $751,000.00, is also held by the State Treasurer for the benefit of its University Fund.

STATEMENT

Showing Receipts in Detail into the State Treasury, during the Fifty-
Whom Paid, and into what Fund Covered; also Total Cash and
Transfer Receipts and Balances Forward, Total Cash and Transfer

Funds.	(1) Treasurer of State.	(5) County Treasurers.
1. General Fund	$193 33	$4,717,608 04
2. School Fund	200,591 16	3,708,791 39
3. Interest and Sinking Fund		147,277 29
4. State School Land Fund (2)	240,211 21	90,640 60
5. State School Land Deposit Fund		
6. San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund		
7. University Fund (3)	49,845 00	
8. State University Fund		294,554 61
9. State High School Fund		220,916 01
10. State Library Fund		
11. Supreme Court Library Fund		
12. War Bond Fund		
13. Adult Blind Fund		
14. Jute Revolving Fund		
15. Estates Deceased Persons Fund		19,670 05
16. Railway Tax Fund		
17. Game Preservation Fund		
18. Fish Commission Fund		
19. San Quentin Prison Fund		
20. Folsom Prison Fund		
21. Insurance Commissioner's Special Fund		
22. Bank Commissioners' Fund		
23. State School Book Fund		
24. Dissolved Savings Bank Fund	584 20	
25. State Printing Fund		
26. Text-Book Royalty Fund		
27. San Diego Harbor Improvement Fund		
28. San Francisco Depot Sinking Fund	13,400 00	
29. San Francisco Seawall Fund		
30. Building and Loan Inspection Fund		
31. San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund		
32. Rock-Crusher Revolving Fund		
33. Contingent Fund: Whittier State School		
34. " " Preston School of Industry		
35. " " Institution for Deaf and the Blind		
36. " " Stockton State Hospital		
37. " " Napa State Hospital		
38. " " Agnews State Hospital		
39. " " Southern California State Hospital		
40. " " Mendocino State Hospital		
41. " " Home Feeble-Minded Children		
42. " " San José State Normal School		
43. " " Los Angeles State Normal School		
44. " " Chico State Normal School		
45. " " San Diego State Normal School		
46. " " San Francisco State Normal School		
47. " " California Polytechnic School		
48. " " State Board of Pharmacy		
49. Fund Support and Maintenance Veterans' Home	91,354 82	
50. Needles School District Bond Fund		
51. Condemnation Fund, San Luis Obispo County		
52. James Saultry Relief Fund	126 32	
53. Forestry Fund		
54. Yosemite Fund		
Totals (4)	$596,306 04	$9,199,457 99

NOTES: (1) See Interest Statement No. 23, p.68.
(2) See Sub-Statement under Statement No. 23, p. 69.
(3) See Sub-Statement under Statement No. 23, p. 69.
(4) See Sub-Statement under Statement No. 23, p. 68.
(5) See Detailed County Treasurers' Statements No. 10, p. 30, and No. 11, p. 32.
(6) See Detailed Railroad Companies' Receipts, Statement No. 12, p. 34.

No. 9.

sixth Fiscal Year, from July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905, inclusive, by Transfer Receipts, Balances Forward July 1, 1904, Total Cash and Payments, and Cash Balances at Close of Business June 30, 1905.

Clerk of Supreme Court.	Superintendent of Public Instruction.	San Francisco State Board of Harbor Commissioners.	Secretary of State.	Superintendent of State Printing.	Insurance Commissioner.
$6,049 48			$141,859 65	$254 00	$163,243 45
		$1,217,575 90			
			30,500 00		
1,512 37					
					2,000 00
	$169,916 31			718 79	
				71,045 14	
	46,511 75				
$7,561 85	$216,428 06	$1,217,575 90	$172,359 65	$72,017 93	$165,243 45

STATEMENT

Funds.	Surveyor-General.	Register of State Land Office.
1. General Fund	$7,872 50	$2,664 00
2. School Fund		
3. Interest and Sinking Fund		
4. State School Land Fund		
5. State School Land Deposit Fund	5,860 00	
6. San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund		
7. University Fund		
8. State University Fund		
9. State High School Fund		
10. State Library Fund		
11. Supreme Court Library Fund		
12. War Bond Fund		
13. Adult Blind Fund		
14. Jute Revolving Fund		
15. Estates Deceased Persons Fund		
16. Railway Tax Fund		
17. Game Preservation Fund		
18. Fish Commission Fund		
19 San Quentin Prison Fund		
20. Folsom Prison Fund		
21. Insurance Commissioner's Special Fund		
22. Bank Commissioners' Fund		
23. State School Book Fund		
24. Dissolved Savings Bank Fund		
25. State Printing Fund		
26. Text-Book Royalty Fund		
27. San Diego Harbor Improvement Fund		
28. San Francisco Depot Sinking Fund		
29. San Francisco Seawall Fund		
30. Building and Loan Inspection Fund		
31. San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund		
32. Rock-Crusher Revolving Fund		
33. Contingent Fund: Whittier State School		
34. " " Preston School of Industry		
35. " " Institution for Deaf and the Blind		
36. " " Stockton State Hospital		
37. " " Napa State Hospital		
38. " " Agnews State Hospital		
39. " " Southern California State Hospital		
40. " " Mendocino State Hospital		
41. " " Home Feeble-Minded Children		
42. " " San José State Normal School		
43. " " Los Angeles State Normal School		
44. " " Chico State Normal School		
45. " " San Diego State Normal School		
46. " " San Francisco State Normal School		
47. " " California Polytechnic School		
48. " " State Board of Pharmacy		
49. Fund Support and Maintenance Veterans' Home		
50. Needles School District Bond Fund		
51. Condemnation Fund, San Luis Obispo County		
52. James Saultry Relief Fund		
53. Forestry Fund		
54. Yosemite Fund		
Totals	$13,732 50	$2,664 00

No. 9—Continued.

Commissioners of Yosemite Valley.	Trustees of Adult Blind Home.	Warden of San Quentin Prison.	Warden of Folsom Prison.	Fish Commissioners.	State Commission in Lunacy.	Directors of Veterans' Home.
				$40 00	$2,248 55	
	$21,099 10					
		$95,542 28				
				4,019 15		
				10,026 35		
		228,366 43				
			$9,835 02			
						$3,178 26
$10,021 55						
$10,021 55	$21,099 10	$323,908 71	$9,835 02	$14,085 50	$2,248 55	$3,178 26

STATEMENT

Funds.	State Board of Prison Directors.	Commissioners of Building and Loan Associations.
1. General Fund		
2. School Fund		
3. Interest and Sinking Fund		
4. State School Land Fund		
5. State School Land Deposit Fund		
6. San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund		
7. University Fund		
8. State University Fund		
9. State High School Fund		
10. State Library Fund		
11. Supreme Court Library Fund		
12. War Bond Fund		
13. Adult Blind Fund		
14. Jute Revolving Fund		
15. Estates Deceased Persons Fund		
16. Railway Tax Fund		
17. Game Preservation Fund		
18. Fish Commission Fund		
19. San Quentin Prison Fund		
20. Folsom Prison Fund	$4,516 24	
21. Insurance Commissioner's Special Fund		
22. Bank Commissioners' Fund		
23. State School Book Fund		
24. Dissolved Savings Bank Fund		
25. State Printing Fund		
26. Text-Book Royalty Fund		
27. San Diego Harbor Improvement Fund		
28. San Francisco Depot Sinking Fund		
29. San Francisco Seawall Fund		
30. Building and Loan Inspection Fund		$8,226 00
31. San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund		
32. Rock-Crusher Revolving Fund	16,822 12	
33. Contingent Fund: Whittier State School		
34. " " Preston School of Industry		
35. " " Institution for Deaf and the Blind		
36. " " Stockton State Hospital		
37. " " Napa State Hospital		
38. " " Agnews State Hospital		
39. " " Southern California State Hospital		
40. " " Mendocino State Hospital		
41. " " Home Feeble-Minded Children		
42. " " San José State Normal School		
43. " " Los Angeles State Normal School		
44. " " Chico State Normal School		
45. " " San Diego State Normal School		
46. " " San Francisco State Normal School		
47. " " California Polytechnic School		
48. " " State Board of Pharmacy		
49. Fund Support and Maintenance Veterans' Home		
50. Needles School District Bond Fund		
51. Condemnation Fund, San Luis Obispo County		
52. James Saultry Relief Fund		
53. Forestry Fund		
54. Yosemite Fund		
Totals	$21,338 36	$8,226 00

No. 9 – Continued.

State Board of Bank Commissioners.	State Controller E. P. Colgan.	State Board of Examiners.	Sheriff of Fresno County.	State Board of Agriculture.	Commissioner of Public Works.	Chairman of Charities and Corrections.
	$81 75	$1,370 00	$5 00	$51,045 81	$100 00	$294 00
$23,211 80						
$23,211 80	$81 75	$1,370 00	$5 00	$51,045 81	$100 00	$294 00

STATEMENT

Funds.	Los Angeles Orphan Asylum	H. S. G. McCartney, Assembly Investigation.
1. General Fund	$21 39	$7 80
2. School Fund		
3. Interest and Sinking Fund		
4. State School Land Fund		
5. State School Land Deposit Fund		
6. San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund		
7. University Fund		
8. State University Fund		
9. State High School Fund		
10. State Library Fund		
11. Supreme Court Library Fund		
12. War Bond Fund		
13. Adult Blind Fund		
14. Jute Revolving Fund		
15. Estates Deceased Persons Fund		
16. Railway Tax Fund		
17. Game Preservation Fund		
18. Fish Commission Fund		
19. San Quentin Prison Fund		
20. Folsom Prison Fund		
21. Insurance Commissioner's Special Fund		
22. Bank Commissioners' Fund		
23. State School Book Fund		
24. Dissolved Savings Bank Fund		
25. State Printing Fund		
26. Text-Book Royalty Fund		
27. San Diego Harbor Improvement Fund		
28. San Francisco Depot Sinking Fund		
29. San Francisco Seawall Fund		
30. Building and Loan Inspection Fund		
31. San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund		
32. Rock-Crusher Revolving Fund		
33. Contingent Fund: Whittier State School		
34. " " Preston School of Industry		
35. " " Institution for Deaf and the Blind		
36. " " Stockton State Hospital		
37. " " Napa State Hospital		
38. " " Agnews State Hospital		
39. " " Southern California State Hospital		
40. " " Mendocino State Hospital		
41. " " Home Feeble-Minded Children		
42. " " San José State Normal School		
43. " " Los Angeles State Normal School		
44. " " Chico State Normal School		
45. " " San Diego State Normal School		
46. " " San Francisco State Normal School		
47. " " California Polytechnic School		
48. " " State Board of Pharmacy		
49. Fund Support and Maintenance Veterans' Home		
50. Needles School District Bond Fund		
51. Condemnation Fund, San Luis Obispo County		
52. James Saultry Relief Fund		
53. Forestry Fund		
54. Yosemite Fund		
Totals	$21 39	$7 80

No. 9—Continued.

Sergeant-at-Arms of Senate.	State Veterinary Board.	California Louisiana Purchase Exposition Commission	Secretary o United States Medical Society	Adjutant-General.	ailroad Companies.	Trustees of Whittier State School.
$134 00	$15 00	$5,762 97	$20 00	$1,740 24	$217,369 06	
					124,011 86	
					6,966 92	
					13,933 92	
					10,450 42	
					930,475 84	
						$3,027 93
$134 00	$15 00	$5,762 97	$20 00	$1,740 24	$1,303,208 02	$3,027 93

STATEMENT

Funds.	Trustees of Preston School of Industry.	Directors of Institution for Deaf and the Blind.
1. General Fund		
2. School Fund		
3. Interest and Sinking Fund		
4. State School Land Fund		
5. State School Land Deposit Fund		
6. San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund		
7. University Fund		
8. State University Fund		
9. State High School Fund		
10. State Library Fund		
11. Supreme Court Library Fund		
12. War Bond Fund		
13. Adult Blind Fund		
14. Jute Revolving Fund		
15. Estates Deceased Persons Fund		
16. Railway Tax Fund		
17. Game Preservation Fund		
18. Fish Commission Fund		
19. San Quentin Prison Fund		
20. Folsom Prison Fund		
21. Insurance Commissioner's Special Fund		
22. Bank Commissioners' Fund		
23. State School Book Fund		
24. Dissolved Savings Bank Fund		
25. State Printing Fund		
26. Text-Book Royalty Fund		
27. San Diego Harbor Improvement Fund		
28. San Francisco Depot Sinking Fund		
29. San Francisco Seawall Fund		
30. Building and Loan Inspection Fund		
31. San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund		
32. Rock-Crusher Revolving Fund		
33. Contingent Fund: Whittier State School		
34. " " Preston School of Industry	$444 55	
35. " " Institution for Deaf and the Blind		$6,364 47
36. " " Stockton State Hospital		
37. " " Napa State Hospital		
38. " " Agnews State Hospital		
39. " " Southern California State Hospital		
40. " " Mendocino State Hospital		
41. " " Home Feeble-Minded Children		
42. " " San José State Normal School		
43. " " Los Angeles State Normal School		
44. " " Chico State Normal School		
45. " " San Diego State Normal School		
46. " " San Francisco State Normal School		
47. " " California Polytechnic School		
48. " " State Board of Pharmacy		
49. Fund Support and Maintenance Veterans' Home		
50. Needles School District Bond Fund		
51. Condemnation Fund, San Luis Obispo County		
52. James Saultry Relief Fund		
53. Forestry Fund		
54. Yosemite Fund		
Totals	$444 55	$6,364 47

No. 9—Continued.

Board of Managers Stockton State Hospital.	Board of Managers Napa State Hospital.	Board of Managers Agnews State Hospital.	Board of Managers Southern California Hospital.	Board of Managers Mendocino State Hospital.	Trustees of Home for Feeble-Minded Children.	Trustees of San José State Normal School.
$60 00	$11 10					
18,674 76						
	31,224 53					
		$26,465 96				
			$21,165 86			
				$9,971 78		
					$5,635 77	
						$2 60
$18,734 76	$31,235 63	$26,465 96	$21,165 86	$9,971 78	$5,635 77	$2 60

STATEMENT

Funds.	Trustees of Los Angeles State Normal School.
1. General Fund	
2. School Fund	
3. Interest and Sinking Fund	
4. State School Land Fund	
5. State School Land Deposit Fund	
6. San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund	
7. University Fund	
8. State University Fund	
9. State High School Fund	
10. State Library Fund	
11. Supreme Court Library Fund	
12. War Bond Fund	
13. Adult Blind Fund	
14. Jute Revolving Fund	
15. Estates Deceased Persons Fund	
16. Railway Tax Fund	
17. Game Preservation Fund	
18. Fish Commission Fund	
19. San Quentin Prison Fund	
20. Folsom Prison Fund	
21. Insurance Commissioner's Special Fund	
22. Bank Commissioners' Fund	
23. State School Book Fund	
24. Dissolved Savings Bank Fund	
25. State Printing Fund	
26. Text-Book Royalty Fund	
27. San Diego Harbor Improvement Fund	
28. San Francisco Depot Sinking Fund	
29. San Francisco Seawall Fund	
30. Building and Loan Inspection Fund	
31. San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund	
32. Rock-Crusher Revolving Fund	
33. Contingent Fund: Whittier State School	
34. " " Preston School of Industry	
35. " " Institution for Deaf and the Blind	
36. " " Stockton State Hospital	
37. " " Napa State Hospital	
38. " " Agnews State Hospital	
39. " " Southern California State Hospital	
40. " " Mendocino State Hospital	
41. " " Home Feeble-Minded Children	
42. " " San José State Normal School	
43. " " Los Angeles State Normal School	$110 90
44. " " Chico State Normal School	
45. " " San Diego State Normal School	
46. " " San Francisco State Normal School	
47. " " California Polytechnic School	
48. " " State Board of Pharmacy	
49. Fund Support and Maintenance Veterans' Home	
50. Needles School District Bond Fund	
51. Condemnation Fund, San Luis Obispo County	
52. James Saultry Relief Fund	
53. Forestry Fund	
54. Yosemite Fund	
Totals	$110 90

No. 9—Continued.

Trustees of Chico State Normal School.	Trustees of San Diego State Normal School.	Trustees of San Francisco State Normal School.	Trustees of California Polytechnic School.	State Board of Pharmacy.	Total Cash Receipts 56th Fiscal Year.	Total Transfer Receipts 56th Fiscal Year.
	$16 40				$5,320,087 52	$13,470 11
					4,033,394 41	
					154,244 21	
					330,851 81	
					5,860 00	
					1,217,575 90	
					49,845 00	
					308,488 53	
					231,366 43	
					30,500 00	
					1,512 37	
					21,099 10	
					95,542 28	
					19,670 05	
					930,475 84	
					4,019 15	
					10,026 35	
					228,366 43	
					14,351 26	
					2,000 00	
					23,211 80	
					170,635 10	
					584 20	
					71,045 14	92,500 00
					46,511 75	
					13,400 00	55,572 00
					8,226 00	
					16,822 12	
					3,027 93	
					444 55	
					6,364 47	
					18,674 76	
					31,224 53	
					26,465 96	
					21,165 86	
					9,971 78	
					5,635 77	
					2 60	
					110 90	
$1,065 10					1,065 10	
	10 57				10 57	
		$1,254 10			1,254 10	
			$4,513 26		4,513 26	
				$3,405 12	3,405 12	
					94,533 08	55,000 00
					126 32	
					10,021 55	
$1,065 10	$26 97	$1,254 10	$4,513 26	$3,405 12	$13,597,730 96	$216,542 11

STATEMENT

Funds.	Total Cash and Transfer Receipts, 56th Fiscal Year.	Balances Forward from 55th Fiscal Year, June 30, 1904.
1. General Fund	$5,333,557 63	$2,160,672 92
2. School Fund	4,033,394 41	1,150,912 52
3. Interest and Sinking Fund	154,244 21	84,207 11
4. State School Land Fund	330,851 81	836,208 15
5. State School Land Deposit Fund	5,860 00	67,720 00
6. San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund	1,217,575 90	64,801 60
7. University Fund	49,845 00	
8. State University Fund	308,488 53	91,053 99
9. State High School Fund	231,366 43	68,333 95
10. State Library Fund	30,500 00	25,834 50
11. Supreme Court Library Fund	1,512 37	6,957 59
12. War Bond Fund		2,829 76
13. Adult Blind Fund	21,099 10	1,757 83
14. Jute Revolving Fund	95,542 28	47,154 88
15. Estates Deceased Persons Fund	19,670 05	90,392 71
16. Railway Tax Fund	930,475 84	32,628 26
17. Game Preservation Fund	4,019 15	1,916 86
18. Fish Commission Fund	10,026 35	7,325 52
19. San Quentin Prison Fund	228,366 43	10,769 52
20. Folsom Prison Fund	14,351 26	25,857 83
21. Insurance Commissioner's Special Fund	2,000 00	410 20
22. Bank Commissioners' Fund	23,211 80	956 67
23. State School Book Fund	170,635 10	7,681 65
24. Dissolved Savings Bank Fund	584 20	31,691 65
25. State Printing Fund	163,545 14	6,179 39
26. Text-Book Royalty Fund	46,511 75	117 90
27. San Diego Harbor Improvement Fund		125 38
28. San Francisco Depot Sinking Fund	68,972 00	17,002 37
29. San Francisco Seawall Fund		
30. Building and Loan Inspection Fund	8,226 00	7,036 52
31. San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund		
32. Rock-Crusher Revolving Fund	16,822 12	4,635 00
33. Contingent Fund: Whittier State School	3,027 93	2,355 40
34. " " Preston School of Industry	444 55	14 98
35. " " Institution for Deaf and the Blind	6,364 47	4,279 34
36. " " Stockton State Hospital	18,674 76	9,715 09
37. " " Napa State Hospital	31,224 53	36,763 75
38. " " Agnews State Hospital	26,465 96	42,751 38
39. " " Southern California State Hospital	21,165 86	8,647 97
40. " " Mendocino State Hospital	9,971 78	9,874 99
41. " " Home Feeble-Minded Children	5,635 77	4,773 00
42. " " San José State Normal School	2 60	393 65
43. " " Los Angeles State Normal School	110 90	435 95
44. " " Chico State Normal School	1,065 10	153 76
45. " " San Diego State Normal School	10 57	20 53
46. " " San Francisco State Normal School	1,254 10	568 74
47. " " California Polytechnic School	4,513 26	314 51
48. " " State Board of Pharmacy	3,405 12	
49. Fund Support and Maintenance Veterans' Home	149,533 08	188 79
50. Needles School District Bond Fund		183 75
51. Condemnation Fund, San Luis Obispo County		1,555 50
52. James Saultry Relief Fund	126 32	
53. Forestry Fund		
54. Yosemite Fund	10,021 55	4,498 42
Totals	$13,814,273 07	$4,980,661 73

No. 9—Continued.

Total Balances, Cash and Transfer Receipts, 56th Fiscal Year.	Total Cash Payments, 56th Fiscal Year.	Total Transfer Payments, 56th Fiscal Year.	Total Cash and Transfer Payments, 56th Fiscal Year.	Cash Balances on Hand June 30, 1905.	
$7,494,230 55	$4,476,329 26	$147,500 00	$4,623,829 26	$2,870,401 29	1
5,184,306 93	3,984,574 88		3,984,574 88	1,199,732 05	2
238,451 32	141,454 50	13,470 11	154,924 61	83,526 71	3
1,167,059 96	917,320 52		917,320 52	249,739 44	4
73,580 00	3,000 00		3,000 00	70,580 00	5
1,282,377 50	883,843 43	55,572 00	939,415 43	342,962 07	6
49,845 00	49,845 00		49,845 00		7
399,542 52	306,706 65		306,706 65	92,835 87	8
299,700 38	229,986 71		229,986 71	69,713 67	9
56,334 50	38,852 73		38,852 73	17,481 77	10
8,469 96	1,739 05		1,739 05	6,730 91	11
2,829 76				2,829 76	12
22,856 93	18,782 67		18,782 67	4,074 26	13
142,697 16	98,665 05		98,665 05	44,032 11	14
110,062 76	17,818 16		17,818 16	92,244 60	15
963,104 10	932,076 34		932,076 34	31,027 76	16
5,936 01	4,608 55		4,608 55	1,327 46	17
17,351 87	12,377 57		12,377 57	4,974 30	18
239,135 95	185,020 78		185,020 78	54,115 17	19
40,209 09	32,694 46		32,694 46	7,514 63	20
2,410 20	2,358 33		2,358 33	51 87	21
24,168 47	22,053 32		22,053 32	2,115 15	22
178,316 75	172,213 24		172,213 24	6,103 51	23
32,275 85	498 72		498 72	31,777 13	24
169,724 53	144,302 66		144,302 66	25,421 87	25
46,629 65	43,787 91		43,787 91	2,841 74	26
125 38				125 38	27
85,974 37	24,000 00		24,000 00	61,974 37	28
					29
15,262 52	7,826 18		7,826 18	7,436 34	30
					31
21,457 12	16,457 12		16,457 12	5,000 00	32
5,383 33	4,156 08		4,156 08	1,227 25	33
459 53	219 61		219 61	239 92	34
10,643 81	5,295 03		5,295 03	5,348 78	35
28,389 85	14,838 56		14,838 56	13,551 29	36
67,988 28	56,958 63		56,958 63	11,029 65	37
69,217 34	41,454 37		41,454 37	27,762 97	38
29,813 83	2,197 56		2,197 56	27,616 27	39
19,846 77	4,538 01		4,538 01	15,308 76	40
10,408 77	5,762 43		5,762 43	4,646 34	41
396 25	3 75		3 75	392 50	42
546 85	330 80		330 80	216 05	43
1,218 86	954 78		954 78	264 08	44
31 10	1 20		1 20	29 90	45
1,822 84	1,507 90		1,507 90	314 94	46
4,827 77	4,050 15		4,050 15	777 62	47
3,405 12	3,405 10		3,405 10	02	48
149,721 87	140,750 48		140,750 48	8,971 39	49
183 75				183 75	50
1,555 50				1,555 50	51
126 32	126 32		126 32		52
					53
14,519 97	5,331 78		5,331 78	9,188 19	54
$18,794,934 80	$13,061,076 33	$216,542 11	$13,277,618 44	$5,517,316 36	

STATEMENT

Showing Receipts from County Treasurers during the Fifty-sixth

Counties.	General Fund.	School Fund.	Interest and Sinking Fund.
1. Alameda	$340,180 37	$246,398 50	$10,597 56
2. Alpine	1,313 59	1,221 94	42 11
3. Amador	15,814 26	12,927 62	487 25
4. Butte	50,692 24	34,316 35	1,553 03
5. Calaveras	19,402 88	16,438 75	601 51
6. Colusa	37,558 25	26,004 31	1,182 85
7. Contra Costa	60,459 77	39,453 85	1,908 02
8. Del Norte	9,812 84	6,746 28	302 20
9. El Dorado	13,754 18	11,708 06	425 46
10. Fresno	107,438 22	75,544 50	3,344 36
11. Glenn	31,651 89	20,319 52	1,010 25
12. Humboldt	76,321 71	60,085 34	2,400 37
13. Inyo	7,343 57	6,849 72	235 37
14. Kern	67,135 96	48,508 47	2,132 78
15. Kings	24,582 36	17,521 51	768 50
16. Lake	10,836 85	8,093 59	339 63
17. Lassen	15,391 18	11,058 70	481 39
18. Los Angeles	630,311 58	487,221 31	19,359 84
19. Madera	20,254 88	13,735 34	623 78
20. Marin	41,677 77	29,428 76	1,296 08
21. Mariposa	7,491 74	5,891 19	236 28
22. Mendocino	37,071 78	30,573 12	1,184 35
23. Merced	42,095 24	28,725 45	1,318 47
24. Modoc	13,165 34	9,927 82	407 16
25. Mono	3,315 11	3,543 17	106 26
26. Monterey	53,510 81	42,037 49	1,705 75
27. Napa	41,271 45	27,713 27	1,279 95
28. Nevada	20,971 80	17,544 97	640 97
29. Orange	42,061 80	31,949 48	1,297 48
30. Placer	23,891 05	16,997 57	754 78
31. Plumas	11,768 37	9,314 93	369 50
32. Riverside	42,586 37	33,968 49	1,296 37
33. Sacramento	110,590 74	93,884 75	3,438 87
34. San Benito	19,285 37	15,402 27	618 13
35. San Bernardino	51,543 29	41,944 34	1,579 75
36. San Diego	61,169 43	55,129 55	1,909 33
37. San Francisco	1,591,363 04	1,383,783 52	50,033 18
38. San Joaquin	105,637 37	75,711 93	3,319 91
39. San Luis Obispo	41,552 78	32,092 77	1,291 06
40. San Mateo	53,505 13	34,669 16	1,711 06
41. Santa Barbara	55,837 07	45,990 11	1,717 89
42. Santa Clara	176,437 31	118,463 83	5,417 21
43. Santa Cruz	40,280 16	28,278 20	1,234 51
44. Shasta	32,198 96	25,383 26	1,020 55
45. Sierra	5,993 98	4,989 59	188 27
46. Siskiyou	32,449 18	24,878 23	1,023 33
47. Solano	56,957 70	38,577 29	1,770 27
48. Sonoma	94,467 92	66,254 29	2,888 51
49. Stanislaus	40,019 77	27,543 37	1,276 65
50. Sutter	19,232 74	13,789 25	610 13
51. Tehama	34,117 90	23,204 16	1,083 36
52. Trinity	7,046 08	5,703 06	225 83
53. Tulare	50,263 01	36,788 39	1,570 56
54. Tuolumne	22,503 15	16,935 37	715 40
55. Ventura	28,349 58	21,704 37	868 25
56. Yolo	48,459 71	30,601 50	1,526 21
57. Yuba	17,211 46	15,319 46	549 41
Totals	$4,717,608 04	$3,708,791 39	$147,277 29

No. 10.

Fiscal Year, from July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905, inclusive.

State University Fund.	State High School Fund.	State School Land Fund.	Estates of Deceased Persons Fund.	Total Receipts from Counties.	Counties.
$21,195 12	$15,896 35	.....	.....	$634,267 90	1. Alameda.
84 21	63 15	$320 00	.....	3,045 00	2. Alpine.
974 50	730 87	80 00	.....	31,014 50	3. Amador.
3,106 05	2,329 54	880 00	.....	92,877 21	4. Butte.
1,203 02	902 25	220 00	.....	38,768 41	5. Calaveras.
2,365 70	1,774 28	90 00	.....	68,975 39	6. Colusa.
3,816 04	2,862 02	126 40	.....	108,626 10	7. Contra Costa.
604 40	453 32	.....	$47 72	17,966 76	8. Del Norte.
850 92	638 18	1,103 67	.....	28,480 47	9. El Dorado.
6,688 72	5,016 54	2,310 82	.....	200,343 16	10. Fresno.
2,020 50	1,515 37	100 00	.....	56,617 53	11. Glenn.
4,800 74	3,600 56	10,429 83	.....	157,638 55	12. Humboldt.
470 75	353 05	1,140 00	3,000 57	19,393 03	13. Inyo.
4,265 56	3,199 19	2,762 93	.....	128,004 89	14. Kern.
1,537 07	1,152 80	120 00	.....	45,682 24	15. Kings.
679 27	509 45	190 33	.....	20,649 12	16. Lake.
962 78	722 06	9,060 20	.....	37,676 31	17. Lassen.
38,719 68	29,039 78	191 29	.....	1,204,843 48	18. Los Angeles.
1,247 55	935 70	120 00	.....	36,917 25	19. Madera.
2,592 16	1,944 12	.....	.....	76,938 89	20. Marin.
472 56	354 41	.....	.....	14,446 18	21. Mariposa.
2,368 70	1,776 53	12,184 50	.....	85,158 98	22. Mendocino.
2,636 94	1,977 71	880 00	.....	77,633 81	23. Merced.
814 32	610 75	6,053 93	.....	30,979 32	24. Modoc.
212 52	159 37	530 00	.....	7,866 43	25. Mono.
3,411 50	2,558 64	1,743 40	.....	104,967 59	26. Monterey.
2,559 90	1,919 93	240 00	.....	74,984 50	27. Napa.
1,281 94	961 45	400 00	.....	41,801 13	28. Nevada.
2,594 94	1,946 22	10 00	.....	79,859 92	29. Orange.
1,509 56	1,132 17	160 00	.....	44,445 13	30. Placer.
739 00	554 25	1,346 34	.....	24,092 39	31. Plumas.
2,592 74	1,944 54	680 00	.....	83,068 51	32. Riverside.
6,877 74	5,158 29	.....	.....	219,950 39	33. Sacramento.
1,236 26	927 17	2,566 37	.....	40,035 57	34. San Benito.
3,159 50	2,369 65	879 58	.....	101,476 11	35. San Bernardino.
3,818 66	2,863 99	2,302 15	.....	127,193 11	36. San Diego.
100,066 36	75,049 76	.....	13,585 06	3,213,880 92	37. San Francisco.
6,639 82	4,979 85	1,100 00	.....	197,388 88	38. San Joaquin.
2,582 12	1,936 59	394 52	.....	79,849 84	39. San Luis Obispo.
3,422 12	2,566 59	.....	.....	95,874 06	40. San Mateo.
3,435 78	2,576 86	477 54	280 85	110,316 10	41. Santa Barbara.
10,834 42	8,125 82	352 96	.....	319,631 55	42. Santa Clara.
2,469 02	1,851 77	80 00	.....	74,193 66	43. Santa Cruz.
2,041 10	1,530 82	7,182 74	.....	69,357 43	44. Shasta.
376 54	282 39	400 00	.....	12,230 77	45. Sierra.
2,046 66	1,535 00	10,183 88	.....	72,116 28	46. Siskiyou.
3,540 54	2,655 40	40 00	.....	103,541 20	47. Solano.
5,777 02	4,332 75	511 80	2,755 85	176,988 14	48. Sonoma.
2,553 29	1,914 99	1,920 00	.....	75,228 07	49. Stanislaus.
1,220 26	915 19	.....	.....	35,767 57	50. Sutter.
2,166 72	1,625 05	3,138 39	.....	65,335 58	51. Tehama.
451 66	338 77	3,610 98	.....	17,376 38	52. Trinity.
3,141 12	2,355 86	390 00	.....	94,508 94	53. Tulare.
1,430 80	1,073 11	1,396 05	.....	44,053 88	54. Tuolumne.
1,736 50	1,302 38	.....	.....	53,961 08	55. Ventura.
3,052 42	2,289 30	240 00	.....	86,169 14	56. Yolo.
1,098 82	824 11	.....	.....	35,003 26	57. Yuba.
$294,554 61	$220,916 01	$90,640 60	$19,670 05	$9,199,457 99	

STATEMENT No. 11.

Showing, by Installments, Receipts from County Treasurers, July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905.

Counties.	First Installment, Dec., 1904.	Second Installment, May, 1905.	Total.
1. Alameda	$438,789 92	$195,477 98	$634,267 90
2. Alpine	1,935 54	1,109 46	3,045 00
3. Amador	22,187 45	8,827 05	31,014 50
4. Butte	67,005 62	25,871 59	92,877 21
5. Calaveras	26,410 58	12,357 83	38,768 41
6. Colusa	46,410 67	22,564 72	68,975 39
7. Contra Costa	77,442 82	31,183 28	108,626 10
8. Del Norte	12,163 12	5,803 64	17,966 76
9. El Dorado	22,622 22	5,858 25	28,480 47
10. Fresno	146,674 94	53,668 22	200,343 16
11. Glenn	39,061 74	17,555 79	56,617 53
12. Humboldt	108,493 30	49,145 25	157,638 55
13. Inyo	14,062 01	5,331 02	19,393 03
14. Kern	90,090 46	37,914 43	128,004 89
15. Kings	36,462 03	9,220 21	45,682 24
16. Lake	15,904 57	4,744 55	20,649 12
17. Lassen	26,411 61	11,264 70	37,676 31
18. Los Angeles	826,539 95	378,303 53	1,204,843 48
19. Madera	25,288 36	11,628 89	36,917 25
20. Marin	55,457 55	21,481 34	76,938 89
21. Mariposa	9,794 27	4,651 91	14,446 18
22. Mendocino	60,605 84	24,553 14	85,158 98
23. Merced	54,207 96	23,425 85	77,633 81
24. Modoc	22,980 20	7,999 12	30,979 32
25. Mono	6,527 82	1,338 61	7,866 43
26. Monterey	75,628 28	29,339 31	104,967 59
27. Napa	55,423 13	19,561 37	74,984 50
28. Nevada	29,151 96	12,649 17	41,801 13
29. Orange	54,877 87	24,982 05	79,859 92
30. Placer	32,539 50	11,905 63	44,445 13
31. Plumas	15,728 03	8,364 36	24,092 39

STATEMENT No. 11—Continued.

Showing, by Installments, Receipts from County Treasurers, July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905.

Counties.	First Installment, Dec., 1904.	Second Installment, May, 1905.	Total
32. Riverside	$55,486 09	$27,582 42	$83,068 51
33. Sacramento	154,051 08	65,899 31	219,950 39
34. San Benito	25,767 45	14,268 12	40,035 57
35. San Bernardino	68,847 21	32,628 90	101,476 11
36. San Diego	91,491 40	35,701 71	127,193 11
37. San Francisco	2,262,004 35	951,876 57	3,213,880 92
38. San Joaquin	146,547 18	50,841 70	197,388 88
39. San Luis Obispo	59,369 93	20,479 91	79,849 84
40. San Mateo	63,414 40	32,459 66	95,874 06
41. Santa Barbara	81,618 84	28,697 26	110,316 10
42. Santa Clara	223,350 15	96,281 40	319,631 55
43. Santa Cruz	52,486 84	21,706 82	74,193 66
44. Shasta	39,374 83	29,982 60	69,357 43
45. Sierra	7,837 95	4,392 82	12,230 77
46. Siskiyou	50,741 15	21,375 13	72,116 28
47. Solano	73,128 68	30,412 52	103,541 20
48. Sonoma	133,083 65	43,904 49	176,988 14
49. Stanislaus	57,553 83	17,674 24	75,228 07
50. Sutter	24,968 34	10,799 23	35,767 57
51. Tehama	45,340 89	19,994 69	65,335 58
52. Trinity	11,227 69	6,148 69	17,376 38
53. Tulare	80,696 45	13,812 49	94,508 94
54. Tuolumne	29,388 52	14,665 36	44,053 88
55. Ventura	40,633 71	13,327 37	53,961 08
56. Yolo	66,381 41	19,787 73	86,169 14
57. Yuba	25,829 57	9,173 69	35,003 26
Totals	$6,487,500 91	$2,711,957 08	$9,199,457 99

STATEMENT

Receipts from Railroad Companies for Taxes, during Fifty-sixth

(First installment payable on or before last Monday in November.

Name of Railroad Company.	Date of Payment.	General Fund.	School Fund.
Empire Redwood Co. for Gualala River Railroad	Oct. 6, 1904	$62 40	$35 60
	Feb. 2, 1905	62 40	35 60
The Pullman Company	Oct. 15, 1904	780 00	445 00
	April 14, 1905	780 00	445 00
Pajaro Valley Consolidated Railroad Co.	Oct. 17, 1904	468 00	267 00
Pacific Coast Railway Co.	Oct. 26, 1904	780 00	445 00
Lake Tahoe Railway & Transportation Co.	Nov. 21, 1904	78 00	44 50
	April 11, 1905	78 00	44 50
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Co.	Nov. 22, 1904	10,003 78	5,707 29
	April 22, 1905	10,003 78	5,707 29
Southern Pacific Railway Co.	Nov. 22, 1904	8,580 00	4,895 00
	April 22, 1905	8,580 00	4,895 00
Nevada County Narrow Gauge Railroad Co.	Nov. 22, 1904	175 50	100 13
	April 21, 1905	175 50	100 13
Sierra Railway Company of California	Nov. 25, 1904	651 57	371 73
	April 24, 1905	651 57	371 73
Nevada-California-Oregon Railway Co.	Nov. 26, 1904	351 00	200 25
	April 24, 1905	351 00	200 25
Sierra Valleys Railway Co.	Nov. 26, 1904	68 29	38 96
	April 24, 1905	68 29	38 96
Alameda and San Joaquin Railroad Co.	Nov. 26, 1904	234 00	133 50
	April 21, 1905	234 00	133 50
Boca and Loyalton Railroad Co.	Nov. 26, 1904	312 00	178 00
	April 24, 1905	312 00	178 00
Central Pacific Railroad Co.	Nov. 26, 1904	23,400 00	13,350 00
	April 21, 1905	23,400 00	13,350 00
South Pacific Coast Railway Co.	Nov. 26, 1904	1,575 10	898 62
	April 21, 1905	1,575 10	898 62
Southern Pacific Railroad Co.	Nov. 26, 1904	55,891 84	31,887 00
	April 21, 1905	55,891 84	31,887 00
Southern California Motor Road Co.	Nov. 26, 1904	93 60	53 40
	April 21, 1905	93 60	53 40
Carson and Colorado Railway Co.	Nov. 26, 1904	312 00	178 00
	April 21, 1905	312 00	178 00
California Northwestern Railway Co.	Nov. 28, 1904	3,120 00	1,780 00
	April 24, 1905	3,120 00	1,780 00
North Shore Railroad Co.	Nov. 28, 1904	936 00	534 00
	April 22, 1905	936 00	534 00
San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad Co.	Nov. 28, 1904	1,435 45	818 95
	April 22, 1905	1,435 45	818 95
Totals		$217,369 06	$124,011 86

No. 12.

Fiscal Year, from July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1906, inclusive.

Second installment payable on or before last Monday in April.)

Interest and Sinking Fund.	State University Fund.	State High School Fund.	Railway Tax Fund.	Full Payments.	Installment Payments.	Totals.
$2 00	$4 00	$3 00	$243 77	.....	$350 77	$701 54
2 00	4 00	3 00	243 77	.....	350 77	
25 00	50 00	37 50	3,429 78	.....	4,767 28	9,534 56
25 00	50 00	37 50	3,429 78	.....	4,767 28	
15 00	30 00	22 50	1,843 64	2,646 14	.....	2,646 14
25 00	50 00	37 50	3,173 68	4,511 18	.....	4,511 18
2 50	5 00	3 75	361 43	.....	495 18	990 36
2 50	5 00	3 75	361 43	.....	495 18	
320 63	641 27	480 95	48,002 65	.....	65,156 57	130,313 14
320 63	641 27	480 95	48,002 65	.....	65,156 57	
275 00	550 00	412 50	40,879 69	.....	55,592 19	111,184 38
275 00	550 00	412 50	40,879 69	.....	55,592 19	
5 62	11 25	8 44	997 42	.....	1,298 36	2,596 72
5 62	11 25	8 44	997 42	.....	1,298 36	
20 88	41 77	31 32	2,925 02	.....	4,042 29	8,084 58
20 88	41 77	31 32	2,925 02	.....	4,042 29	
11 25	22 50	16 87	1,234 57	.....	1,836 44	3,672 88
11 25	22 50	16 87	1,234 57	.....	1,836 44	
2 19	4 38	3 28	310 58	.....	427 68	855 36
2 19	4 38	3 28	310 58	.....	427 68	
7 50	15 00	11 25	869 37	.....	1,270 62	2,532 88
7 50	15 00	11 25	861 01	.....	1,262 26	
10 00	20 00	15 00	1,824 94	.....	2,359 94	4,719 88
10 00	20 00	15 00	1,824 94	.....	2,359 94	
750 00	1,500 00	1,125 00	103,061 58	.....	143,186 58	286,373 16
750 00	1,500 00	1,125 00	103,061 58	.....	143,186 58	
50 48	100 97	75 72	6,806 88	.....	9,507 77	19,015 54
50 48	100 97	75 72	6,806 88	.....	9,507 77	
1,791 41	3,582 82	2,687 10	229,632 63	.....	325,472 80	650,945 60
1,791 41	3,582 82	2,687 10	229,632 63	.....	325,472 80	
3 00	6 00	4 50	472 20	.....	632 70	1,265 40
3 00	6 00	4 50	472 20	.....	632 70	
10 00	20 00	15 00	1,715 00	.....	2,250 00	4,500 00
10 00	20 00	15 00	1,715 00	.....	2,250 00	
100 00	200 00	150 00	11,225 59	.....	16,575 59	33,151 18
100 00	200 00	150 00	11,225 59	.....	16,575 59	
30 00	60 00	45 00	3,286 36	.....	4,891 36	9,782 72
30 00	60 00	45 00	3,286 36	.....	4,891 36	
46 00	92 00	69 03	5,453 98	.....	7,915 41	15,830 82
46 00	92 00	69 03	5,453 98	.....	7,915 41	
$6,966 92	$13,933 92	$10,450 42	$930,475 84	$7,157 32	$1,296,050 70	$1,303,208 02

STATEMENT

Showing Receipts in Detail into the State Treasury, during the Fifty-
Whom paid and into what Fund Covered; also Total Cash and Trans-
Receipts and Balances Forward, Total Cash and Transfer Payments,

Funds.	(7) State Treasurer.	(11) County Treasurers.
1. General Fund		$4,156,788 66
2. School Fund	$221,558 38	3,792,188 76
3. Interest and Sinking Fund		154,906 14
4. State School Land Fund (8)	257,650 44	84,013 56
5. State School Land Deposit Fund		
6. San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund		
7. University Fund (9)	49,935 00	
8. State University Fund		309,812 55
9. State High School Fund		232,359 38
10. State Library Fund		
11. Supreme Court Library Fund		
12. War Bond Fund		
13. Adult Blind Fund		
14. Jute Revolving Fund		
15. Estates Deceased Persons Fund		
16. Railway Tax Fund		
17. Game Preservation Fund		
18. Fish Commission Fund		
19. San Quentin Prison Fund		
20. Folsom Prison Fund		
21. Insurance Commissioner's Special Fund		
22. Bank Commissioners' Fund		
23. State School Book Fund		
24. Dissolved Savings Bank Fund	584 30	
25. State Printing Fund		
26. Text-Book Royalty Fund		
27. San Diego Harbor Improvement Fund		
28. San Francisco Depot Sinking Fund	13,400 00	
29. San Francisco Seawall Fund		
30. Building and Loan Inspection Fund		
31. San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund		
32. Rock-Crusher Revolving Fund		
33. Contingent Fund: Whittier State School		
34. " " Preston School of Industry		
35. " " Institution for Deaf and the Blind		
36. " " Stockton State Hospital		
37. " " Napa State Hospital		
38. " " Agnews State Hospital		
39. " " Southern California State Hospital		
40. " " Mendocino State Hospital		
41. " " Home for Feeble-Minded Children		
42. " " San José State Normal School		
43. " " Los Angeles State Normal School		
44. " " Chico State Normal School		
45. " " San Diego State Normal School		
46. " " San Francisco State Normal School		
47. " " California Polytechnic School		
48. " " State Board of Pharmacy		
49. Fund for Support and Maintenance of Veterans' Home	75,887 05	
50. Needles School District Bond Fund		
51. Condemnation Fund, San Luis Obispo County		
52. James Saultry Relief Fund	319 70	
53. Forestry Fund		
54. Yosemite Fund		
Totals (10)	$619,334 87	$8,730,069 05

NOTES: (7) See Interest Statement No. 24, p. 70.
(8) See Sub-Statement under Statement No. 24, p. 71.
(9) See Sub-Statement under Statement No. 24, p. 71.
(10) See Sub-Statement under Statement No. 24, p. 70.
(11) See Detailed County Treasurers' Statement No. 14, p. 50. and No. 15, p. 52.
(12) See Detailed Railroad Companies Receipts, Statement No. 16, p. 54.

No. 13.

seventh Fiscal Year, from July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906, inclusive, by fer Receipts, Balances Forward July 1, 1905, Total Cash and Transfer and Cash Balances at Close of Business June 30, 1906.

Clerk of Supreme Court.	Superintendent of Public Instruction.	San Francisco State Board Harbor Commissioners.	Secretary of State.	Superintendent of State Printing.	Insurance Commissioner.
$4,282 36	$307 50		$325,840 90	$280 00	$262,593 52
		$920,251 65			
			36,000 00		
1,070 59					
					2,000 00
	138,157 74			451 03	
				78,551 09	
	45,536 09				
$5,352 95	$184,001 33	$920,251 65	$361,840 90	$79,282 12	$264,593 52

STATEMENT

Funds.	Surveyor-General.	Register of State Land Office.
1. General Fund	$6,901 00	$1,843 00
2. School Fund		
3. Interest and Sinking Fund		
4. State School Land Fund		
5. State School Land Deposit Fund	5,840 00	
6. San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund		
7. University Fund		
8. State University Fund		
9. State High School Fund		
10. State Library Fund		
11. Supreme Court Library Fund		
12. War Bond Fund		
13. Adult Blind Fund		
14. Jute Revolving Fund		
15. Estates Deceased Persons Fund		
16. Railway Tax Fund		
17. Game Preservation Fund		
18. Fish Commission Fund		
19. San Quentin Prison Fund		
20. Folsom Prison Fund		
21. Insurance Commissioner's Special Fund		
22. Bank Commissioners' Fund		
23. State School Book Fund		
24. Dissolved Savings Bank Fund		
25. State Printing Fund		
26. Text-Book Royalty Fund		
27. San Diego Harbor Improvement Fund		
28. San Francisco Depot Sinking Fund		
29. San Francisco Seawall Fund		
30. Building and Loan Inspection Fund		
31. San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund		
32. Rock-Crusher Revolving Fund		
33. Contingent Fund: Whittier State School		
34. " " Preston School of Industry		
35. " " Institution for Deaf and the Blind		
36. " " Stockton State Hospital		
37. " " Napa State Hospital		
38. " " Agnews State Hospital		
39. " " Southern California State Hospital		
40. " " Mendocino State Hospital		
41. " " Home Feeble-Minded Children		
42. " " San José State Normal School		
43. " " Los Angeles State Normal School		
44. " " Chico State Normal School		
45. " " San Diego State Normal School		
46. " " San Francisco State Normal School		
47. " " California Polytechnic School		
48. " " State Board of Pharmacy		
49. Fund Support and Maintenance Veterans' Home		
50. Needles School District Bond Fund		
51. Condemnation Fund, San Luis Obispo County		
52. James Saultry Relief Fund		
53. Forestry Fund		
54. Yosemite Fund		
Totals	$12,741 00	$1,843 00

No. 13—Continued.

Commissioners of Yosemite Valley.	Trustees of Adult Blind Home.	Warden of San Quentin Prison.	Warden of Folsom Prison.	Fish Commissioners.	State Commission in Lunacy.	Board of Directors of Veterans' Home of California.
		$55,900 17			$2,303 18	
	$21,118 05					
		154,962 30				
				$5,270 89		
				10,340 35		
		1,609 33				
			$13,363 31			
						$5,750 92
$11,086 78						
$11,086 78	$21,118 05	$212,471 80	$13,363 31	$15,611 24	$2,303 18	$5,750 92

STATEMENT

Funds.	State Board of Prison Directors.	Commissioners of Building and Loan Associations.
1. General Fund		
2. School Fund		
3. Interest and Sinking Fund		
4. State School Land Fund		
5. State School Land Deposit Fund		
6. San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund		
7. University Fund		
8. State University Fund		
9. State High School Fund		
10. State Library Fund		
11. Supreme Court Library Fund		
12. War Bond Fund		
13. Adult Blind Fund		
14. Jute Revolving Fund		
15. Estates Deceased Persons Fund		
16. Railway Tax Fund		
17. Game Preservation Fund		
18. Fish Commission Fund		
19. San Quentin Prison Fund		
20. Folsom Prison Fund	$2,139 37	
21. Insurance Commissioner's Special Fund		
22. Bank Commissioners' Fund		
23. State School Book Fund		
24. Dissolved Savings Bank Fund		
25. State Printing Fund		
26. Text-Book Royalty Fund		
27. San Diego Harbor Improvement Fund		
28. San Francisco Depot Sinking Fund		
29. San Francisco Seawall Fund		
30. Building and Loan Inspection Fund		$8,475 83
31. San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund		
32. Rock-Crusher Revolving Fund	17,734 04	
33. Contingent Fund: Whittier State School		
34. " " Preston School of Industry		
35. " " Institution for Deaf and the Blind		
36. " " Stockton State Hospital		
37. " " Napa State Hospital		
38. " " Agnews State Hospital		
39. " " Southern California State Hospital		
40. " " Mendocino State Hospital		
41. " " Home Feeble-Minded Children		
42. " " San José State Normal School		
43. " " Los Angeles State Normal School		
44. " " Chico State Normal School		
45. " " San Diego State Normal School		
46. " " San Francisco State Normal School		
47. " " California Polytechnic School		
48. " " State Board of Pharmacy		
49. Fund Support and Maintenance Veterans' Home		
50. Needles School District Bond Fund		
51. Condemnation Fund, San Luis Obispo County		
52. James Saultry Relief Fund		
53. Forestry Fund		
54. Yosemite Fund		
Totals	$19,873 41	$8,475 83

No. 13—Continued.

State Board of Bank Commissioners.	Attorney-General U. S. Webb.	State Board of Examiners.	Oakland Building and Loan Association, Dissolved.	Sheriff of Nevada County.	Sheriff of San Diego County.	State Controller, E. P. Colgan.
	$4,155 04	$15 00		$2 05	$0 50	$47 50
$31,475 15						
			$17 81			
$31,475 15	$4,155 04	$15 00	$17 81	$2 05	$0 50	$47 50

STATEMENT

Funds.	Clerk of First District Court of Appeal, A.W. Johnson.	Clerk of Second District Court of Appeal, W. D. Shearer.
1. General Fund	$2,517 50	$2,541 50
2. School Fund		
3. Interest and Sinking Fund		
4. State School Land Fund		
5. State School Land Deposit Fund		
6. San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund		
7. University Fund		
8. State University Fund		
9. State High School Fund		
10. State Library Fund		
11. Supreme Court Library Fund		
12. War Bond Fund		
13. Adult Blind Fund		
14. Jute Revolving Fund		
15. Estates Deceased Persons Fund		
16. Railway Tax Fund		
17. Game Preservation Fund		
18. Fish Commission Fund		
19. San Quentin Prison Fund		
20. Folsom Prison Fund		
21. Insurance Commissioner's Special Fund		
22. Bank Commissioners' Fund		
23. State School Book Fund		
24. Dissolved Savings Bank Fund		
25. State Printing Fund		
26. Text-Book Royalty Fund		
27. San Diego Harbor Improvement Fund		
28. San Francisco Depot Sinking Fund		
29. San Francisco Seawall Fund		
30. Building and Loan Inspection Fund		
31. San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund		
32. Rock-Crusher Revolving Fund		
33. Contingent Fund: Whittier State School		
34. " " Preston School of Industry		
35. " " Institution for Deaf and the Blind		
36. " " Stockton State Hospital		
37. " " Napa State Hospital		
38. " " Agnews State Hospital		
39. " " Southern California State Hospital		
40. " " Mendocino State Hospital		
41. " " Home Feeble-Minded Children		
42. " " San José State Normal School		
43. " " Los Angeles State Normal School		
44. " " Chico State Normal School		
45. " " San Diego State Normal School		
46. " " San Francisco State Normal School		
47. " " California Polytechnic School		
48. " " State Board of Pharmacy		
49. Fund Support and Maintenance Veterans' Home		
50. Needles School District Bond Fund		
51. Condemnation Fund, San Luis Obispo County		
52. James Saultry Relief Fund		
53. Forestry Fund		
54. Yosemite Fund		
Totals	$2,517 50	$2,541 50

No. 13—Continued.

Clerk of Third District Court of Appeal, Homer W. Wood.	Horticultural Commissioner, Ellwood Cooper.	A. B. Nye.	State Board of Health.	State Dairy Bureau.	State Librarian, J. L. Gillis.	N. W. Halsey & Co., of San Francisco.
$871 00	$99 50	$11 00	$13 50	$304 85	$261 50	
						$261,850 00
						1,944 50
$871 00	$99 50	$11 00	$13 50	$304 85	$261 50	$263,794 50

STATEMENT

Funds.	(12) Railroad Companies.	Trustees of Whittier State School.
1. General Fund	$181,532 56	
2. School Fund	129,167 36	
3. Interest and Sinking Fund	6,982 02	
4. State School Land Fund		
5. State School Land Deposit Fund		
6. San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund		
7. University Fund		
8. State University Fund	13,964 04	
9. State High School Fund	10,472 94	
10. State Library Fund		
11. Supreme Court Library Fund		
12. War Bond Fund		
13. Adult Blind Fund		
14. Jute Revolving Fund		
15. Estates Deceased Persons Fund		
16. Railway Tax Fund	964,487 50	
17. Game Preservation Fund		
18. Fish Commission Fund		
19. San Quentin Prison Fund		
20. Folsom Prison Fund		
21. Insurance Commissioner's Special Fund		
22. Bank Commissioners' Fund		
23. State School Book Fund		
24. Dissolved Savings Bank Fund		
25. State Printing Fund		
26. Text-Book Royalty Fund		
27. San Diego Harbor Improvement Fund		
28. San Francisco Depot Sinking Fund		
29. San Francisco Seawall Fund		
30. Building and Loan Inspection Fund		
31. San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund		
32. Rock-Crusher Revolving Fund		
33. Contingent Fund: Whittier State School		$2,833 44
34. " " Preston School of Industry		
35. " " Institution for Deaf and the Blind		
36. " " Stockton State Hospital		
37. " " Napa State Hospital		
38. " " Agnews State Hospital		
39. " " Southern California State Hospital		
40. " " Mendocino State Hospital		
41. " " Home Feeble-Minded Children		
42. " " San José State Normal School		
43. " " Los Angeles State Normal School		
44. " " Chico State Normal School		
45. " " San Diego State Normal School		
46. " " San Francisco State Normal School		
47. " " California Polytechnic School		
48. " " State Board of Pharmacy		
49. Fund Support and Maintenance Veterans' Home		
50. Needles School District Bond Fund		
51. Condemnation Fund, San Luis Obispo County		
52. James Saultry Relief Fund		
53. Forestry Fund		
54. Yosemite Fund		
Totals	$1,306,606 42	$2,833 44

No. 13—Continued.

Trustees of Preston School of Industry.	Directors of Institution for Deaf and Blind.	Board of Managers Stockton State Hospital.	Board of Managers Napa State Hospital.	Board of Managers Agnews State Hospital.	Board of Managers Southern California State Hospital.	Board of Managers Mendocino State Hospital.
		$11 25				
$833 30						
	$7,283 81					
		18,152 47				
			$24,578 42			
				$25,209 15		
					$24,652 47	
						$9,599 70
$833 30	$7,283 81	$18,163 72	$24,578 42	$25,209 15	$24,652 47	$9,599 70

STATEMENT

Funds.	Trustees of Home for Feeble-Minded Children.	Trustees of San José State Normal School.
1. General Fund	$2 00	
2. School Fund		
3. Interest and Sinking Fund		
4. State School Land Fund		
5. State School Land Deposit Fund		
6. San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund		
7. University Fund		
8. State University Fund		
9. State High School Fund		
10. State Library Fund		
11. Supreme Court Library Fund		
12. War Bond Fund		
13. Adult Blind Fund		
14. Jute Revolving Fund		
15. Estates Deceased Persons Fund		
16. Railway Tax Fund		
17. Game Preservation Fund		
18. Fish Commission Fund		
19. San Quentin Prison Fund		
20. Folsom Prison Fund		
21. Insurance Commissioner's Special Fund		
22. Bank Commissioners' Fund		
23. State School Book Fund		
24. Dissolved Savings Bank Fund		
25. State Printing Fund		
26. Text-Book Royalty Fund		
27. San Diego Harbor Improvement Fund		
28. San Francisco Depot Sinking Fund		
29. San Francisco Seawall Fund		
30. Building and Loan Inspection Fund		
31. San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund		
32. Rock-Crusher Revolving Fund		
33. Contingent Fund: Whittier State School		
34. " " Preston School of Industry		
35. " " Institution for Deaf and the Blind		
36. " " Stockton State Hospital		
37. " " Napa State Hospital		
38. " " Agnews State Hospital		
39. " " Southern California State Hospital		
40. " " Mendocino State Hospital		
41. " " Home Feeble-Minded Children	6,466 68	
42. " " San José State Normal School		$7 70
43. " " Los Angeles State Normal School		
44. " " Chico State Normal School		
45. " " San Diego State Normal School		
46. " " San Francisco State Normal School		
47. " " California Polytechnic School		
48. " " State Board of Pharmacy		
49. Fund Support and Maintenance Veterans' Home		
50. Needles School District Bond Fund		
51. Condemnation Fund, San Luis Obispo County		
52. James Saultry Relief Fund		
53. Forestry Fund		
54. Yosemite Fund		
Totals	$6,468 68	$7 70

No. 13—CONTINUED.

Trustees of Los Angeles State Normal School.	Trustees of Chico State Normal School.	Trustees of San Diego State Normal School.	Trustees of San Francisco State Normal School.	Trustees of California Polytechnic School.	State Board of Pharmacy.	Total Cash Receipts 57th Fiscal Year.
	$125 00	$3 77				$5,009,555 31
						4,142,914 50
						161,888 16
						341,664 00
						5,840 00
						920,251 65
						49,935 00
						323,776 59
						242,832 32
						36,000 00
						1,070 59
						21,118 05
						154,962 30
						964,487 50
						5,270 89
						10,340 35
						1,609 33
						15,502 68
						4,000 00
						31,475 15
						138,608 77
						602 11
						78,551 09
						45,536 09
						13,400 00
						261,850 00
						8,475 83
						1,944 50
						17,734 04
						2,833 44
						833 30
						7,283 81
						18,152 47
						24,578 42
						25,209 15
						24,652 47
						9,599 70
						6,466 68
						7 70
$205 90						205 90
	1,247 05					1,247 05
		10 99				10 99
			$1,629 58			1,629 58
				$5,879 89		5,879 89
					$3,752 06	3,752 06
						81,637 97
						319 70
						11,086 78
$205 90	$1,372 05	$14 76	$1,629 58	$5,879 89	$3,752 06	$13,234,583 86

STATEMENT

Funds.	Total Transfer Receipts 57th Fiscal Year.	Total Cash and Transfer Receipts 57th Fiscal Year.
1. General Fund	$56,282 63	$5,065,837 94
2. School Fund		4,142,914 50
3. Interest and Sinking Fund		161,888 16
4. State School Land Fund		341,664 00
5. State School Land Deposit Fund		5,840 00
6. San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund	100,000 00	1,020,251 65
7. University Fund		49,935 00
8. State University Fund		323,776 59
9. State High School Fund		242,832 32
10. State Library Fund		36,000 00
11. Supreme Court Library Fund		1,070 59
12. War Bond Fund		
13. Adult Blind Fund		21,118 05
14. Jute Revolving Fund		154,962 30
15. Estates Deceased Persons Fund		
16. Railway Tax Fund		964,487 50
17. Game Preservation Fund	25 00	5,295 89
18. Fish Commission Fund		10,340 35
19. San Quentin Prison Fund		1,609 33
20. Folsom Prison Fund		15,502 68
21. Insurance Commissioner's Special Fund		2,000 00
22. Bank Commissioners' Fund		31,475 15
23. State School Book Fund		138,608 77
24. Dissolved Savings Bank Fund		602 11
25. State Printing Fund	8,400 00	86,951 09
26. Text-Book Royalty Fund		45,536 09
27. San Diego Harbor Improvement Fund		
28. San Francisco Depot Sinking Fund	55,572 00	68,972 00
29. San Francisco Seawall Fund		261,850 00
30. Building and Loan Inspection Fund		8,475 83
31. San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund	5,727 78	7,672 28
32. Rock-Crusher Revolving Fund		17,734 04
33. Contingent Fund: Whittier State School		2,833 44
34. " " Preston School of Industry		833 30
35. " " Institution for Deaf and the Blind		7,283 81
36. " " Stockton State Hospital		18,152 47
37. " " Napa State Hospital		24,578 42
38. " " Agnews State Hospital		25,209 15
39. " " Southern California State Hospital		24,652 47
40. " " Mendocino State Hospital		9,599 70
41. " " Home Feeble-Minded Children		6,466 68
42. " " San José State Normal School		7 70
43. " " Los Angeles State Normal School		205 90
44. " " Chico State Normal School		1,247 05
45. " " San Diego State Normal School		10 99
46. " " San Francisco State Normal School	128 25	1,757 83
47. " " California Polytechnic School		5,879 89
48. " " State Board of Pharmacy		3,752 06
49. Fund Support and Maintenance Veterans' Home	65,000 00	146,637 97
50. Needles School District Bond Fund		
51. Condemnation Fund, San Luis Obispo County		
52. James Saultry Relief Fund		319 70
53. Forestry Fund		
54. Yosemite Fund		11,086 78
Totals	$291,135 66	$13,525,719 52

No. 13—Continued.

Balance Forward from 56th Fiscal Year, June 30, 1905.	Total all Receipts and Balances 57th Fiscal Year, End'g June 30, 1906	Total Cash Payments 57th Fiscal Year.	Total Transfer Payments 57th Fiscal Year.	Total Cash and Transfer Payments 57th Fiscal Year.	Cash Balance on Hand June 30, 1906.	
$2,870,401 29	$7,936,239 23	$4,506,342 81	$173,528 25	$4,679,871 06	$3,256,368 17	1
1,199,732 05	5,342,646 55	3,954,491 15	42,750 01	3,997,241 16	1,345,405 39	2
83,526 71	245,414 87	141,435 00	12,809 21	154,244 21	91,170 66	3
249,739 44	591,403 44	43,330 12	.....	43,330 12	548,073 32	4
70,580 00	76,420 00	2,680 00	.....	2,680 00	73,740 00	5
342,962 07	1,363,213 72	987,933 67	61,299 78	1,049,533 45	313,980 27	6
.....	49,935 00	49,845 00	.....	49,845 00	90 00	7
92,835 87	416,612 46	318,134 03	.....	318,134 03	98,478 43	8
69,713 67	312,545 99	238,522 62	.....	238,522 62	74,023 37	9
17,481 77	53,481 77	45,196 51	.....	45,196 51	8,285 26	10
6,730 91	7,801 50	1,389 10	.....	1,389 10	6,412 40	11
2,829 76	2,829 76	.....	.....	.....	2,829 76	12
4,074 26	25,192 31	19,945 27	.....	19,945 27	5,247 04	13
44,032 11	198,994 41	198,609 35	.....	198,609 35	385 06	14
92,244 60	92,244 60	363 79	.....	363 79	91,880 81	15
31,027 76	995,515 26	957,523 93	.....	957,523 93	37,991 33	16
1,327 46	6,623 35	4,900 80	.....	4,900 80	1,722 55	17
4,974 30	15,314 65	10,255 54	25 00	10,280 54	5,034 11	18
54,115 17	55,724 50	55,724 50	.....	55,724 50	.....	19
7,514 63	23,017 31	20,054 27	.....	20,054 27	2,963 04	20
51 87	2,051 87	2,001 72	.....	2,001 72	50 15	21
2,115 15	33,590 30	25,149 91	.....	25,149 91	8,440 39	22
6,103 51	144,712 28	141,524 31	.....	141,524 31	3,187 97	23
31,777 13	32,379 24	315 42	.....	315 42	32,063 82	24
25,421 87	112,372 96	104,145 55	.....	104,145 55	8,227 41	25
2,841 74	48,377 83	47,748 51	.....	47,748 51	629 32	26
125 38	125 38	.....	.....	.....	125 38	27
61,974 37	130,946 37	24,000 00	.....	24,000 00	106,946 37	28
.....	261,850 00	.....	.....	.....	261,850 00	29
7,436 34	15,912 17	8,029 97	.....	8,029 97	7,882 20	30
.....	7,672 28	.....	.....	.....	7,672 28	31
5,000 00	22,734 04	17,820 11	.....	17,820 11	4,913 93	32
1,227 25	4,060 69	2,497 95	.....	2,497 95	1,562 74	33
239 92	1,073 22	773 19	.....	773 19	300 03	34
5,348 78	12,632 59	6,850 02	723 41	7,573 43	5,059 16	35
13,551 29	31,703 76	28,650 87	.....	28,650 87	3,052 89	36
11,029 65	35,608 07	31,263 25	.....	31,263 25	4,344 82	37
27,762 97	52,972 12	32,358 47	.....	32,358 47	20,613 65	38
27,616 27	52,268 74	29,961 56	.....	29,961 56	22,307 18	39
15,308 76	24,908 46	2,705 79	.....	2,705 79	22,202 67	40
4,646 34	11,113 02	7,793 30	.....	7,793 30	3,319 72	41
392 50	400 20	141 88	.....	141 88	258 32	42
216 05	421 95	308 35	.....	308 35	113 60	43
264 08	1,511 13	1,192 60	.....	1,192 60	318 53	44
29 90	40 89	29 64	.....	29 64	11 25	45
314 94	2,072 77	425 71	.....	425 71	1,647 06	46
777 62	6,657 51	6,282 46	.....	6,282 46	375 05	47
02	3,752 08	3,030 45	.....	3,030 45	721 63	48
8,971 39	155,609 36	146,002 87	.....	146,002 87	9,606 49	49
183 75	183 75	.....	.....	.....	183 75	50
1,555 50	1,555 50	1,555 50	.....	1,555 50	.....	51
.....	319 70	319 70	.....	319 70	.....	52
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53
9,188 19	20,274 97	14,400 67	.....	14,400 67	5,874 20	54
$5,517,316 36	$19,043,035 88	$12,243,957 19	$291,135 66	$12,535,092 85	$6,507,943 03	

STATEMENT

Receipts from County Treasurers during Fifty-seventh

Counties.	General Fund.	School Fund.
1. Alameda	$302,198 00	$277,013 57
2. Alpine	1,092 85	1,296 12
3. Amador	14,951 17	14,972 89
4. Butte	43,531 81	36,595 29
5. Calaveras	15,335 61	17,688 81
6. Colusa	30,972 56	24,449 01
7. Contra Costa	50,382 56	42,477 76
8. Del Norte	8,502 05	7,233 73
9. El Dorado	12,050 54	13,544 34
10. Fresno	93,947 73	85,368 04
11. Glenn	25,566 65	20,475 20
12. Humboldt	65,928 45	59,518 14
13. Inyo	6,367 08	7,772 07
14. Kern	56,490 45	53,621 20
15. Kings	20,882 59	18,534 00
16. Lake	9,015 97	8,890 92
17. Lassen	13,572 21	11,954 82
18. Los Angeles	621,462 46	601,747 05
19. Madera	17,017 34	14,488 72
20. Marin	35,827 36	31,448 99
21. Mariposa	6,487 82	5,724 48
22. Mendocino	31,561 05	31,642 48
23. Merced	35,662 23	30,124 25
24. Modoc	11,774 15	10,883 32
25. Mono	2,839 07	5,696 16
26. Monterey	47,454 26	40,963 72
27. Napa	34,047 33	32,334 60
28. Nevada	17,786 23	17,256 67
29. Orange	36,580 27	35,390 22
30. Placer	18,939 09	16,292 52
31. Plumas	10,504 64	9,321 58
32. Riverside	37,687 76	36,829 60
33. Sacramento	97,235 23	87,486 31
34. San Benito	16,433 42	15,810 39
35. San Bernardino	46,216 31	52,097 39
36. San Diego	54,122 57	53,670 20
37. San Francisco	1,384,566 47	1,223,448 66
38. San Joaquin	91,214 97	82,026 49
39. San Luis Obispo	36,336 18	32,458 77
40. San Mateo	44,912 58	35,914 04
41. Santa Barbara	48,754 33	42,498 50
42. Santa Clara	150,155 04	129,219 16
43. Santa Cruz	34,539 82	32,900 45
44. Shasta	27,258 76	28,027 96
45. Sierra	4,661 51	5,251 10
46. Siskiyou	28,492 49	27,126 39
47. Solano	48,812 31	42,299 67
48. Sonoma	81,635 15	69,028 29
49. Stanislaus	32,896 11	33,170 98
50. Sutter	15,766 15	12,507 52
51. Tehama	29,048 55	28,316 66
52. Trinity	5,487 77	6,173 95
53. Tulare	43,010 15	40,034 55
54. Tuolumne	18,949 01	16,743 72
55. Ventura	24,734 77	23,901 49
56. Yolo	40,662 00	36,578 79
57. Yuba	14,467 67	13,947 06
Totals	$4,156,788 66	$3,792,188 76

No. 14.

Fiscal Year, from July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906, inclusive.

Interest and Sinking Fund.	State University Fund.	State High School Fund.	State School Land Fund.	Total Receipts from Counties.	Counties.
$11,362 80	$22,725 60	$17,044 20	$650 00	$630,994 17	1. Alameda.
42 04	84 07	63 05	.....	2,578 13	2. Alpine.
551 50	1,103 02	827 26	623 14	33,020 98	3. Amador.
1,576 24	3,152 48	2,364 36	959 52	88,179 70	4. Butte.
564 01	1,128 02	846 02	1,497 94	37,060 41	5. Calaveras.
1,163 67	2,327 36	1,745 51	320 00	60,978 11	6. Colusa.
1,884 43	3,768 87	2,826 65	36 06	101,376 33	7. Contra Costa.
312 23	624 47	468 35	800 00	17,940 83	8. Del Norte.
445 02	890 04	667 53	1,915 00	29,512 47	9. El Dorado.
3,496 31	6,992 62	5,244 47	3,700 28	198,749 45	10. Fresno.
981 00	1,962 02	1,471 51	.....	50,456 38	11. Glenn.
2,478 80	4,957 60	3,718 21	3,029 39	139,630 59	12. Humboldt.
244 88	489 76	367 33	2,270 00	17,511 12	13. Inyo.
2,126 77	4,253 54	3,190 16	390 00	120,072 12	14. Kern.
780 26	1,560 53	1,170 40	640 00	43,567 78	15. Kings.
340 23	680 45	510 34	1,900 00	21,337 91	16. Lake.
509 75	1,019 51	764 63	3,921 94	31,742 86	17. Lassen.
22,924 96	45,849 92	34,387 44	680 00	1,327,051 83	18. Los Angeles.
624 97	1,249 94	937 46	160 00	34,478 43	19. Madera.
1,323 50	2,647 00	1,985 25	.....	73,232 10	20. Marin.
244 92	489 84	367 37	400 00	13,714 43	21. Mariposa.
1,207 74	2,415 48	1,811 60	14,619 82	83,258 17	22. Mendocino.
1,322 12	2,644 24	1,983 19	521 95	72,257 98	23. Merced.
433 93	867 87	650 89	3,817 51	28,427 67	24. Modoc.
109 19	218 40	163 79	720 00	9,746 61	25. Mono.
1,782 02	3,564 05	2,673 05	5,470 56	101,907 66	26. Monterey.
1,260 17	2,520 34	1,890 25	300 00	72,352 69	27. Napa.
646 57	1,293 14	969 86	50 00	38,002 47	28. Nevada.
1,360 05	2,720 13	2,040 10	.....	78,090 77	29. Orange.
714 90	1,429 77	1,072 33	199 40	38,648 01	30. Placer.
394 09	788 19	591 13	895 20	22,494 83	31. Plumas.
1,369 02	2,738 05	2,053 53	.....	80,677 96	32. Riverside.
3,537 02	7,074 06	5,305 55	.....	200,638 17	33. Sacramento.
632 06	1,264 11	948 08	2,362 75	37,450 81	34. San Benito.
1,664 68	3,329 38	2,497 04	1,360 00	107,164 80	35. San Bernardino.
2,000 19	4,000 40	3,000 30	4,920 60	121,714 26	36. San Diego.
51,989 42	103,978 84	77,984 12	.....	2,841,967 51	37. San Francisco.
3,405 71	6,811 43	5,108 57	342 74	188,909 91	38. San Joaquin.
1,351 04	2,702 10	2,026 56	3,184 87	78,059 52	39. San Luis Obispo.
1,722 79	3,445 59	2,584 19	.....	88,579 19	40. San Mateo.
1,817 54	3,635 07	2,726 30	82 74	99,514 48	41. Santa Barbara.
5,508 83	11,017 68	8,263 25	81 10	304,245 06	42. Santa Clara.
1,246 89	2,493 78	1,870 34	.....	73,051 28	43. Santa Cruz.
1,036 89	2,073 80	1,555 34	1,720 00	61,672 75	44. Shasta.
174 67	349 35	262 02	2,900 96	13,599 61	45. Sierra.
1,068 04	2,136 07	1,602 03	8,748 29	69,173 31	46. Siskiyou.
1,797 55	3,595 11	2,696 32	.....	99,200 96	47. Solano.
2,958 76	5,917 51	4,438 15	884 47	164,862 33	48. Sonoma.
1,259 74	2,519 47	1,889 59	4 57	71,740 46	49. Stanislaus.
594 26	1,188 53	891 45	.....	30,947 91	50. Sutter.
1,094 35	2,188 69	1,641 52	1,981 60	64,271 37	51. Tehama.
211 08	422 13	316 61	2,113 32	14,724 86	52. Trinity.
1,593 19	3,186 40	2,389 80	740 00	90,954 09	53. Tulare.
706 65	1,413 31	1,059 98	1,197 84	40,070 51	54. Tuolumne.
875 42	1,750 84	1,313 13	.....	52,575 65	55. Ventura.
1,533 85	3,067 70	4,300 77	150 00	84,293 11	56. Yolo.
547 43	1,094 88	821 15	750 00	31,628 19	57. Yuba.
$154,906 14	$309,812 55	$232,359 38	$84,013 56	$8,730,069 05	

STATEMENT No. 15.

Showing, by Installments, Receipts from County Treasurers, July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906.

Counties.	First Installment, December, 1905.	Second Installment, *May, 1906.	Total.
1. Alameda	$429,143 59	$201,850 58	$630,994 17
2. Alpine	1,707 49	870 64	2,578 13
3. Amador	23,504 44	9,524 54	33,028 98
4. Butte	64,132 90	24,046 80	88,179 70
5. Calaveras	24,598 05	12,462 36	37,060 41
6. Colusa	41,452 52	19,525 59	60,978 11
7. Contra Costa	80,018 57	21,357 76	101,376 33
8. Del Norte	12,103 17	5,837 66	17,940 83
9. El Dorado	23,061 63	6,450 84	29,512 47
10. Fresno	142,215 86	56,533 59	198,749 45
11. Glenn	34,934 16	15,522 22	50,456 38
12. Humboldt	100,157 18	39,473 41	139,630 59
13. Inyo	11,904 98	5,606 14	17,511 12
14. Kern	88,251 04	31,821 08	120,072 12
15. Kings	35,665 67	7,902 11	43,567 78
16. Lake	16,727 59	4,610 32	21,337 91
17. Lassen	21,162 31	10,580 55	31,742 86
18. Los Angeles	882,790 62	444,261 21	1,327,051 83
19. Madera	23,423 39	11,055 04	34,478 43
20. Marin	53,766 22	19,465 88	73,232 10
21. Mariposa	8,741 90	4,972 53	13,714 43
22. Mendocino	59,706 66	23,551 51	83,258 17
23. Merced	50,826 41	21,431 57	72,257 98
24. Modoc	21,183 73	7,243 94	28,427 67
25. Mono	7,821 38	1,925 23	9,746 61
26. Monterey	75,311 26	26,596 40	101,907 66
27. Napa	54,788 21	17,564 48	72,352 69
28. Nevada	27,179 76	10,822 71	38,002 47
29. Orange	50,666 83	27,423 94	78,090 77
30. Placer	28,832 19	9,815 82	38,648 01
31. Plumas	14,881 81	7,613 02	22,494 83

STATEMENT No. 15—Continued.

Showing, by Installments, Receipts from County Treasurers, July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906.

Counties.	First Installment, December, 1905.	Second Installment, *May, 1906.	Total.
32. Riverside	$50,648 68	$30,029 28	$80,677 96
33. Sacramento	138,083 47	62,554 70	200,638 17
34. San Benito	25,091 35	12,359 46	37,450 81
35. San Bernardino	69,436 13	37,728 67	107,164 80
36. San Diego	86,181 77	35,532 49	121,714 26
37. San Francisco	1,854,703 50	987,264 01	2,841,967 51
38. San Joaquin	136,479 90	52,430 01	188,909 91
39. San Luis Obispo	56,155 81	21,903 71	78,059 52
40. San Mateo	63,335 27	25,243 92	88,579 19
41. Santa Barbara	68,539 69	30,974 79	99,514 48
42. Santa Clara	211,385 11	92,859 95	304,245 06
43. Santa Cruz	51,935 53	21,115 75	73,051 28
44. Shasta	38,674 83	22,997 92	61,672 75
45. Sierra	11,682 17	1,917 44	13,599 61
46. Siskiyou	48,975 79	20,197 52	69,173 31
47. Solano	70,598 22	28,602 74	99,200 96
48. Sonoma	122,198 54	42,663 79	164,862 33
49. Stanislaus	55,802 25	15,938 21	71,740 46
50. Sutter	23,072 15	7,875 76	30,947 91
51. Tehama	43,914 29	20,357 08	64,271 37
52. Trinity	9,502 31	5,222 55	14,724 86
53. Tulare	78,630 53	12,323 56	90,954 09
54. Tuolumne	29,035 10	11,035 41	40,070 51
55. Ventura	38,107 35	14,468 30	52,575 65
56. Yolo	64,746 68	19,546 43	84,293 11
57. Yuba	21,895 10	9,733 09	31,628 19
Totals	$5,979,473 04	$2,750,596 01	$8,730,069 05

*The second installment of taxes, regularly payable to the State Treasurer between the fifteenth and thirtieth days of May, was not received until the month of June, 1906, a series of holidays having been proclaimed, necessitated by result of the fire.

STATEMENT

Receipts from Railroad Companies for Taxes, during Fifty-seventh

(First installment payable on or before last Monday in November.

Name of Railroad Company.	Date of Payment.	General Fund.	School Fund.
Gualala Mill Railroad Co.	Oct. 14, 1905	$52 00	$37 00
	May 26, 1906	52 00	37 00
Pacific Coast Railway Co.	Oct. 23, 1905	650 00	462 50
The Pullman Co.	Oct. 30, 1905	650 00	462 50
	April 16, 1906	650 00	462 50
Lake Tahoe Railway and Transportation Co.	Nov. 14, 1905	65 00	46 25
	April 17, 1906	65 00	46 25
Nevada County Narrow Gauge Railway Company	Nov. 21, 1905	146 25	104 06
	April 30, 1906	146 25	104 06
Pajaro Valley Consolidated Railroad Co.	Nov. 21, 1905	195 00	138 75
	May 26, 1906	195 00	138 75
California Northwestern Railway Co.	Nov. 23, 1905	2,600 00	1,850 00
	May 23, 1906	2,600 00	1,850 00
Alameda and San Joaquin Railroad Co.	Nov. 23, 1905	195 00	138 75
	May 14, 1906	195 00	138 75
Central Pacific Railroad Co.	Nov. 24, 1905	19,500 00	13,875 00
	May 15, 1906	19,500 00	13,875 00
South Pacific Coast Railway Co.	Nov. 24, 1905	1,312 61	933 97
	May 15, 1906	1,312 61	933 97
Southern Pacific Railroad Company	Nov. 24, 1905	46,658 82	33,199 55
	May 15, 1906	46,658 82	33,199 55
Southern California Motor Road Co.	Nov. 24, 1905	78 00	55 50
	May 15, 1906	78 00	55 50
Carson and Colorado Railroad Co.	Nov. 24, 1905	260 00	185 00
	May 15, 1906	260 00	185 00
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company	Nov. 24, 1905	15,600 00	11,100 00
	April 30, 1906	15,600 00	11,100 00
Nevada-California-Oregon Railway Co.	Nov. 24, 1905	292 50	208 12
	April 30, 1906	292 50	208 12
Sierra Valleys Railway Co.	Nov. 24, 1905	56 93	40 51
	April 30, 1906	56 93	40 51
North Shore Railroad Co.	Nov. 24, 1905	780 00	555 00
	May 23, 1906	780 00	555 00
Sierra Railway Co. of California	Nov. 25, 1905	542 96	386 34
	May 31, 1906	542 96	386 34
Boca and Loyalton Railroad Co.	Nov. 27, 1905	260 00	185 00
	May 14, 1906	260 00	185 00
San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad Co.	Nov. 27, 1905	1,196 21	851 13
	April 30, 1906	1,196 21	851 13
Totals		$181,532 56	$129,167 36

N. B.—The Governor having proclaimed the days from April 19, 1906, to June 2, 1906, inclusive, legal holidays as a result of the fire, none of the above payments were delinquent.

No. 16.

Fiscal Year, from July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906, inclusive.

Second installment payable on or before last Monday in April.)

Interest and Sinking Fund.	State University Fund.	State High School Fund.	Railway Tax Fund.	Full Payments.	Installment Payments.	Totals.
$2 00	$4 00	$3 00	$289 68	.....	$387 68	$775 36
2 00	4 00	3 00	289 68	.....	387 68	
25 00	50 00	37 50	3,226 04	$4,451 04	.....	4,451 04
25 00	50 00	37 50	3,469 18	.....	4,694 18	9,388 36
25 00	50 00	37 50	3,469 18	.....	4,694 18	
2 50	5 00	3 75	435 18	.....	557 68	1,115 36
2 50	5 00	3 75	435 18	.....	557 68	
5 63	11 26	8 43	1,163 35	.....	1,438 98	2,877 96
5 63	11 26	8 43	1,163 35	.....	1,438 98	
7 50	15 00	11 25	955 59	.....	1,323 09	2,646 18
7 50	15 00	11 25	955 59	.....	1,323 09	
100 00	200 00	150 00	13,727 29	.....	18,627 29	37,254 58
100 00	200 00	150 00	13,727 29	.....	18,627 29	
7 50	15 00	11 25	862 03	.....	1,229 53	2,459 06
7 50	15 00	11 25	862 03	.....	1,229 53	
750 00	1,500 00	1,125 00	108,176 18	.....	144,926 18	289,852 36
750 00	1,500 00	1,125 00	108,176 18	.....	144,926 18	
50 48	100 96	75 70	6,790 37	.....	9,264 09	18,528 18
50 48	100 96	75 70	6,790 37	.....	9,264 09	
1,794 57	3,589 14	2,691 85	238,414 34	.....	326,348 27	652,696 54
1,794 57	3,389 14	2,691 85	238,414 34	.....	326,348 27	
3 00	6 00	4 50	426 37	.....	573 37	1,146 74
3 00	6 00	4 50	426 37	.....	573 37	
10 00	20 00	15 00	1,622 01	.....	2,112 01	4,224 02
10 00	20 00	15 00	1,622 01	.....	2,112 01	
600 00	1,200 00	900 00	87,602 15	.....	117,002 15	234,004 30
600 00	1,200 00	900 00	87,602 15	.....	117,002 15	
11 25	22 50	16 88	1,995 85	.....	2,547 10	5,094 20
11 25	22 50	16 88	1,995 85	.....	2,547 10	
2 18	4 36	3 27	336 80	.....	444 05	888 10
2 18	4 36	3 27	336 80	.....	444 05	
30 00	60 00	45 00	3,766 57	.....	5,236 57	10,473 14
30 00	60 00	45 00	3,766 57	.....	5,236 57	
20 89	41 78	31 32	3,437 01	.....	4,460 30	8,920 60
20 89	41 78	31 32	3,437 01	.....	4,460 30	
10 00	20 00	15 00	1,876 72	.....	2,366 72	4,733 44
10 00	20 00	15 00	1,876 72	.....	2,366 72	
46 01	92 02	69 02	5,284 06	.....	7,538 45	15,076 90
46 01	92 02	69 02	5,284 06	.....	7,538 45	
$6,982 02	$13,964 04	$10,472 94	$964,487 50	$4,451 04	$1,302,155 38	$1,306,606 42

STATEMENT No. 17.

List of Warrants Canceled, and Warrants Lost, during the Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh Fiscal Years, from July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1906, inclusive. (Stats. 1871–2, p. 119.)

Date of Issue.	Warrant No.	To Whom Payable.	Fund.	Amount	Date Canceled.	Date Re-issued.
June 6,'03	18272	L. Foard	General	$10 29	Dec. 1,'04	Dec. 8,'04
June 18,'03	18385	Jennie O'Brien	Dissolved Savs. Bank.	3 13	Dec. 1,'04	No re-issue
Apr. 12,'04	9882	Justice's Court, 3d Twp., San Mateo Co.	General	100 00	June 7,'05	No re-issue
Feb. 29,'04	8387	W. S. Wells	General	166 65	June 7,'05	July 10,'05
Mar. 31,'04	9352	W. S. Wells	General	166 65	June 7,'05	July 10,'05
Apr. 30,'04	10286	W. S. Wells	General	166 65	June 7,'05	July 10,'05
May 31,'04	11246	W. S. Wells	General	166 65	June 7,'05	July 10,'05
				$780 02		
June 30,'04	12296	W. S. Wells	General	166 85	July 10,'05	July 10,'05
Feb. 4,'05	11041	J. A. Galland	General	25 00	Mar. 12,'06	No re-issue
Feb. 4,'05	11603	Wm. Wright	General	3 78	Mar 12,'06	No re-issue
Feb. 4,'05	11604	Thomas Smith	General	3 78	Mar. 12,'06	No re-issue
Feb. 4,'05	11605	A. A. Wood	General	13 50	Mar. 12,'06	No re-issue
Feb. 11,'05	11900	J. A. Galland	General	15 00	Mar. 12,'06	No re-issue
Mar. 10,'05	16106	Miss M. Benna	General	24 00	Mar. 12,'06	No re-issue
Mar. 11,'05	16151	Saml. D. Hall	General	10 00	Mar. 12,'06	No re-issue
Jan. 7,'05	7454	S M. Whittaker	General	16 00	Mar. 12,'06	No re-issue
Jan. 14,'05	8104	F. N. Whittaker	General	28 00	Mar. 12,'06	No re-issue
Jan. 21,'05	8982	F. N. Whittaker	General	28 00	Mar. 12,'06	No re-issue
Jan. 28,'05	9821	F. N. Whittaker	General	28 00	Mar. 12,'06	No re-issue
Feb. 4,'05	11324	F. N. Whittaker	General	28 00	Mar. 12,'06	No re-issue
Feb. 11,'05	12185	F. N. Whittaker	General	28 00	Mar. 12,'06	No re-issue
Feb. 18,'05	12673	F. N. Whittaker	General	28 00	Mar. 12,'06	No re-issue
Feb. 25,'05	13428	F. N. Whittaker	General	28 00	Mar. 12,'06	No re-issue
Mar. 4,'05	15244	F. N. Whittaker	General	28 00	Mar. 12,'06	No re-issue
Mar. 10,'05	15651	F. N. Whittaker	General	24 00	Mar. 12,'06	No re-issue
Aug. 5,'04	1450	Maj. W. W. Rable	General	75 00	Apr. 4,'06	No re-issue
Jan. 11,'05	7813	H. King	General	4 00	Apr. 4,'06	No re-issue
Jan. 11,'05	7815	S. P. Walsh	General	3 00	Apr. 4,'06	No re-issue
Jan. 28,'05	9961	O. G. Whitney	General	4 00	Apr. 4,'06	No re-issue
Apr. 3,'05	17608	City Free Spraying Co.	General	20 00	Apr. 4,'06	No re-issue
May 31,'05	19571	Ezra Washburn	General	20 85	June 25,'06	No re-issue
				$1432 78		

LOST WARRANTS. (Statutes 1891, p. 294.)

Nov. 10,'05	5131	D. C. Heath & Co.	Text-Book Royalty.	$2455 80		Mar. 30,'06

BONDS

HELD

IN TRUST FOR STATE FUNDS.

Transactions in, and Interest Collections Thereon.

The interest when due, and the principal on county bonds when redeemed, are payable at the offices of the several County Treasurers, thereby causing the State much expense in transporting the moneys from the places of payment to the State Treasury.

Bonds of counties, in most cases, can only be bought at a premium.

United States bonds are only purchasable at a premium.

On account of these necessary expenditures mentioned above, which are chargeable to the various State funds for which the bonds are held as a benefit, the bonds net a correspondingly lower rate of interest than is indicated.

STATEMENT No. 18.

Showing Transactions in Bonds Held in Trust by the State Treasurer for the Benefit of the **State School Fund,** *for the Fifty-sixth Fiscal Year, being from July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905, both dates inclusive.*

No. of Bonds on Hand.	Title and Classification of Bonds.	Rate per Cent per Annum.	Par Value of Each Bond.	Amount.	Amounts.	Totals.
	State—					
	Funded Debt of 1873	6	Various.		$1,526,500 00	
100	San Francisco Depot	4	$1,000	$100,000 00	200,000 00	
200	San Francisco Depot	4	500	100,000 00		
	Total State					$1,726,500 00
	County—					
51	Fresno	6	1,000		$51,000 00	
24	Glenn	4½	1,000		24,000 00	
16	Humboldt	7	1,000		16,000 00	
235	Kern	4½	1,000		235,000 00	
26	Kings	4	1,000		26,000 00	
54	Los Angeles	4½	1,000	54,000 00	186,000 00	
132	Los Angeles	5	1,000	132,000 00		
412	Lake	5	100		41,200 00	
112	Marin	4	1,000		112,000 00	
110	Monterey	4	1,000		110,000 00	
180	Mendocino	4	500		90,000 00	
43	Merced	4	1,000		43,000 00	
12	Placer	5	1,000		12,000 00	
4	San Luis Obispo	6	1,000		4,000 00	
24	Santa Cruz	4½	1,000		24,000 00	
23	Santa Clara	4	1,000		23,000 00	
26	San Diego	5	1,000	26,000 00	91,300 00	
45	San Diego	5	1,000	45,000 00		
3	San Diego	5	100	300 00		
20	San Diego	4½	1,000	20,000 00		
4	San Joaquin	4	1,000	4,000 00	37,000 00	
19	San Joaquin	5	1,000	19,000 00		
14	San Joaquin	5	1,000	14,000 00		
40	Shasta	5	1,000		40,000 00	
77	Sacramento	4	1,000	77,000 00	310,000 00	
175	Sacramento	4½	1,000	175,000 00		
58	Sacramento	4½	1,000	58,000 00		
5	Trinity	5	500	2,500 00	10,500 00	
8	Trinity	5	1,000	8,000 00		
150	Riverside	4	1,000		150,000 00	
	Total County					1,636,000 00
	School District—					
50	Pasadena City	4	1,000		$50,000 00	
19	Pomona City High	4	2,750		52,250 00	
20	Porterville High	5	1,250		25,000 00	
15	Redlands-Lugonia-Crafton Union High	5	4,000		60,000 00	
	Total School District					187,250 00
	Amount carried forward					$3,549,750 00

STATEMENT No. 18—Continued.

No. of Bonds on Hand	Title and Classification of Bonds.	Rate pr. Cent pr. Annum.	Par Value of Each Bond.	Amount.	Amounts.	Totals.
	Amount brought forward, School Fund					$3,549,750 00
	City—					
35	Bakersfield, "Improvement"	4	$1,000		$35,000 00	
200	Long Beach, "Pier"	5	500		100,000 00	
468	Los Angeles, "School"	3¾	1,000		468,000 00	
350	Napa, "Improvement"	4	100		35,000 00	
39	Pomona, "Park"	4	750	$29,250 00	58,500 00	
39	Pomona, "School"	4	750	29,250 00		
	Total City					696,500 00
	Town—					
9	San Buenaventura, "Sewer"	5	400	$3,600 00		
19	San Buenaventura, "Town Hall"	5	400	7,600 00		
19	San Buenaventura, "Crosswalks"	5	100	1,900 00	$16,000 00	
29	San Buenaventura, "Plaza Walk"	5	100	2,900 00		
65	Yreka, "Water Works"	5	500		32,500 00	
	Total Town					48,500 00
	Total Bonds held for School Fund, July 1, 1904					$4,294,750 00
	Bonds Received from State Board of Examiners, during 56th Fiscal Year—July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905.					
	City and County—					
129	City and County of San Francisco, "School." (No Premium paid for these bonds.)	3½	100	$12,900 00		
111		3½	500	55,500 00		
201		3½	1,000	201,000 00		
	Total City and County				$269,400 00	
	School District—					
320	Oakland, "School." (Premium, $371.66)	4	1,000	$320,000 00		
	Total School District				320,000 00	
	City—					
165	Sacramento, "Sewer and Levee." (Premium, $100)	4	1,000	$165,000 00		
	Total City				165,000 00	
	Town—					
22	Antioch, "Water Works." (Premium, $73)	5	1,000	$22,000 00		
20	Antioch, "Sewer." (Premium, $27)	5	400	8,000 00		
72	Bishop, "Improvement." (Premium, $5,314.32)	6	550	39,600 00		
40	Mountain View, "Water Works." (Premium, none.)	4½	700	28,000 00		
10	Yreka, "Water Works." (Premium, $406)	5	500	5,000 00		
	Total Town				102,600 00	
	Total received, School Fund, 56th fiscal year					857,000 00
	Amount carried forward					$5,151,750 00

STATEMENT No. 18—Continued.

No. of Bonds	Title and Classification of Bonds.	Rate per Cent per Annum.	Par Value of Each Bond.	Amount.	Amounts.	Totals.
	Amount of bonds, brought forward, School Fund					$5,151,750 00
	Bonds Redeemed by State Treasurer, during 56th Fiscal Year, July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905.					
	County—					
1	Glenn	4½	$1,000	$1,000 00		
3	Humboldt	7	1,000	3,000 00		
11	Kings	4	1,000	11,000 00		
12	Lake	5	100	1,200 00		
26	Los Angeles	4½	1,000	26,000 00		
36	Los Angeles	5	1,000	36,000 00		
11	Marin	4	1,000	11,000 00		
5	Mendocino	4	500	2,500 00		
6	Monterey	4	1,000	6,000 00		
1	Placer	5	1,000	1,000 00		
9	Sacramento	4	1,000	9,000 00		
23	Santa Clara	4	1,000	23,000 00		
12	Santa Cruz	4½	1,000	12,000 00		
13	San Diego	5	1,000	13,000 00		
5	San Diego	5	1,000	5,000 00		
10	San Diego	4½	1,000	10,000 00		
2	San Joaquin	4	1,000	2,000 00		
2	San Joaquin	5	1,000	2,000 00		
2	San Joaquin	5	1,000	2,000 00		
2	San Luis Obispo	6	1,000	2,000 00		
10	Shasta	5	1,000	10,000 00		
5	Trinity	5	500	2,500 00		
8	Trinity	5	1,000	8,000 00		
	Total County Bonds redeemed				$199,200 00	
	School District—					
1	Pomona, "High School"	4	2,750	$2,750 00		
1	Porterville, "High School"	5	1,250	1,250 00		
	Total School District Bonds redeemed				4,000 00	
	City—					
2	Bakersfield, "Improvement"	4	1,000	$2,000 00		
5	Long Beach, "Pier"	5	500	2,500 00		
12	Los Angeles, "School"	3¾	1,000	12,000 00		
14	Napa, "Improvement"	4	100	1,400 00		
	Total City Bonds redeemed				17,900 00	
	Town—					
1	Antioch, "Water Works"	5	1,000	$1,000 00		
1	Antioch, "Sewer"	5	400	400 00		
1	San Buenaventura, "Plaza Walk"	5	100	100 00		
1	San Buenaventura, "Town Hall"	5	400	400 00		
1	San Buenaventura, "Crosswalk"	5	100	100 00		
1	San Buenaventura, "Sewer"	5	400	400 00		
	Total Town Bonds redeemed				2,400 00	
	Total all bonds redeemed, School Fund, 56th fiscal year					223,500 00
	Balance bonds, School Fund, June 30, 1905					$4,928,250 00

STATEMENT No. 19.

Showing Transactions in Bonds Held in Trust by the State Treasurer for the Benefit of the **State School Fund,** *and Purchased out of the School Land Fund, for the Fifty-seventh Fiscal Year, from July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906, inclusive.*

No. of Bonds	Name and Class of Bonds.	Rate pr. Cent pr. Annum.	Par Value of Each Bond.	Amount.	Amounts.	Totals.
	Balance on hand in bonds, from June 30, 1905					$4,928,250 00
	Bonds Received from State Board of Examiners, During 57th Fiscal Year, July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906.					
	School District—					
20	Healdsburg School District, Nos. 1 to 20, incl. (Bought at par)	4	$1,750	$35,000 00		
40	Oakdale Union High School District, Nos. 1 to 40, incl. (Premium, $800)	5	500	20,000 00		
	Total School District				$55,000 00	
	Total purchased					55,000 00
	Total					$4,983,250 00
	Bonds Redeemed During 57th Fiscal Year, July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906.					
	County—					
51	Fresno		$1,000	$51,000 00		
5	Glenn		1,000	5,000 00		
15	Kings		1,000	15,000 00		
30	Lake		100	3,000 00		
18	Los Angeles	4½	1,000	18,000 00		
23	Los Angeles	5	1,000	23,000 00		
5	Marin		1,000	5,000 00		
5	Mendocino		500	2,500 00		
6	Monterey		1,000	6,000 00		
25	Sacramento		1,000	25,000 00		
15	San Diego	5		15,000 00		
10	San Diego	4½		10,000 00		
12	Santa Cruz		1,000	12,000 00		
2	San Luis Obispo		1,000	2,000 00		
2	San Joaquin	4	1,000	2,000 00		
4	San Joaquin	5	1,000	4,000 00		
5	Shasta		1,000	5,000 00		
	Total County bonds redeemed				$203,500 00	
	School District—					
8	Oakland		$1,000	$8,000 00		
1	Porterville, "High School"		1,250	1,250 00		
1	Healdsburg		1,750	1,750 00		
1	Pomona, "City High School"		2,750	2,750 00		
	Total School District bonds redeemed				13,750 00	
	Amounts carried forward				$217,250 00	$4,983,250 00

STATEMENT No. 19—Continued.

No. of Bonds	Name and Class of Bonds.	Rate per Cent per Annum.	Par Value of Each Bond.	Amount.	Amounts.	Totals.
	Amounts brought forward				$217,250 00	$4,983,250 00
	City—					
2	Bakersfield, "Improvement"		$1,000	$2,000 00		
2	Pomona, "Park"		750	1,500 00		
2	Pomona, "School"		750	1,500 00		
5	Long Beach, "Pier"		500	2,500 00		
5	Sacramento, "Sewer and Levee"		1,000	5,000 00		
14	Napa, "Improvement"		100	1,400 00		
12	Los Angeles, "School"		1,000	12,000 00		
	Total City Bonds redeemed				$25,900 00	
	Town—					
1	Mountain View, "Water Works"		$700	$700 00		
1	Antioch, "Water Works"		1,000	1,000 00		
1	Antioch, "Sewer"		400	400 00		
1	San Buenaventura, "Sewer"		400	400 00		
1	San Buenaventura, "Cross Walks"		100	100 00		
1	San Buenaventura, "Town Hall"		400	400 00		
1	San Buenaventura, "Plaza Walks"		100	100 00		
	Total Town Bonds redeemed				3,100 00	
	Total redemption of School Fund Bonds, 57th fiscal year					$246,250 00
	Balance bonds on hand, June 30, 1906, belonging to School Land Fund, and held for benefit of State School Fund					$4,737,000 00

STATEMENT No. 20.

Showing Transactions in Bonds Held in Trust by the State Treasurer, for the **University of California,** *during the Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh Fiscal Years, July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1906, inclusive.*

Name and Class of Bonds.	Rate of Annual Interest.	Amounts.	Total.
State—			
State Funded Debt of 1873, balance from July 1, 1904	6	$751,000 00	
Bonds Received—			
2 Berkeley Electric Lighting Company, at $500	6	1,000 00	
Total bonds held for benefit of University, June 30, 1906			$752,000 00

NOTE.—See Stats. 1884, page 53.

STATEMENT No. 21.

Showing Record of Bonds Held in Trust by State Treasurer, during Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh Fiscal Years, July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1906, inclusive, for the Following Named **Other State Funds.**

	Rate of Annual Interest.	Amount.	Amounts.
SAN FRANCISCO DEPOT SINKING FUND. (Stats. 1891, page 110.)			
July 1, 1904—Balance United States Bonds	4	$335,000 00	
June 30, 1906—Remaining on hand	4		$335,000 00
DISSOLVED SAVINGS BANK FUND. (Stats. 1891, page 271.)			
July 1, 1904—Balance, 13 Glenn County, at $1,000	4½	$13,000 00	
June 30, 1906—Remaining on hand	4½		$13,000 00
SAULTRY RELIEF FUND. For benefit of widow and minor heirs of James Saultry, deceased. (Stats. 1889, page 141.)			
July 1, 1904—Balance, 8 Merced County, at $1,000	4	$8,000 00	
June 30, 1906—Remaining on hand	4		$8,000 00

NOTE.—There are two heirs remaining, who have not reached their majority, but will become of age in 1908 and 1910 respectively.

STATEMENT

A Detailed Statement of All Bonds Held by the State Treasurer
Close of Business

No. of Bonds.	Name and Class of Bonds.	Rate per Annum.	Par Value of Each Bond.
	School Fund Bonds. (Section 680, Political Code.)		
	State—		
1	State of California, Funded Debt of 1873. (See Act April 2, 1870.)	6	$500
1	State of California, Funded Debt of 1873	6	16,000
1	State of California, Funded Debt of 1873	6	900,000
1	State of California, Funded Debt of 1873	6	150,000
1	State of California, Funded Debt of 1873	6	130,000
28	State of California, Funded Debt of 1873	6	1,000
6	State of California, Funded Debt of 1873	6	500
65	State of California, Funded Debt of 1873	6	1,000
43	State of California, Funded Debt of 1873	6	1,000
1	State of California, Funded Debt of 1873	6	65,000
1	State of California, Funded Debt of 1873	6	1,000
1	State of California, Funded Debt of 1873	6	125,000
	Total Funded Debt Bonds, account School Fund		
100	State of California, San Francisco Depot	4	1,000
200	State of California, San Francisco Depot	4	500
	Total San Francisco Depot Bonds, account School Fund		
	County—		
18	Glenn	4½	1,000
13	Humboldt	7	1,000
10	Los Angeles	4½	1,000
73	Los Angeles	5	1,000
96	Marin	4	1,000
235	Kern, refunding	4½	1,000
370	Lake	5	100
98	Monterey	4	1,000
170	Mendocino	4	500
43	Merced	4	1,000
11	Placer	5	1,000
6	San Diego	5	1,000
32	San Diego	5	1,000
3	San Diego	5	100
15	San Joaquin	5	1,000
10	San Joaquin	5	1,000
25	Shasta	5	1,000
68	Sacramento	4	1,000
150	Sacramento	4½	1,000
58	Sacramento	4½	1,000
150	Riverside	4	1,000
129	San Francisco, City and County School	3½	100
111	San Francisco, City and County School	3½	500
201	San Francisco, City and County School	3½	1,000
	Total County Bonds, account School Fund		
	School District—		
312	Oakland, Alameda County	4	1,000
50	Pasadena City, Los Angeles County	4	1,000
17	Pomona City High, Los Angeles County	4	2,750
18	Porterville High, Tulare County	5	1,250
15	Redlands-Lugonia-Crafton Union High, San Bernardino County	5	4,000
19	Healdsburg, Sonoma County	4	1,750
40	Oakdale Union High, Stanislaus County	5	500
	Total School District Bonds, account School Fund		
	Amount carried forward		

No. 22.

for the Benefit of **State Funds**, *and Being on Hand at the June 30, 1906.*

Interest on Bonds is Payable—	Date of Issue.	Date of Maturity.	Amount.	Totals.	Totals.
Jan. 2-July 2	Jan. 1, 1873	† Jan. 2, 1893	$500 00		
Jan. 2-July 2	Jan. 2, 1873	† Jan. 2, 1893	16,000 00		
Jan. 2-July 2	Jan. 2, 1873	† Jan. 2, 1893	900,000 00		
Jan. 2-July 2	Mar. 1, 1873	† Jan. 2, 1893	150,000 00		
Jan. 2-July 2	April 1, 1874	† Jan. 2, 1893	130,000 00		
Jan. 2-July 2	May 1, 1874	† Jan. 2, 1893	28,000 00		
Jan. 2-July 2	May 1, 1874	† Jan. 2, 1893	3,000 00		
Jan. 2-July 2	June 1, 1874	† Jan. 2, 1893	65,000 00		
Jan. 2-July 2	July 1, 1874	† Jan. 2, 1893	43,000 00		
Jan. 2-July 2	July 1, 1874	† Jan. 2, 1893	65,000 00		
Jan. 2-July 2	Jan. 2, 1875	† Jan. 2, 1893	1,000 00		
Jan. 2-July 2	April 1, 1875	† Jan. 2, 1893	125,000 00		
				$1,526,500 00	
Jan. 1-July 1	Jan. 1, 1893	Jan. 1, 1912	$100,000 00		
Jan. 1-July 1	Jan. 1, 1893	Jan. 1, 1912	100,000 00		
				200,000 00	
Jan. 1-July 1	June 26, 1893	* July 15, 1913	$18,000 00		
Jan. 1-July 1	July 1, 1893	* July 1, 1913	13,000 00		
Jan. 1-July 1	Aug. 3, 1889	* Jan. 1, 1907	10,000 00		
Jan. 1-July 1	July 1, 1890	* July 1, 1910	73,000 00		
Jan. 1-July 1	April 1, 1896	* Jan. 1, 1916	96,000 00		
June 1-Dec. 1	Dec. 1, 1898	23 yearly, 1908-16; 28, 1917	235,000 00		
Apr. 7-Oct. 7	Oct. 7, 1887	* Oct. 7, 1907	37,000 00		
Jan. 1-July 1	Jan. 1, 1901	6 yearly, from 1902	98,000 00		
Jan. 1-July 1	June 25, 1901	5 yearly, from 1902	85,000 00		
December 1	Dec. 1, 1903	In serials—1909 to 1916	43,000 00		
Apr. 1-Oct. 1	Oct. 1, 1894	2 yr'ly. 1906-09; 1,'10; 2,'11	11,000 00		
Jan. 1-July 1	Jan. 2, 1888	* Jan. 1, 1908	6,000 00		
Jan. 1-July 1	May 7, 1889	* July 1, 1909	32,000 00		
Jan. 1-July 1	May 7, 1889	* July 1, 1909	300 00		
Jan. 1-July 1	Mar. 1, 1893	* Jan. 1, 1913	15,000 00		
Jan. 1-July 1	Aug. 15, 1891	* July 1, 1911	10,000 00		
Feb. 15-Aug. 15	Feb. 15, 1889	* Feb. 15, 1909	25,000 00		
Jan. 1-July 1	Mar. 1, 1888	* Jan. 1, 1908	68,000 00		
Jan. 1-July 1	Dec. 3, 1892	* Jan. 1, 1913	150,000 00		
Jan. 1-July 1	June 26, 1893	* July 1, 1913	58,000 00		
Mar. 1-Sept. 1	Sept. 1, 1902	5 yearly 1914 to 1943	150,000 00		
June 30-Dec. 31	July 1, 1904	43, 1906; 43, 1907; 43, 1908	12,900 00		
June 30-Dec. 31	July 1, 1904	37, 1906; 37, 1907; 37, 1908	55,500 00		
June 30-Dec. 31	July 1, 1904	67, 1906; 67, 1907; 67, 1908	201,000 00		
				1,502,700 00	
Mar. 1-Sept. 1	Sept. 1, 1904	8 yearly, from 1905	$312,000 00		
September 8	Sept. 8, 1903	2 yearly, from 1913	50,000 00		
May 25	May 25, 1903	1 yearly, from 1904	46,750 00		
January 7	Jan. 7, 1904	1 yearly, from 1905	22,500 00		
April 20	April 20, 1903	1 yearly, from 1909	60,000 00		
Jan. 1-July 1	Jan. 1, 1905	1 yearly, from 1906	33,250 00		
January 10	Jan. 10, 1906	{1 yearly, 1907 to 1916} {3 yearly, 1917 to 1926}	20,000 00		
				544,500 00	
				$3,773,700 00	

*See note on page 67. †See note on page 67.

STATEMENT

No. of Bonds.	Name and Class of Bonds.	Rate per Annum	Par Value of Each Bond.
	School Fund Bonds—*Continued.*		
	Amount brought forward		
	City—		
31	Bakersfield, "Improvement"	4	$1,000
444	Los Angeles, "School"	3¾	1,000
190	Long Beach, "Pier"	5	500
322	Napa, "Municipal Improvement"	4	100
37	Pomona, "City School"	4	750
37	Pomona, "Park"	4	750
160	Sacramento, "Sewer and Levee"	4	1,000
	Total City Bonds, account School Fund		
	Town—		
20	Antioch, "Water Works"	5	1,000
18	Antioch, "Sewer"	5	400
72	Bishop, "Municipal Improvement"	6	550
39	Mountain View, "Water Works"	4½	700
7	San Buenaventura, "Sewer Extension"	5	400
17	San Buenaventura, "Town Hall"	5	400
17	San Buenaventura, "Street Crosswalks"	5	100
27	San Buenaventura, "Plaza Sidewalks"	5	100
65	Yreka, "Water Works"	5	500
10	Yreka, "Water Works"	5	500
	Total Town Bonds, account School Fund		
	Total All Bonds held in trust for benefit of School Fund		
	University Fund Bonds.		
	State—		
1	State of California, Funded Debt of 1873	6	1,000
1	State of California, Funded Debt of 1873	6	500
1	State of California, Funded Debt of 1873	6	60,000
1	State of California, Funded Debt of 1873	6	200,000
1	State of California, Funded Debt of 1873	6	150,000
1	State of California, Funded Debt of 1873	6	30,000
24	State of California, Funded Debt of 1873	6	1,000
1	State of California, Funded Debt of 1873	6	1,000
1	State of California, Funded Debt of 1873	6	8,000
1	State of California, Funded Debt of 1873	6	160,000
1	State of California, Funded Debt of 1873	6	500
1	State of California, Funded Debt of 1873	6	116,000
	Total Funded Debt Bonds, account University Fund		
	Special—		
2	Berkeley Electric Lighting Company	6	500
	Total All Bonds held in trust for benefit of University Fund		
	San Francisco Depot Sinking Fund Bonds.		
7	United States Registered 4's of 1907	4	10,000
153	United States Registered 4's of 1925	4	Various
	Total All Bonds held in trust for benefit of S. F. Depot S'k'g F'd		
	Saultry Relief Fund Bonds.		
8	Merced County Bonds	4	1,000
	Total Bonds held for benefit of Saultry Relief Fund		
	Dissolved Savings Bank Fund Bonds.		
13	Glenn County Bonds	4½	1,000
	Total Bonds held for benefit of Dissolved Savings Bank Fund		
	Total All Bonds held by State Treasurer for State Funds		

No. 22—Continued.

Interest on Bonds is Payable—	Date of Issue.	Date of Maturity.	Amount.	Totals.	Totals.
				$3,773,700 00	
Jan. 1—July 1	Jan. 1, 1904	2 yearly, from 1905	$31,000 00		
June 1—Dec. 1	June 1, 1903	12 yearly, from 1904	444,000 00		
June 1—Dec. 1	Dec. 1, 1903	5 yearly, from 1904	95,000 00		
Mar. 1—Sept. 1	Mar. 1, 1904	14 yearly, from 1905	32,200 00		
June 1—Dec. 1	June 1, 1903	1 yearly, from 1904	27,750 00		
June 1—Dec. 1	June 1, 1903	1 yearly, from 1904	27,750 00		
Jan. 1—July 1	Jan. 1, 1905	5 yearly, from 1906	160,000 00		
				817,700 00	
June 1—Dec. 1	Dec. 1, 1903	1 yearly, from 1904	$20,000 00		
June 1—Dec. 1	Dec. 1, 1903	1 yearly, from 1904	7,200 00		
June 30—Dec. 31	Jan. 1, 1905	2 yearly, from 1909	39,600 00		
Apr. 1—Oct. 1	Oct. 1, 1904	1 yearly, from 1905	27,300 00		
May 1—Nov. 1	May 1, 1903	1 yearly, from 1904	2,800 00		
May 1—Nov. 1	May 1, 1903	1 yearly, from 1904	6,800 00		
May 1—Nov. 1	May 1, 1903	1 yearly, from 1904	1,700 00		
May 1—Nov. 1	May 1, 1903	1 yearly, from 1904	2,700 00		
May 15—Nov. 15	Nov. 15, 1902	Var. amts., 1910-1932	32,500 00		
May 15—Nov. 15	Nov. 15, 1902	Var. amts., 1932-1934	5,000 00		
				145,600 00	
					$4,737,000 00
Jan. 2—July 2	Jan. 2, 1873	† Jan. 2, 1893	$1,000 00		
Jan. 2—July 2	Jan. 2, 1873	† Jan. 2, 1893	500 00		
Jan. 2—July 2	Jan. 2, 1873	† Jan. 2, 1893	60,000 00		
Jan. 2—July 2	Mar. 1, 1873	† Jan. 2, 1893	200,000 00		
Jan. 2—July 2	Apr. 1, 1874	† Jan. 2, 1893	150,000 00		
Jan. 2—July 2	June 1, 1874	† Jan. 2, 1893	30,000 00		
Jan. 2—July 2	June 1, 1874	† Jan. 2, 1893	24,000 00		
Jan. 2—July 2	July 1, 1874	† Jan. 2, 1893	1,000 00		
Jan. 2—July 2	July 1, 1874	† Jan. 2, 1893	8,000 00		
Jan. 2—July 2	July 1, 1874	† Jan. 2, 1893	160,000 00		
Jan. 2—July 2	July 1, 1874	† Jan. 2, 1893	500 00		
Jan. 2—July 2	Apr. 1, 1875	† Jan. 2, 1893	116,000 00		
				$751,000 00	
Jan 1 Apr 1 Jly 1 Oct 1	July 1, 1896	July 1, 1921	$1,000 00	1,000 00	
					752,000 00
Jan 1 Apr 1 Jly 1 Oct 1	Aug. 23, 1894	After July 1, 1907	$70,000 00		
Feb 1 My 1 Au 1 Nov 1	Various	After Feb. 1, 1925	265,000 00		
					335,000 00
December 1st	Dec. 1, 1903	Dec. 1, 1910	$8,000 00		
					8,000 00
Jan. 1—July 1	June 26, 1893	* July 15, 1913	$13,000 00		
					13,000 00
					$5,845,000 00

Note.—Bonds marked with an asterisk (*) may be redeemed, in part or in whole, *at the pleasure of the county* issuing same, at any time before the expiration of the date of their *final* maturity. Bonds marked with a dagger (†) have matured, and are now held for the benefit of State Funds. The interest is payable by virtue of an Act of Legislature (see Statutes of 1893, p. 75).

STATEMENT

Showing Amount of Interest Collected by State Treasurer on Bonds owned
Fiscal Year—being from July 1,

	Name and Class of Bonds.	Rate Per Cent.	Gross Collections.	*Expenses.
County	Fresno	6	$3,060 00	$3 10
	Glenn	4½	1,642 50	2 85
	Humboldt	7	1,034 65	16 10
	Kern	4½	10,575 00	18 50
	Kings	4	1,084 40	18 40
	Los Angeles	4½	1,974 00	55 89
	Los Angeles	5	5,827 07	83 76
	Lake	5	2,054 85	8 15
	Merced	4	2,040 00	2 05
	Marin	4	4,496 00	15 50
	Monterey	5	4,505 30	10 50
	Mendocino	4	3,550 00	9 50
	Placer	5	575 00	1 80
	San Luis Obispo	6	170 00	2 95
	Santa Cruz	4½	888 00	13 35
	Santa Clara	4	766 65	18 00
	San Diego	5	3,430 25	41 25
	San Diego	4½	958 75	21 85
	San Joaquin	4	166 90	30
	San Joaquin	5	1,667 20	3 95
	Shasta	5	2,011 35	18 20
	Sacramento	4	2,900 00	45
	Sacramento	4½	10,485 00	1 55
	Trinity	5	262 50	37 65
	Riverside	4	6,000 00	12 00
			$72,125 37	$417 60
School District	Oakland	4	6,400 00	4 80
	Pasadena City	4	2,000 00	4 00
	Pomona City High	4	2,090 00	9 70
	Porterville High	5	1,250 00	3 75
	Redlands-Lugonia-Crafton Union High	5	3,000 00	5 25
			$86,865 37	$445 10
City	Bakersfield, "Improvement"	4	1,400 00	6 25
	Los Angeles, "School"	3½	17,550 00	59 10
	Long Beach, "Pier"	5	4,937 50	14 90
	Napa, "Improvement"	4	1,400 00	3 00
	Pomona, "School"	4	585 00	88
	Pomona, "Park"	4	585 00	87
			$113,322 87	$530 10
Town	Antioch, "Water Works"	5	1,075 00	1 70
	Antioch, "Sewer"	5	390 00	65
	Bishop, "Municipal Improvement"	6	1,188 00	.....
	Mountain View "Water Works"	4½	630 00	70
	San Buenaventura, "Sewer Extension"	5	180 00	80
	San Buenaventura, "Town Hall"	5	380 00	1 25
	San Buenaventura, "Street Crosswalks"	5	95 00	30
	San Buenaventura "Plaza Sidewalks"	5	145 00	50
	Yreka, "Water Works"	5	1,750 00	3 65
			$119,155 87	$539 65
State of California	Funded Debt of 1873	6	136,650 00	.....
	San Francisco Depot	4	8,000 00	.....
United States	Registered 4's of 1907	4	2,800 00	.....
	Registered 4's of 1925	4	10,600 00	.....
Total interest collections, July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905		.....	$277,205 87	$539 65

* Expenses are the necessary charges paid for the transportation of bonds, interest coupons, and return of moneys collected, the principal on bonds when redeemed, also the interest on bonds, always being payable at the place designated in the bonds, and not at the State Treasury.

From Statement No. 9, p. 16, (h):

Total Receipts from State Treasurer	$596,306 04
Less Veteran's Home Fund	91,354 82
	$504,951 22

From above Interest Statement:

Gross Collections	$277,205 87
Less Expenses	539 65
Net Interest on Bonds	$276,666 22
Interest on University Endowment	4,785 00
Redemption of Bonds	223,500 00
	$504,951 22

No. 23.

by the State, and into which Fund same was Paid, during the Fifty-sixth 1904, to June 30, 1905, inclusive.

Net Receipts—Showing into what Fund Interest was Covered.

School.	School Land.	University.	Dissolved Savings Bank.	James Saultry Relief.	General.	S. F. Depot Sinking.
$3,056 90						
1,055 45			$584 20			
1,018 55						
10,556 50						
1,066 00						
1,918 11						
5,743 31						
2,046 70						
679 13	$1,039 17			$126 32	$193 33	
4,480 50						
4,494 80						
2,588 30	952 20					
573 20						
167 05						
874 65						
748 65						
3,389 00						
936 90						
166 60						
1,663 25						
1,993 15						
2,899 55						
10,483 45						
224 85	5,988 00					
$62,824 55	$7,979 37		$584 20	$126 32	$193 33	
6,023 54	371 66					
1,412 67	583 33					
2,080 30						
	1,246 25					
	2,994 75					
$72,341 06	$13,175 36					
934 90	458 85					
17,490 90						
4,922 60						
1,148 15	248 85					
584 12						
584 13						
$98,005 86	$13,883 06					
850 59	222 71					
307 91	81 44					
	1,188 00					
597 80	31 50					
133 70	45 50					
288 50	90 25					
72 15	22 55					
110 75	33 75					
633 90	1,112 45					
$101,001 16	$16,711 21					
91,590 00		$45,060 00				
8,000 00						
						$2,800 00
						10,600 00
$200,591 16	*$16,711 21	†$45,060 00	$584 20	$126 32	$193 33	$13,400 00

*School Land Fund.

Receipts—

From Interest on Bonds	$16,711 21
From Bonds Redeemed	223,500 00
Total paid into this fund, by State Treasurer	$240,211 21

*See Statement No. 9, page 16.

† University Fund.

Receipts—

From Interest on Bonds	$45,060 00
From Interest on Endowment as per Act of Legislature	4,785 00
Total paid into this fund, by State Treasurer	$49,845 00

† See Statement No. 9, page 16.

STATEMENT

Showing Amount of Interest Collected by State Treasurer on Bonds the Fifty-seventh Fiscal Year—being

	Name and Class of Bonds.	Rate Per Cent.	Gross Collections.	*Expenses.
County	Fresno	6	$1,530 00	$52 55
	Glenn	4½	1,620 00	6 80
	Humboldt	7	910 00	4 30
	Kern, refunding	4½	10,575 00	18 50
	Kings	4	568 20	23 65
	Los Angeles	4½	1,126 25	38 25
	Los Angeles	5	4,742 63	55 50
	Lake	5	1,938 30	12 55
	Merced	4	2,040 00	1 55
	Marin	4	3,956 10	9 00
	Monterey	4	4,160 00	10 15
	Mendocino	4	3,450 00	2 55
	Placer	5	550 00	1 00
	Riverside	4	6,000 00	12 00
	Santa Cruz	4½	252 25	12 30
	San Diego	5	2,777 50	40 00
	San Diego	4½	245 00	23 15
	San Joaquin	4	83 10	1 10
	San Joaquin	5	1,457 80	3 40
	Shasta	5	1,538 89	10 30
	Sacramento	4	2,720 00	30
	Sacramento	4½	10,185 00	1 20
	San Francisco	3½	9,429 00	8 90
	San Luis Obispo	6	41 35	3 60
			$72,196 37	$352 60
School District	Oakland	4	12,640 00	15 50
	Pasadena, City	4	2,000 00	4 00
	Pomona, City High	4	1,980 00	9 45
	Porterville, High	5	1,187 50	3 65
	Redlands-Lugonia-Crafton Union High	5	3,000 00	6 75
	Healdsburg	4	700 00	2 45
			$93,703 87	$394 40
City	Bakersfield, "Improvement"	4	1,320 00	6 15
	Los Angeles, "School"	3½	17,100 00	58 20
	Long Beach, "Pier"	5	4,812 50	14 65
	Napa, "Improvement"	4	1,344 00	3 20
	Pomona, "School"	4	1,725 00	8 10
	Pomona, "Park"	4	1,725 00	8 10
	Sacramento, "Sewer and Levee"	4	6,600 00	1 50
			$128,330 37	$494 30
Town	Antioch, "Water"	5	1,025 00	1 65
	Antioch, "Sewer"	5	370 00	70
	Bishop, "Municipal Improvement"	6	1,188 00	4 45
	Mountain View, "Water"	4½	1,244 25	2 05
	San Buenaventura, "Sewer Extension"	5	160 00	1 15
	San Buenaventura, "Town Hall"	5	360 00	1 55
	San Buenaventura, "Street Crosswalks"	5	90 00	35
	San Buenaventura, "Plaza Sidewalks"	5	140 00	45
	Yreka, "Water Works"	5	1,875 00	3 15
			$134,782 62	$509 80
Special	Berkeley Electric Lighting Company	6	90 00	
State of California	Funded Debt of 1873	6	136,650 00	
	San Francisco Depot	4	8,000 00	
United States	Registered 4's of 1907	4	2,800 00	
	Registered 4's of 1925	4	10,600 00	
Total interest collections, July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906			$292,922 62	$509 80

*Expenses are the necessary charges paid for the transportation of bonds, interest coupons, and return of moneys collected thereon, the principal, and interest on bonds when due, always being payable at the place designated in each bond, and not at the State Treasurer's office. The cost of transportation per thousand, varies in accordance with distances and facilities.

From Statement No. 13, p. 36, (10):

Total receipts from State Treasurer	$619,334 87
Less Veterans' Home Fund	75,887 05
	$543,447 82

From above Interest Statement:

Gross Collections	$299,922 62
Less Expenses	509 80
Net Interest on Bonds	$292,412 82
Bond Redemptions	246,250 00
Interest on University Endowment	4,785 00
	$543,447 82

No. 24.

Held by the State, and the Fund into which same was Paid, during from July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906.

Net Receipts—Showing into what Fund Interest was Covered.

School.	School Land.	University.	Dissolved Savings Bank.	James Saultry Relief.	General.	S. F. Depot Sinking.
$1,477 45						
1,028 90			$584 30			
905 70						
10,556 50						
544 55						
1,088 00						
4,687 13						
1,925 75						
1,718 75				$319 70		
3,947 10						
4,149 85						
3,447 45						
549 00						
1,414 29	$4,573 71					
239 95						
2,737 50						
221 85						
82 00						
1,454 40						
1,528 59						
2,719 70						
10,483 80						
7,324 75	2,095 35					
37 75						
$64,270 71	$6,669 06		$584 30	$319 70		
12,624 50						
1,996 00						
1,970 55						
1,125 97	57 88					
2,277 75	715 50					
289 30	408 25					
$84,554 78	$7,850 69					
1,313 85						
17,041 80						
4,797 85						
1,340 80						
1,716 90						
1,716 90						
4,481 85	2,116 65					
$116,964 73	$9,967 34					
1,023 35						
369 30						
	1,183 55					
1,242 20						
158 85						
358 45						
89 65						
139 55						
1.622 30	249 55					
$121,968 38	$11,400 44					
		$90 00				
91,590 00		45,060 00				
8,000 00						
						$2,800 00
						10,600 00
$221,558 38	*$11,400 44	†$45,150 00	$584 30	$319 70		13,400 00

*School Land Fund.

Receipts—

From Interest on Bonds	$11,400 44
From Bonds Redeemed	246,250 00
Total paid into this fund by State Treasurer	$257,650 44

*See Statement No. 13, p. 36.

† University Fund.

Receipts—

From Interest on Bonds	$45,150 00
From Interest on Endowment	4,785 00
Total paid into this fund by State Treasurer	$49,935 00

† See Statement No. 13, p. 36.

SECURITY DEPOSITS.

Being securities deposited in the State Treasury, through the *Insurance Commissioner*, for the protection of policy holders of certain insurance companies; and securities deposited upon the order of the *State Board of Bank Commissioners*, account of corporations acting as executors and in other capacities.

STATEMENT No. 25.

Showing Balance of Deposits on Hand, June 30, 1906, received through the State Insurance Commissioner, to be held by the State Treasurer for the Protection of Certain Policy Holders.

Name of Insurance Company Making Deposit.	Kind of Security Deposited.	Amount.	Total Value of Deposits.
Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Co.	Mortgage on approved real estate	$200,000 00	
	Approved interest-bearing bonds	326,700 00	
			$526,700 00
British America Assurance Co. of Toronto, Canada	Approved interest-bearing bonds		110,000 00
Western Assurance Co. of Toronto, Canada	Approved interest-bearing bonds		110,000 00
The California Mutual Benefit Society	Mortgage		5,000 00
The Fidelity Mutual Aid Society	Certificate of deposit, American Bank and Trust Co.		5,000 00
The Mutual Indemnity Co.	Coupon bonds, Mutual Investment Union		5,000 00
Pacific States Life Assurance Co.	Certificate of deposit, S. F. Savings Union		5,000 00
Pacific Surety Co. of San Francisco	United States bonds	$9,000 00	
	Approved interest-bearing bonds	91,000 00	
			100,000 00
Conservative Life Insurance Co. of Los Angeles	Approved Los Angeles City bonds		419,000 00
Pacific Coast Casualty Co.	Mortgage	$100,000 00	
	United States and other approved interest-bearing bonds of cities and towns of California	55,250 00	
			155,250 00
Los Angeles Life Asssociation	Certificate of deposit, U. S. National Bank of S. F.		5,000 00
Total securities as deposited by the Insurance Commissioner			$1,445,950 00

STATEMENT No. 26.

Showing Deposits on Hand, June 30, 1906, received through the State Board of Bank Commissioners, to be held by the State Treasurer, in conformity with the law "Authorizing Corporations to Act as Executors and in Other Capacities."

Name of Corporation Making Deposit.	Kind of Deposit.	Amount.	Total. Value of Deposits.
California Title Insurance and Trust Co	Mortgages	$35,900 00	
	Deed and assignment of trust	72,903 14	
			$108,803 14
Union Trust Co. of San Francisco	Mortgages		700,000 00
California Safe Deposit and Trust Co.	Mortgage	$200,000 00	
	Additional mortgage	300,000 00	
			500,000 00
Germania Trust Co., succeeded by Central Trust Co.	Mortgages		108,000 00
Mercantile Trust Co. of San Francisco	United States registered bonds		100,000 00
Title Insurance and Trust Co. of Los Angeles	Approved interest-bearing bonds		100,000 00
Los Angeles Trust Co.	Mortgages		100,000 00
Metropolitan Bank and Trust Company of Los Angeles	Mortgage bonds		100,000 00
Bankers' Trust Co. of Oakland	Approved register'd bonds		100,000 00
Security Savings Bank and Trust Co. of San Diego	Mortgages		110,000 00
Total securities deposited by Bank Commissioners			$2,026,803 14

UNITED STATES AID.

The following statement shows the amount of moneys received by the State of California from the Government of the United States.

STATEMENT No. 27.

Showing Receipts and Disbursements under Act of Legislature of California, approved March 31, 1891, expressing assent of the State of California to the Act of Congress approved August 30, 1890, entitled "An Act to Apply a Portion of the Proceeds of the Public Lands to the More Complete Endowment and Support of the Colleges for the Benefit of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, established under the Provisions of an Act of Congress, approved July 2, 1862," and to the Purposes of the Grants of Moneys Authorized thereby, and to all the Provisions thereof. (Known also as "The Morrill College Act.")

RECEIPTS

By State Treasurer, from United States Treasurer, July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1906.

Date.	Kind of Receipt.	Purpose.	Amount	Total.
July 13, 1905	United States Civil — Settlement Warrant No. 53	Annual aid	$25,000 00	
July 13, 1906	United States Civil — Settlement Warrant No. 41	Annual aid	25,000 00	$50,000 00

PAYMENTS

To Treasurer University of California, by State Treasurer, July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1906.

Date.	Kind of Payment.	Purpose.	Amount.	Total.
July 22, 1905	United States Civil — Settlement Warrant No. 53.	Annual aid	$25,000 00	
Aug. 1, 1906	United States Civil — Settlement Warrant No. 41	Annual aid	25,000 00	$50,000 00

NOTE.—The University of California, having the only established college in this State for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts, receives, through its treasurer, all moneys received by the State of California under the above Act.

TRANSACTIONS

UNDER

THE SAN FRANCISCO DEPOT ACT.

APPROVED MARCH 17, 1891.

STATEMENT No. 28.

Showing Condition of the "San Francisco Depot Fund," Created by an Act of the Legislature, approved March 17, 1891, "An Act to Provide for the Construction and Furnishing of a General Ferry and Passenger Depot in the City and County of San Francisco."

DR.		CR.	
Jan. 7, 1895—		June 30, 1906—	
Received from sale of bonds:		Total amount expended to date	$607,125 00
Par value	$600,000 00		
Premium	7,125 00		
Total	$607,125 00		$607,125 00

June 30, 1906. No balance remains in the above fund.

STATEMENT No. 29.

Showing Transactions in the "San Francisco Depot Sinking Fund," during the Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh Fiscal Years, from July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1906, inclusive.

DR.

Date.	Items.	Amounts.
1904. July 1	To amount of receipts brought forward from fifty-fifth fiscal year	$794,147 00
1905. June 30	To twelve monthly transfers from San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund, as provided for by law, during fifty-sixth fiscal year, at $4,631 monthly	55,572 00
June 30	To interest on U. S. 4% registered bonds belonging to this fund, during fifty-sixth fiscal year	13,400 00
1906. June 30	To twelve monthly transfers from San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund, as provided for by law, during fifty-seventh fiscal year, at $4,631 monthly	55,572 00
June 30	To interest on U. S. 4% registered bonds belonging to this fund, during fifty-seventh fiscal year	13,400 00
		$932,091 00

CR.

Date.	Items.	Amounts.
1904. July 1	By amount of expenditures brought forward from fifty-fifth fiscal year	$777,144 63
July 2	By payment semi-annual interest on San Francisco Depot bonds, per Coupon No. 23	12,000 00
1905. Jan. 3	By payment semi-annual interest on San Francisco Depot bonds, per Coupon No. 24	12,000 00
July 1	By payment semi-annual interest on San Francisco Depot bonds, per Coupon No. 25	12,000 00
1906. Jan. 2	By payment semi-annual interest on San Francisco Depot bonds, per Coupon No. 26	12,000 00
June 30	By cash balance in fund	106,946 37
		$932,091 00

June 30, 1906—

Cash balance in fund	$106,946 37
Par value U. S. registered 4% bonds of 1907	70,000 00
Par value U. S. registered 4% bonds of 1925	265,000 00
Total *par value* of fund	$441,946 37
Total Bond Issue	$600,000 00

Redeemable at office of State Treasurer, January 1, 1912.

TRANSACTIONS

UNDER

THE SAN FRANCISCO SEAWALL ACT.

APPROVED MARCH 20, 1903. (STATUTES 1903, PAGES 247-251.)

To provide for the issuance and sale of State bonds to create a fund for the construction by the Board of State Harbor Commissioners of a seawall and appurtenances in the City and County of San Francisco; to create a sinking fund for the payment of said bonds; and providing for the submission of this Act to a vote of the people.

STATEMENT No. 30.

Showing Condition of the "San Francisco Seawall Fund," Created by an Act of the Legislature, approved March 20, 1903 (Stats. 1903, p. 247).

DR.		CR.	
March 14, 1906—		June 30, 1906—	
To N. W. Halsey & Co., San Francisco, 250 bonds at $1,000	$250,000 00	By balance in fund	$261,850 00
Premium	11,850 00		
	$261,850 00		$261,850 00

NOTE: The total authorized amount of this bond issue is $2,000,000, of which only $250,000 has been offered for sale. Further sales will be ordered by the Governor when deemed necessary. Bonds will be subject to redemption by lot after the year 1914, in such amounts as will exhaust the sinking fund at that date, and each year thereafter.

STATEMENT No. 31.

Showing Condition of "San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund."

DR.	Interest Account.	Principal.	CR.	Amount.
Mar. 14, 1906—To N. W. Halsey & Co., San Francisco:				
Account accrued interest from January 2, 1906	$1,944 50		June 30, 1906—By balance in fund	$7,672 28
April 1, 1906—To transfer from San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund:				
Account principal on bonds sold		$1,169 14		
Account interest on $250,000 for part of month	555 50			
May 1, 1906—To transfer from San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund:				
Account principal on bonds sold		1,168 22		
Account interest on $250,000 for one month	833 35			
June 1, 1906—To transfer from San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund:				
Account principal on bonds sold		1,168 22		
Account interest on $250,000 for one month	833 35			
Totals	$4,166 70	$3,505 58		$7,672 28

DEBENTURE COMPANIES.

DEPOSITS UNDER DEBENTURE COMPANY ACT.

STATUTES 1905, CHAP. CLXIII, PAGES 156-161.

STATEMENT No. 32.

Showing Companies Which Have Made Deposits with the State Treasurer Under the Debenture Act of 1905.

Name of Company.	Kind of Deposit.	Amount for which Deposits were Made.
California Bond Corporation	Notes of sundry persons, accompanied by bonds as collateral	$4,812 00
	Cash	188 00
	Additional notes and bonds	3,355 00
American Mutual Investment Co.	Notes of sundry persons and bonds as collateral	8,636 70
American Guarantee and Security Co.	Notes and mortgages	5,791 96
	Additional note and mortgage	1,500 00
	5% gold bond, Columbian Banking Co.	1,500 00
Prudential Investment and Security Co.	5 certificates of deposit, Western National Bank of San Francisco	5,250 00
American Real Estate Company of San Francisco	1 certificate of deposit, Western National Bank of San Francisco	5,000 00

CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

STATEMENT No. 33.

Expenditure Account of State Treasurer's Contingent Fund for the Fifty-sixth Fiscal Year.

1904.				
July	1	By appropriation for fifty-sixth fiscal year		$400 00
July	1	To S. F. Directory	$5 00	
	1	July telephone rental	5 00	
	2	Telegram, 35c; postoffice box rent, $1.50	1 85	
	2	Supplies and postage	1 40	
	26	Gun repairs, $2.50; traveling expenses, $8.65	11 15	
Aug.	25	July laundry, $1.50; August telephone rental, $5	6 50	
	25	Traveling expenses, $8.50; postmaster, for postage, $21	29 50	
Sept.	29	Telephone rental and messages, $5.25; August laundry, $1.50	6 75	
	29	Expense collecting coin, 50c; ammonia and supplies, $1.50	2 00	
	29	Sharpening-stone, $1; postmaster, for postage, $20	21 00	
Oct.	6	Supplies, $3; lumber for case, $2.25	5 25	
	6	Supplies, 30c; paint, 75c	1 05	
	6	Postoffice box rent, $1.50; ammonia, etc., $1	2 50	
	6	September laundry	1 50	
Nov.	7	October and November telephone rental and messages	10 25	
	7	Traveling expenses, $7; paper, etc., 40c	7 40	
Dec.	9	Supplies, $1.10; postmaster, for postage, $20	21 10	
	9	Laundry, $1.80; December telephone rental, $5	6 80	
1905.				
Jan.	4	Telegrams, 75c; repairs, 50c; express, 60c	1 85	
	4	Six months' ice to Jan. 1, $16.05; postage and box rent, $11.50	27 55	
Feb.	17	Telegrams, $4.35; telephone rental and messages, two months, $11.45	15 80	
	17	Time lock cleaning, $10; laundry, two months, $1.55	11 55	
	17	City Directory, $4; desk sundries, $1.50	5 50	
	17	Porter's supplies, $1.25; traveling expenses, $8.50	9 75	
April	3	Laundry, 65c; telephone rental, $5	5 65	
	3	Telegrams, $3.50; postmaster, for stamps and rental, $16.50	20 00	
May	9	March laundry, 90c; telephone rental and switches for April, $5.45	6 35	
	9	Pistol holster, 50c; yearly subscription to Counterfeit Detector, $3	3 50	
	9	Special pads and inks, $2.50; gun cases, 75c	3 25	
	9	Express charges, 30c; hooks and butts, 50c	80	
	9	Electric plugs, $1; rubber stamp, 35c	1 35	
	9	Watchmen's badges, $3; memo. book, 45c	3 45	
	9	Lime and supplies, $1.20; express charges, $2.05	3 25	
	9	Office sundries, $8.20; disinfector, 75c	8 95	
	9	Collection expense, 50c; postmaster, for postage, $10	10 50	
	9	May telephone rental, $5; traveling expenses, $11.50	16 50	
June	23	April laundry, 90c; electrical supplies, $1.25	2 15	
	23	Office lamp, $4.10; drayage, 50c; office sign, $2.50	7 10	
	23	Repairs, $1; telegram, 25c; postage, $11.22	12 47	
	23	Laundry for May, 65c; May telegrams, $2.15	2 80	
	23	Traveling, $8; June telephone, May switches, $6.95	14 95	
	23	Supplies, 25c; cutter, ink, and oiler, $1.10	1 35	
	30	Six months' ice, $20.25; water jar, $3.35	23 60	
	30	Cartridges, $1.15; supplies for office, $6.95	8 10	
	30	June laundry, $1.50; postage, $10	11 50	
	30	Traveling, $11; globe, 30c	11 30	
		Total expended	$396 87	
		Unexpended balance	3 13	
			$400 00	$400 00

STATEMENT No. 34.

Expenditure Account of State Treasurer's Contingent Fund for the Fifty-seventh Fiscal Year.

1905.				
July	1	By appropriation for fifty-seventh fiscal year		$400 00
	1	To Postoffice box rent, $1.50; supplies, 69c; supplies, 85c	$3 04	
	1	Ammonia, etc., $1.15; telephone rental, $5; letter tray, 25c	6 40	
	1	Ice chest, $7.25; lime, 40c; traveling expenses, Brock, $6.75	14 40	
	1	Towels	1 20	
Aug.	2	Directory, $5; ammonia, $1.25; August telephone, $5.25	11 50	
	2	Telegrams, $2.18; July laundry, $1.28; supplies, $2.10	5 56	
	2	Postage, $10; pick, 37c; hardware, $1.40	11 77	
	2	Judson, traveling, $9; extension 'phone, $2.20; switches, 70c	11 90	
	2	Copying fluid, 35c; India ink, 25c; cloth, etc., $2.35	2 95	
	2	Typewriter repairs	2 75	
Oct.	1	Repairs, $5; new case and pigeon holes, $13.80	18 80	
	1	August laundry, $1; telephone, Sept., $6; Aug. switches, 85c	7 85	
	1	Lock, 75c; lime, etc., 50c; postoffice box rent, $1.50	2 75	
	19	October telephone bill	7 15	
Nov.	10	November telephone rental	6 00	
	14	Sheet coin rubber	2 75	
Oct.	19	September laundry, 95c; Statistician, $3.50; mantels, 60c	5 05	
	19	Postage, $15; lock, 45c; October laundry, $1.60	17 05	
	19	New pistol, etc.	6 75	
Dec.	11	Dec. 'phone and Nov. switches, $8.25; rubber stamps, $1.50	9 75	
1906.				
Jan.	4	Telegrams, 58c; coin charges, 75c; ammonia, $1	2 33	
	4	November laundry, $1.28; collection expense, 50c; cleaning time lock, $10	11 78	
	4	December laundry, $1.13; postage, $20; charges on currency, $2	23 13	
	4	Postoffice box rent	1 50	
	10	Stamp dates, $5; 6 months' ice, $15.90	20 90	
	10	Telephone for January	6 00	
	13	Telegram	41	
Feb.	13	Sacramento Directory, $4; 'phone rental and switches, $6.90	10 90	
Mar.	14	Electrical supplies, 70c; Jan. laundry, $1.55; supplies, 42c	2 67	
	14	Supplies, $1.25; postage, $10; traveling, $10.65	21 90	
	14	Feb. laundry, $1.30; Sup. Ct. decisions, 50c; ice pan, 19c	1 99	
	14	Telegrams, 67c; ammonia, $1.25; telephone and switches, $7.70, for March	9 62	
Apr.	10	Rental telephone and switches for April	7 05	
	25	Rubber stamps, $2.50; mantels, $1; March laundry, $1.28	4 78	
	25	Telegrams, $1.02; box rent, $1.50; ammunition and repairs, $4.20	6 72	
May	11	May telephone and switches	7 00	
June	1	June telephone and switches	6 25	
	12	File for index, $1; telegrams, $2.62; April laundry, $1.20	4 82	
	12	Postmaster, postage, $20; May laundry, $1.40	21 40	
	22	Six months' ice to June 30th	15 40	
	30	Lime, 30c; telegrams, 37c; mantels, 30c	97	
	30	June laundry, $1.05; June telegrams, $2.41; postage, $25	28 46	
				371 35
		Unexpended balance, forward to July 1, 1906		$28 65

I, F. W. Judson, Deputy State Treasurer, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct statement, in detail, of the manner in which the appropriation for the State Treasurer's Department was expended, vouchers for all which are on file in the State Controller's office.

F. W. JUDSON,
Deputy State Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 8th day of August, 1906.

D. A. MOULTON,
Deputy State Controller.

STATEMENT

OF

PROCEEDINGS AS SHOWN BY THE BOOKS OF SPECIAL TREASURER,

ACCOUNT OF

Certain Members of the National Guard of California, Entitled to Pay of Moneys Remitted by the United States Government, for Services Performed before their Enrollment as United States Volunteers for the Spanish-American War of 1898.

Also, a List of Members and the Several Amounts Due them, and Remaining Unpaid, in the Hands of the State Treasurer.

To His Excellency, HON. GEORGE C. PARDEE,
Governor of the State of California:

As per the report of ex-Adjutant-General Stone, under date of September 1, 1902, to His Excellency ex Governor Henry T. Gage, there was received from the United States Government, as per settlement warrant No. 17,333, issued by the Auditor for the U. S. War Department, dated January 7, 1902, the sum of $58,151.26, which amount was for the payment of 2,709 members of the National Guard of California, for their services from the time of assembly until their enrollment as United States Volunteers for the Spanish-American War of 1898.

The then Governor, Hon. Henry T. Gage, upon the receipt of the above stated amount of money, requested me, as State Treasurer, to receive it from him as a special trust, and to disburse the same, upon presentation of properly executed checks indorsed by the Governor, and issued by the Adjutant-General, and drawn upon the State Treasurer, in favor of each man entitled to pay, out of the sum received.

This trust having been accepted, though not considered an official duty, I herewith present a statement of the transactions as special treasurer, and also append a complete list, as shown by the records in my care, of the names and amounts to which each man is entitled, who has thus far failed to present a check for payment.

TRUMAN REEVES,
State Treasurer.

SACRAMENTO, CAL., June 30, 1906.

STATEMENT No. 35.

Showing the Condition of the Special Fund for the Payment of the Members of the National Guard of the State of California for Services Rendered in the Spanish-American War of 1898, before their Enlistment as United States Volunteers.

Amount of money received from ex-Governor Henry T. Gage, as remitted to him by the U. S. Government in 1902	$58,151 26	
Amount allowed by U. S. Government on claims Nos. 1392-1393 in excess of Adjutant-General's payroll	32 00	
Amount subject to disbursement on checks to be issued by the Adjutant-General, as per his report filed in my office, 2,709 vouchers	$58,119 26	
Amount of 2,549 checks drawn on me, as Treasurer, and paid up to and including June 30, 1906		$55,147 26
Balance cash in my hands, for the payment of the remaining 160 claims when properly demanded		2,972 00
	$58,119 26	$58,119 26

June 30, 1906—

Cash on hand, subject to payment	$2,972 00
Cash on hand, not subject to payment	32 00
Total Cash on hand	$3,004 00

(See Statement No. 36, showing detailed list of the 160 claims not as yet presented for payment, showing the names and amounts to which each man is still entitled.)

STATEMENT No. 36.

List of Claims Outstanding and Not Presented for Payment, Account Members of the National Guard of this State, for Services Rendered in the Spanish-American War of 1898, before Enlistment as United States Volunteers, and for which Payment Funds are in the Custody of the State Treasurer, as Special Treasurer.

Milton O. Alexander	$4 00	August Branch	$18 00
Charles D. Ayton	18 00	Stephen E. Burrows	16 00
J. C. Ashby	8 00	Geo. Wm. Brosamli	24 00
R. H. Augustin	20 00	J. W. Benner	28 00
Joseph Allen	22 00	Chas. F. Burkhardt	22 00
William Allinger	18 00	Frank Carl Baur	10 00
Edward E. Anderson	20 00	Cyrus C. Bettencourt	26 00
Robert A. Burt	18 00	Geo. T. Clancy	14 00
Richard E. Bolts	18 00	Wm. E. Crossfeld	18 00
Adolph Boas	4 00	James Cassidy	18 00
Alfred E. Baker	18 00	Leroy Confer	22 00
Geo. S. Brooks	18 00	Thomas M. Codding	12 00
Otto Henry Baum	18 00	Elmer E. Carner	24 00
Edward J. Bennett	18 00	C. H. Crisher	10 00
Isaac N. Barrett	26 00		
Chas. F. Brandt	26 00	J. J. Drummond	18 00
Max Brust	20 00	Frank I. Doty	20 00
Hugh T. Bandy	22 00	Chas. L. Dunn	24 00
Augustus Beard	8 00	Renza Dwinal	8 00
Leroy Milton Benner	18 00	Fred. Dodson	26 00

STATEMENT No. 36 – Continued.

Chas. A. Dick	$18 00
Oscar T. Ek	8 00
Anton Ehinger	4 00
Malcolm Elliot	18 00
Grant S. Estey	26 00
E. Evans	22 00
Wm. Foley	18 00
Warren M. Farmer	22 00
James E. Farmer	22 00
Daniel J. Gorman	18 00
Howard E. Goslin	24 00
C. H. Gillispie	22 00
William Gil	24 00
James J. Gilmore	26 00
Morriss Gross	26 00
C. B. Greer	12 00
Benj. Wilbur Gardner	10 00
James Joseph Hughes	18 00
Frederick Henkel	18 00
Louis J. Harrison	18 00
Robert Hildum	24 00
Geo. W. Hodge	24 00
Jos. C. Hutchins	24 00
Raymond C. Hollar	26 00
Francis M. Hook	2 00
William H. Harriss	24 00
Geo. S. Hamilton	24 00
Geo. R. Houx	2 00
Nels H. Johnson	18 00
Geo. W. Johnson	18 00
L. A. Johnson	20 00
W. C. Johnson	10 00
Jacob L. Kaufman	26 00
Sydney E. Kelly	18 00
Edward L. Knox	4 00
James J. Loughrey	18 00
Joseph V. Lafferty	4 00
Frank A. Louis	16 00
Cunningham H. Lawson	8 00
Carlyle E. Latta	22 00
B. F. Lutz	22 00
Alfred Luther	26 00
Joseph B. LaRue	18 00
Herbert A. Lunge	30 00
Harry F. Moody	20 00
Morris L. Markowitz	18 00
John M. Miller	18 00
Grant Mason	26 00
Chas. A. McEuen	20 00
Thomas McMullen	22 00
Linton E. Manuel	22 00
Miles Lyon Marders	24 00
Alfred H. Mason	24 00
Eugene D. Marchand	12 00
M. M. Moralee	28 00
Oscar Miller	30 00
Craig M. Mason	24 00
W. F. Meagher	10 00
David McKee	18 00
Chas. A. Mehegun	14 00
Bartholomew M. Noe	28 00
James E. Norton	18 00
Warner P. Nail	$8 00
C. B. Neuman	24 00
W. P. Northcross	22 00
Wm. Stephen O'Brien	18 00
Chas. W. Osborn	14 00
Edward A. O'Neil	18 00
Henry H. Oline	30 00
Erick Oline	30 00
Geo. Provence	18 00
Corbin S. Perry	18 00
Frank Pottle	8 00
Herbert B. Perdew	8 00
Jesse L. Parker	24 00
George H. Pearce	30 00
Wm. J. Quirk	18 00
Thomas E. Riley	18 00
Joseph Rothman	18 00
Pandia T. Ralli	18 00
Joe Rosenlund	18 00
Geo. L. Rees	18 00
James H. Ravekes	18 00
Edwin L. Randall	8 00
Adam Reising	22 00
Henry Robinson	8 00
Euler A. Randall	18 00
A. M. Rasmussen	18 00
Joseph Rose	30 00
William S. Robinson	28 00
——— Regan	30 00
Arthur B. Schell	18 00
Chas. Schrader, Jr.	18 00
Harry Schwartz	18 00
Joseph M. Smith	18 00
Trenton R. Smith	26 00
Chas. R. Schaffer	26 00
Ray W. Scott	20 00
Joseph A. Shafer	20 00
G. W. Shustes	16 00
Anthony M. Salvador	14 00
David Schlotz	20 00
Ed. A. Schnenaker	10 00
Albert Swanson	10 00
W. E. Spofford	18 00
John A. Thompson	18 00
Chester A. Thomas	18 00
T. H. Turnbull	18 00
Jeremiah Turpin	18 00
H. E. Talbert	22 00
George Walsh	18 00
Andrew J. Woodson	8 00
Geo. W. West	24 00
Fred. C. Woodward	20 00
John M. Winder	14 00
Robert A. Wycoff	22 00
Geo. N. Waggoner	20 00
Frank Ward	22 00
John H. Wilson	10 00
Frank Squires West	14 00
Herman P. Yerg	18 00
160 unpaid claims, same not having been presented	$2,972 00

IN MEMORIAM

EDWARD POWER COLGAN

Born Santa Rosa, California, January 10, 1856.

Sheriff of Sonoma County, 1887-1891.

State Controller of California, 1891-1906.

Re-elected November 6, 1906, for Term Ending January, 1911.

Died San Francisco, California, November 20, 1906.

CALIFORNIA

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE CONTROLLER

FOR THE

Fifty-sixth Fiscal Year, ending June 30, 1905, and the Fifty-seventh Fiscal Year, ending June 30, 1906.

A. B. NYE, - - - State Controller

SACRAMENTO:

W. W. SHANNON, : : : : SUPERINTENDENT STATE PRINTING.

1906.

CONTROLLER'S DEPARTMENT.

A. B. NYE,	CONTROLLER.
D. A. MOULTON,	DEPUTY CONTROLLER.
CHARLES A. ROOT,	EXPERT.
FRANK R. SWAIN,	BOOKKEEPER.
ALLEN B. LEMMON, JR.,	CLERK.
RANDOLPH P. ROPER,	CLERK.
W. O. SWAN, JR.,	CLERK.
M. E. COLGAN,	CLERK.
E. M. JEFFERDS,	CLERK.

CONTROLLERS OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

J. S. HOUSTON, elected by Legislature December 22, 1849; took office same day.

WINSLOW S. PIERCE, elected September 3, 1851; took office January 5, 1852. Died at Brooklyn, New York, July 29, 1888.

SAMUEL BELL, elected September 7, 1853; took office January 2, 1854.

GEORGE W. WHITMAN, elected September 5, 1855; took office January 7, 1856. On February 13, 1857, a resolution was passed by the Assembly impeaching Whitman for misdemeanor in office, and on the 24th articles of impeachment were reported by a committee; the Senate, on March 9th, convened as a high court of impeachment, and on April 21st Whitman was acquitted. Governor Johnson had, on February 25th, appointed

EDWARD F. BURTON, Controller, and he performed the duties of the office until the acquittal of Whitman. Died at Denver, Colorado, May 11, 1891. At the election held September 2, 1857

JAMES W. MANDEVILLE was elected Controller, but he did not qualify, having been appointed United States Surveyor-General for California a few days before the election. On January 21, 1858, Governor Weller nominated

SAMUEL H. BROOKS for the office, but the Senate refused to confirm, and on the 27th the Governor withdrew the nomination, explaining that it "had been made under a misapprehension of some material facts." On February 4th the Governor nominated

AARON R. MELONEY for the office, and the Senate confirmed. Afterward, on April 26th, because some doubts had been expressed in regard to the regularity of the appointment, the Governor again nominated Meloney, and he was again confirmed. Whitman refused to surrender the office, claiming that he was entitled to hold until his successor should be elected and should qualify, and that as Mandeville had been elected, the Governor had no right to appoint. The matter was taken to the Supreme Court, and a final decision was rendered in Meloney's favor at the July term, 1858. Whitman died in Contra Costa County in 1891.

A. R. MELONEY, elected September 1, 1858, to serve out the unexpired term. He died at Lafayette, Contra Costa County, March 1, 1861.

SAMUEL H. BROOKS, elected September 7, 1859. Meloney refused to surrender the office, claiming that he was entitled to serve two years from his election. The Supreme Court decided in Brooks's favor at the January term, 1860. Brooks resigned November 20, 1861.

JAMES S. GILLEN, appointed by Governor Downey Nov. 20, 1861; took office that day.

G. R. WARREN, elected September 4, 1861; took office January 6, 1862.

GEORGE OULTON, elected September 2, 1863; took office December 5, 1863.

ROBERT WATT, elected September 4, 1867; took office December 7, 1867.

JAMES J. GREEN, elected September 6, 1871; took office December 2, 1871. Died in San Francisco, April 13, 1893.

JAMES W. MANDEVILLE, elected September 1, 1875; took office December 4, 1875. Died in office February 4, 1876.

WILLIAM B. C. BROWN, appointed by Governor Irwin February 6, 1876, and took office the same day. At the next general election, held on Nov. 7, 1876, D. M. Kenfield and Brown were voted for to fill the vacancy, and Kenfield received a majority of about three thousand. Governor Irwin declined to issue a commission to him upon the ground that no proclamation had been issued calling for the election of a Controller. Kenfield applied for a writ of mandate to compel the issuance of the commission, but his petition was dismissed by the Supreme Court at the April term, 1877. Brown died at Sacramento, April 12, 1882.

D. M. KENFIELD, elected September 3, 1879; took office January 5, 1880. He died at San Francisco, September 28, 1883.

JOHN P. DUNN, elected November 7, 1882; took office January 1, 1883; reëlected November 2, 1886; took office January 3, 1887.

E. P. COLGAN, elected November 4, 1890; took office January 5, 1891; reëlected November 6, 1894; took office January 7, 1895; reëlected November 8, 1898; took office January 2, 1899; reëlected November 4, 1902; took office January 5, 1903; reëlected November 6, 1906. Died in office November 20, 1906.

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STATEMENT No. 12. PAGE.

Showing the amounts charged Tax Collectors for the year 1906 (being exclusive of the taxes due upon railroads assessed by the State Board of Equalization) ..... A folder, between pp. 148 and 149

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COUNTIES, FINANCIALLY.

In the tables of exhibits, pages 158 to 188, will be found statements in detail of the various kinds, amounts, and valuations of property of each county, together with its various indebtedness and money subject to their payment, for 1906.

REPORT OF STATE CONTROLLER.

Controller's Department, State of California,
Sacramento, December 15, 1906.

To the Hon. George C. Pardee, *Governor of California.*

Sir: I have the honor herewith to submit, as required by law, the official report of this department for the fifty-sixth and fifty-seventh fiscal years, ending June 30, 1905, and June 30, 1906, respectively. The office of Controller was held during these two years by Hon. Edward P. Colgan, but inasmuch as his lamented death occurred before the biennial report had been prepared, it becomes my duty, as his successor, to present it.

In the following pages will be found all of the statistical statements and comparative exhibits usually accompanying a Controller's report and intended to offer, for the benefit of the executive and legislative departments, a complete view of the financial condition of the State government. While the report, strictly, should cover only the two fiscal years named, I will, following the usual practice, present certain facts and suggestions relative to the transactions of the current year, in the belief that they may be helpful in connection with the consideration of appropriations and other fiscal measures.

STATE OF THE FUNDS.

The two exhibits, A and B, which immediately follow, show the Controller's ledger balances at the close of the fifty-sixth and fifty-seventh fiscal years in the several funds and also the amount of outstanding warrants, together with which are exhibited the balances in the State Treasury, the latter equaling the aggregate of the other two. The recapitulation shows the increase or decrease of money in the State Treasury as compared in each instance with the year preceding.

EXHIBIT A.

Annual Statement Showing the Condition of the Several Funds at the Close of the Fifty-sixth Fiscal Year, ending June 30, 1905.

Funds.	Balance on Hand.	Warants Outstanding.	Balance in State Treasury.
General Fund	$2,738,236 33	$132,164 96	$2,870,401 29
School Fund	1,199,732 05		1,199,732 05
Interest and Sinking Fund	12,809 21	70,717 50	83,526 71
State School Land Fund	249,708 94	30 50	249,739 44
State School Land Deposit Fund	70,560 00	20 00	70,580 00
San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund	309,422 64	33,539 43	342,962 07
University Fund			
State University Fund		92,835 87	92,835 87
High School Fund	69,713 67		69,713 67
State Library Fund	14,392 67	3,089 10	17,481 77
Supreme Court Library Fund	6,730 91		6,730 91
War Bond Fund	2,829 76		2,829 76
Yosemite Valley Fund	9,188 19		9,188 19
Adult Blind Fund	4,074 26		4,074 26
Jute Revolving Fund	11,706 21	32,325 90	44,032 11
Estates of Deceased Persons Fund	92,244 60		92,244 60
Railway Tax Fund	31,027 76		31,027 76
Game Preservation Fund	1,315 46	12 00	1,327 46
Fish Commission Fund	4,974 30		4,974 30
San Quentin State Prison Fund	29,503 60	24,611 57	54,115 17
Folsom State Prison Fund	5,202 69	2,311 94	7,514 63
Insurance Commissioner's Special Fund	51 87		51 87
Bank Commissioners' Fund	1,515 40	599 75	2,115 15
State School Book Fund	4,487 16	1,616 35	6,103 51
Dissolved Savings Bank Fund	31,777 13		31,777 13
State Printing Fund	22,556 00	2,865 87	25,421 87
Text-Book Royalty Fund	1,275 44	1,566 30	2,841 74
San Diego Harbor Improvement Fund	125 38		125 38
San Francisco Depot Sinking Fund	49,974 37	12,000 00	61,974 37
Building and Loan Ass'n Inspection Fund	7,436 34		7,436 34
Rock-Crusher Revolving Fund	4,022 57	977 43	5,000 00
Contingent Fund, Whittier State School	495 37	731 88	1,227 25
Contingent Fund, Preston School of Industry	239 92		239 92
Contingent Fund, Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Asy	5,348 78		5,348 78
Contingent Fund, Stockton State Hospital	13,551 29		13,551 29
Contingent Fund, Napa State Hospital	11,029 65		11,029 65
Contingent Fund, Agnews State Hospital	27,762 97		27,762 97
Contingent Fund, South'n Cal. State Hospital	27,616 27		27,616 27
Contingent Fund, Mendocino State Hospital	15,308 76		15,308 76
Contingent Fund, Home Feeble-Minded Chil	4,646 34		4,646 34
Contingent Fund, San José State Normal Sch'l	392 50		392 50
Contingent Fund, L. A. State Normal School	206 05	10 00	216 05
Contingent Fund, Chico State Normal School	67 29	196 79	264 08
Contingent Fund, S. Diego State Normal Sch'l	29 90		29 90
Contingent Fund, S. F. State Normal School	261 83	53 11	314 94
Veterans' Home Fund	8,971 39		8,971 39
Needles School District Bond Fund	183 75		183 75
Condemnation Fund, San Luis Obispo County	1,555 50		1,555 50
James Saultry Relief Fund			
Contingent Fund, Polytechnic School	777 62		777 62
Contingent Fund, Board of Pharmacy	02		02
Total amount in State Treasury, exclusive of coupon accounts	$5,105,040 11	$412,276 25	$5,517,316 36
Total amount in several coupon accounts	1,085 00		1,085 00

Recapitulation.

Controller's ledger balance	$5,105,040 11
Warrants outstanding	412,276 25
Total cash in Treasury June 30, 1905	$5,517,316 36
Total in several coupon accounts	$1,085 00
Total cash in State Treasury June 30, 1905	$5,517,316 36
Total cash in State Treasury June 30, 1904	4,980,661 73
Increase in State Treasury 56th fiscal year as against 55th fiscal year	$536,654 63

EXHIBIT B.

Annual Statement Showing the Condition of the Several Funds at the Close of the Fifty-seventh Fiscal Year, ending June 30, 1906.

Funds.	Balance on Hand.	Warrants Outstanding.	Balance in State Treasury.
General Fund	$3,177,295 62	$79,072 55	$3,256,368 17
School Fund	1,345,405 39		1,345,405 39
Interest and Sinking Fund	91,170 66		91,170 66
State School Land Fund	526,834 42	21,238 90	548,073 32
State School Land Deposit Fund	73,740 00		73,740 00
San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund	310,889 94	3,090 33	313,980 27
University Fund	90 00		90 00
State University Fund	98,478 43		98,478 43
State High School Fund	74,023 37		74,023 37
State Library Fund	8,285 26		8,285 26
Supreme Court Library Fund	6,412 40		6,412 40
War Bond Fund	2,829 76		2,829 76
Adult Blind Fund	5,247 04		5,247 04
Jute Revolving Fund	385 06		385 06
Estates of Deceased Persons Fund	91,880 81		91,880 81
Railway Tax Fund	31,027 76	6,963 57	37,991 33
Game Preservation Fund	1,722 55		1,722 55
Fish Commission Fund	5,034 11		5,034 11
San Quentin Prison Fund			
Folsom Prison Fund	2,273 66	689 38	2,963 04
Insurance Commissioner's Special Fund	50 15		50 15
Bank Commissioners' Fund	8,140 39	300 00	8,440 39
State School Book Fund	2,677 32	510 65	3,187 97
Dissolved Savings Bank Fund	32,063 82		32,063 82
State Printing Fund	7,615 47	611 94	8,227 41
Text-Book Royalty Fund	629 32		629 32
San Diego Harbor Improvement Fund	125 38		125 38
San Francisco Depot Sinking Fund	106,946 37		106,946 37
San Francisco Seawall Fund	261,850 00		261,850 00
Building and Loan Inspection Fund	7,882 20		7,882 20
San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund	7,672 28		7,672 28
Rock-Crusher Revolving Fund	4,130 52	783 41	4,913 93
Contingent Fund, Whittier State School	1,562 74		1,562 74
Contingent Fund, Preston School of Industry	300 03		300 03
Contingent Fund, Inst'tion for Deaf and Blind	5,059 16		5,059 16
Contingent Fund, Stockton State Hospital	3,052 89		3,052 89
Contingent Fund, Napa State Hospital	4,344 82		4,344 82
Contingent Fund, Agnews State Hospital	20,613 65		20,613 65
Contingent Fund, South'n Cal. State Hospital	22,307 18		22,307 18
Contingent Fund, Mendocino State Hospital	22,202 67		22,202 67
Contingent Fund, Home Feeble-Minded Chil.	3,319 72		3,319 72
Contingent Fund, San José Normal School	258 32		258 32
Contingent Fund, L. A. Normal School	113 60		113 60
Contingent Fund, Chico State Normal School	318 53		318 53
Contingent Fund, S. Diego State Normal Sch'l	11 25		11 25
Contingent Fund, S. F. State Normal School	1,378 76	268 30	1,647 06
Contingent Fund, California Polytechnic Sch'l	375 05		375 05
Contingent Fund, State Board of Pharmacy	721 63		721 63
Fund Support and Maint'ance Veterans' Home	9,606 49		9,606 49
Needles School District Bond Fund	183 75		183 75
Condemnation Fund, San Luis Obispo County			
James Saultry Relief Fund			
Forestry Fund			
Yosemite Fund	5,874 30		5,874 30
Total amount in State Treasury, exclusive of coupon accounts	$6,394,414 00	$113,529 03	$6,507,943 03
Total amount in several coupon accounts	1,085 00		1,085 00

Recapitulation.

Controller's ledger balance	$6,394,414 00
Warrants outstanding	113,529 03
Total cash in Treasury June 30, 1906	$6,507,943 03
Total in several coupon accounts	$1,085 00
Total cash in Treasury June 30, 1906	$6,507,943 03
Total cash in Treasury June 30, 1905	5,517,316 36
Increase in State Treasury in 57th fiscal year as against 56th fiscal year	$990,626 67

RECEIPTS FOR TWO YEARS.

The sources of the State's revenue and the amounts derived from each during the last two fiscal years are shown by the following exhibit:

EXHIBIT C—*Receipts.*

From What Source.	Fifty-sixth Fiscal Year.	Fifty-seventh Fiscal Year.
Property tax	$7,879,330 04	$7,590,387 67
Property tax on railroads, State's portion	372,732 18	342,118 92
Property tax on railroads, Counties' portion	930,475 84	964,487 50
Poll tax	528,914 35	604,677 50
State school lands, 16th and 36th sections—principal	90,560 60	83,605 96
State school lands, 16th and 36th sections—interest	25,550 64	28,957 59
State school lands, 500,000-acre grant—principal	80 00	320 00
State school lands, 500,000-acre grant—interest	34 80	54 90
Collateral inheritance tax	532,760 16	292,750 01
Escheated estates	19,670 05	.....
Counties' portion of board, etc., Whittier State School	43,658 52	41,272 35
Counties' portion of board, etc., Preston School of Industry	19,918 83	25,877 97
Counties' portion of board, etc., Home for Feeble-Minded Children	58,980 00	62,077 50
Secretary of State, fees of office	159,336 90	210,576 15
Secretary of State, sales of Statutes	3 60	639 50
Secretary of State, sales of topographical maps	19 00	24 25
Secretary of State, sales of ballot paper	5,143 75	441 50
Secretary of State, sales of Index to Laws	.....	4 50
Secretary of State, automobile licenses, etc.	7,857 00	11,240 00
Secretary of State, corporation tax	.....	138,915 00
Surveyor-General, fees—General Fund	7,872 50	5,922 00
Surveyor-General, fees—School Land Deposit Fund	5,860 00	5,840 00
Register of State Land Office, fees	2,664 00	1,843 00
Clerk of Supreme Court, fees	7,561 85	5,352 95
Insurance Commissioner, collections	165,243 45	264,593 52
Superintendent of Public Instruction, sales of school text-books—State School Book Fund	169,916 31	138,157 74
Superintendent of Public Instruction, sales of school text-books—Text-Book Royalty Fund	46,511 75	45,536 09
State Board of Harbor Commissioners, rent of wharves, etc., San Francisco	1,217,575 90	920,251 65
Home for Adult Blind, receipts	21,099 10	21,118 05
Yosemite Valley Commissioners, rents, privileges, etc.	10,021 55	11,086 78
Bank Commissioners, collections	23,211 80	31,475 15
Building and Loan Commissioners, collections	8,226 00	8,475 83
Superintendent of State Printing, receipts	71,034 25	78,551 09
State Commission in Lunacy, collections	2,248 55	2,303 18
Warden of San Quentin—San Quentin Prison Fund	228,366 43	1,609 33
Warden of San Quentin—Jute Revolving Fund	95,542 28	154,962 30
Warden of San Quentin—General Fund	.....	55,900 17
Folsom Prison, receipts	14,351 26	15,502 68
Prison Directors, sales of crushed rock—Rock-Crusher Revolving Fund	16,822 12	17,734 04
Fish Commissioners, sales of licenses	6,162 50	4,570 00
Fish Commissioners, collections—Fish Commission Fund	3,823 85	5,770 35
Fish Commissioners, collections—Game Preservation Fund	4,019 15	5,270 89
Interest on bonds held in trust for School Fund	200,591 16	221,558 38
Interest on bonds—University Fund	49,845 00	49,935 00
Interest on bonds—General Fund	193 33	.....
Interest on bonds—James Saultry Relief Fund	126 32	319 70
Interest on bonds—Dissolved Savings Bank Fund	584 20	584 30
Interest on bonds—San Francisco Depot Sinking Fund	13,400 00	13,400 00
Redemption of bonds held in trust for School Fund	240,211 21	257,650 44
Whittier State School, receipts	3,027 93	2,833 44
Preston School of Industry, receipts	444 55	833 30
Institution for Deaf and Blind, receipts	6,364 47	7,283 81
Stockton State Hospital, receipts	18,674 76	18,152 47
Napa State Hospital, receipts	31,224 53	24,578 42
Agnews State Hospital, receipts	26,465 96	25,209 15
Mendocino State Hospital, receipts	9,971 78	9,599 70
Southern California State Hospital, receipts	21,165 86	24,652 47
Home for Feeble-Minded Children, receipts	5,510 77	6,466 68
San José State Normal School, receipts	2 60	7 70
Los Angeles State Normal School, receipts	110 90	205 90
Chico State Normal School, receipts	1,065 10	1,247 05
San Diego State Normal School, receipts	10 57	10 99

RECEIPTS—*Continued.*

From What Source.	Fifty-sixth Fiscal Year.	Fifty-seventh Fiscal Year.
San Francisco State Normal School, receipts	$1,254 10	$1,629 58
California Polytechnic School, receipts	4,513 26	5,879 89
Board of Pharmacy, receipts	3,405 12	3,752 06
Veterans' Home, receipts	94,533 08	81,637 97
State Veterinary Medical Board, receipts	35 00	
E. P. Colgan, sales of wine labels	55 75	35 00
E. P. Colgan, fees (Sec. 710, C. C. P.)	26 00	12 50
Los Angeles Orphan Asylum, money returned	21 39	
Superintendent of State Printing, money returned	729 68	280 00
Trustees of Home for Feeble-Minded, money returned	125 00	2 00
Adjutant-General J. B. Lauck, money returned	1,740 24	
State Agricultural Society, sale of property	51,045 81	
Commissioner of Public Works, sale of barn	100 00	
J. D. Collins, money returned	5 00	
N. C. Coghlan, money returned	294 00	
Louisiana Purchase Commission, money returned	5,762 97	
A. M. Drew, donation	40 00	
Napa State Hospital, money returned	11 10	
H. S. G. McCartney, money returned	7 80	
J. L. Martin, money returned	134 00	
San Diego State Normal School, sale of stoves	16 40	
Fish Commission, money returned	40 00	
Board of Examiners, sale of old property	1,370 00	15 00
Stockton State Hospital, money returned	60 00	11 25
Superintendent of State Printing, money returned	254 00	
Superintendent of State Printing, sales of waste paper		451 03
U. S. Webb, Attorney-General, judgment, State vs. Orr		4,155 04
Surveyor-General, profert fees		979 00
A. W. Johnson, Clerk of District Court of Appeal No. 1, fees		2,517 50
W. D. Shearer, Clerk of District Court of Appeal No. 2, fees		2,541 50
H. W. Wood, Clerk of District Court of Appeal No. 3, fees		871 00
State Dairy Bureau, fines, etc.		304 85
T. J. Kirk, Superintendent of Public Instruction, life diplomas, etc.		307 50
J. L. Gillis, State Librarian, sales of books, fines, etc.		261 50
A. G. Wright, unclaimed deposit		17 81
Trustees of Chico Normal School, money returned		125 00
T. W. Brodnax, Sheriff of San Diego County, money returned		50
H. R. Walker, Sheriff of Nevada County, money returned		2 05
E. Cooper, Commissioner of Horticulture, money returned		99 50
A. B. Nye, Private Secretary to Governor, money returned		11 00
S. T. Black, San Diego State Normal School, money returned		3 77
State Board of Health, money returned		13 50
Costs of foreclosure suits		87 60
S. F. Seawall Bonds—S. F. Seawall Fund		261,850 00
S. F. Seawall Bonds—S. F. Seawall Sinking Fund		1,944 50
Canceled warrants	780 02	652 76
Total receipts	$13,598,510 98	$13,235,236 62
Transfer Accounts.		
Transfered from San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund to San Francisco Depot Sinking Fund	$55,572 00	$55,572 00
Transferred from General Fund to Fund for Support and Maintenance of Veterans' Home of California	55,000 00	65,000 00
Transferred from Interest and Sinking Fund to General Fund	13,470 11	12,809 21
Transferred from General Fund to State Printing Fund	92,500 00	8,400 00
Transferred from Fish Commission Fund to Game Preservation Fund		25 00
Transferred from Contingent Fund, San Francisco State Normal School, to General Fund		128 25
Transferred from General Fund to Contingent Fund, Deaf and Blind Institution		723 41
Transferred from San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund to San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund		5,727 78
Transferred from General Fund to San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund		100,000 00
Transferred from School Fund to General Fund		42,750 01
Total receipts (including transfers)	$13,815,053 09	$13,526,372 28

APPORTIONMENT OF RECEIPTS.

In Exhibit D is shown the apportionment made by the Controller, in accordance with law, of the receipts to the different funds:

EXHIBIT D—*Apportionment of the Receipts to the Several Funds.*

Funds.	Fifty-sixth Fiscal Year.	Fifty-seventh Fiscal Year.
General Fund	*$5,334,334 52	*$5,066,490 70
School Fund	4,033,394 41	4,142,914 50
Interest and Sinking Fund	154,244 21	161,888 16
State School Land Fund	330,851 81	341,664 00
State School Land Deposit Fund	5,860 00	5,840 00
San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund	1,217,575 90	*1,020,251 65
University Fund	49,845 00	49,935 00
State University Fund	308,488 53	323,776 59
State High School Fund	231,366 43	242,832 32
State Library Fund	30,500 00	36,000 00
Supreme Court Library Fund	1,512 37	1,070 59
War Bond Fund	----------	----------
Adult Blind Fund	21,099 10	21,118 05
Jute Revolving Fund	95,542 28	154,962 30
Estates of Deceased Persons Fund	19,670 05	----------
Railway Tax Fund	930,475 84	964,487 50
Game Preservation Fund	4,019 15	*5,295 89
Fish Commission Fund	10,026 35	10,340 35
San Quentin Prison Fund	228,366 43	1,609 33
Folsom Prison Fund	14,351 26	15,502 68
Insurance Commissioner's Special Fund	2,000 00	2,000 00
Bank Commissioners' Fund	23,211 80	31,475 15
State School Book Fund	170,635 10	138,608 77
Dissolved Savings Bank Fund	*587 33	602 11
State Printing Fund	*163,545 14	*86,951 09
Text-Book Royalty Fund	46,511 75	45,536 09
San Diego Harbor Improvement Fund	----------	----------
San Francisco Depot Sinking Fund	*68,972 00	*68,972 00
San Francisco Seawall Fund	----------	261,850 00
Building and Loan Inspection Fund	8,226 00	8,475 83
San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund	----------	7,672 28
Rock-Crusher Revolving Fund	16,822 12	17,734 04
Contingent Fund, Whittier State School	3,027 93	2,833 44
Contingent Fund, Preston School of Industry	444 55	833 30
Contingent Fund, Institution for Deaf and Blind	6,364 47	7,283 81
Contingent Fund, Stockton State Hospital	18,674 76	18,152 47
Contingent Fund, Napa State Hospital	31,224 53	24,578 42
Contingent Fund, Agnews State Hospital	26,465 96	25,209 15
Contingent Fund, Southern California State Hospital	21,165 86	24,652 47
Contingent Fund, Mendocino State Hospital	9,971 78	9,599 70
Contingent Fund, Home Feeble-Minded Children	5,635 77	6,466 68
Contingent Fund, San José State Normal School	2 60	7 70
Contingent Fund, Los Angeles State Normal School	110 90	205 90
Contingent Fund, Chico State Normal School	1,065 10	1,247 05
Contingent Fund, San Diego State Normal School	10 57	10 99
Contingent Fund, San Francisco State Normal School	1,254 10	*1,757 83
Contingent Fund, California Polytechnic School	4,513 26	5,879 89
Contingent Fund, State Board of Pharmacy	3,405 12	3,752 06
Fund Support and Maintenance of Veterans' Home	*149,533 08	*146,637 97
Needles School District Bond Fund	----------	----------
Condemnation Fund, San Luis Obispo County	----------	----------
James Saultry Relief Fund	126 32	319 70
Forestry Fund	----------	----------
Yosemite Fund	10,021 55	11,086 78
Totals	$13,815,053 09	$13,526,372 28

*Including transfers and canceled warrants.

DISBURSEMENTS FOR TWO YEARS.

The disbursements from the several funds have been as follows:

EXHIBIT E—*Disbursements.*

Funds.	Fifty-sixth Fiscal Year.	Fifty-seventh Fiscal Year.
General Fund	*$4,654,708 30	*$4,627,431 41
School Fund	*3,984,229 55	*3,997,241 16
Interest and Sinking Fund	154,905 11	83,526 71
State School Land Fund	873,271 85	64,538 52
School Land Deposit Fund	3,020 00	2,660 00
San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund	*966,203 31	*1,018,784 35
University Fund	49,845 00	49,845 00
State University Fund	308,528 53	225,298 16
State High School Fund	229,986 71	238,522 62
State Library Fund	41,941 83	42,107 41
Supreme Court Library Fund	1,739 05	1,389 10
War Bond Fund	----------	----------
Adult Blind Fund	18,782 67	19,945 27
Jute Revolving Fund	130,990 95	166,283 45
Estates of Deceased Persons Fund	17,818 16	363 79
Railway Tax Fund	930,475 84	964,487 50
Game Preservation Fund	4,620 55	4,888 80
Fish Commission Fund	12,377 57	*10,280 54
San Quentin Prison Fund	209,632 35	31,112 93
Folsom Prison Fund	35,006 40	18,431 71
Insurance Commissioner's Special Fund	2,358 33	2,001 72
Bank Commissioners' Fund	22,453 07	24,850 16
State School Book Fund	173,094 95	140,418 61
Dissolved Savings Bank Fund	*491 96	315 42
State Printing Fund	147,141 07	101,891 62
Text-Book Royalty Fund	45,354 21	46,182 21
San Diego Harbor Improvement Fund	----------	----------
San Francisco Depot Sinking Fund	24,000 00	12,000 00
Building and Loan Inspection Fund	7,826 18	8,029 97
Rock-Crusher Revolving Fund	17,434 55	17,626 09
Contingent Fund, Whittier School	4,887 96	1,766 07
Contingent Fund, Preston School	219 61	773 19
Contingent Fund, Institution for Deaf and Blind	5,295 03	*7,573 43
Contingent Fund, Stockton State Hospital	14,838 56	28,650 87
Contingent Fund, Napa State Hospital	56,958 63	31,263 25
Contingent Fund, Agnews State Hospital	41,454 37	32,358 47
Contingent Fund, Southern California State Hospital	2,197 56	29,961 56
Contingent Fund, Mendocino State Hospital	4,538 01	2,705 79
Contingent Fund, Home for Feeble-Minded Children	5,762 43	7,793 30
Contingent Fund, San José State Normal School	3 75	141 88
Contingent Fund, Los Angeles State Normal School	340 80	298 35
Contingent Fund, Chico State Normal School	1,151 57	995 81
Contingent Fund, San Diego State Normal School	1 20	29 64
Contingent Fund, San Francisco State Normal School	1,478 21	640 90
Contingent Fund, California Polytechnic School	4,050 15	6,282 46
Contingent Fund, State Board of Pharmacy	3,405 10	3,030 45
Fund Support and Maintenance of Veterans' Home	140,750 48	146,002 87
Needles School District Bond Fund	----------	----------
Condemnation Fund, San Luis Obispo County	----------	1,555 50
James Saultry Relief Fund	126 32	319 70
Forestry Fund	----------	----------
Yosemite Fund	5,331 78	14,400 67
San Francisco Seawall Fund	----------	----------
San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund	----------	----------
Totals	$13,361,029 57	$12,236,998 39

*Including transfers.

COMPARISON OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

In Exhibit F is presented a comparison of receipts and disbursements for the biennial period, and also a statement of transfers and canceled warrants.

From the foregoing exhibits it will be seen that the receipts for the two fiscal years exceed the disbursements to the extent of $1,743,397.41.

EXHIBIT F.

Receipts for fifty-sixth fiscal year	$13.815,053 09	
Receipts for fifty-seventh fiscal year	13,526,372 28	
Total receipts for fifty-sixth and fifty-seventh fiscal years		$27,341,425 37
Disbursements for fifty-sixth fiscal year	$13,361,029 57	
Disbursements for fifty-seventh fiscal year	12,236,998 39	
Total disbursements for fifty-sixth and fifty-seventh fiscal years		25,598,027 96
Excess of receipts over disbursements for the two fiscal years		$1,743,397 41

Involved in the above statement of funds are the following canceled warrants and transfers:

Transfers and Canceled Warrants for the Fifty-sixth Fiscal Year.

Transfer from San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund to San Francisco Depot Sinking Fund	$55,572 00
Transfer from General Fund to Support and Maintenance Fund, Veterans' Home	55,000 00
Transfer from Interest and Sinking Fund to General Fund	13,470 11
Transfer from General Fund to State Printing Fund	92,500 00
Canceled warrants	780 02
Total transfers and canceled warrants for fifty-sixth fiscal year	$217,322 13

Transfers and Canceled Warrants for Fifty-seventh Fiscal Year.

Transfer from Interest and Sinking Fund to General Fund	$12,809 21
Transfer from San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund to San Francisco Depot Sinking Fund	55,572 00
Transfer from San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund to San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund	5,727 78
Transfer from Contingent Fund, Institution Deaf and Blind, to General Fund	723 41
Transfer from School Fund to General Fund	42,750 01
Transfer from Fish Commission Fund to Game Preservation Fund	25 00
Transfer from General Fund to Contingent Fund, San Francisco State Normal School	128 25
Transfer from General Fund to Veterans' Home	65,000 00
Transfer from General Fund to San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund	100,000 00
Transfer from General Fund to State Printing Fund	8,400 00
Canceled warrants	652 76
Total transfers and canceled warrants for fifty-seventh fiscal year	$291,788 42

CONDITION OF GENERAL FUND.

By Exhibit G is shown the operation of the General Fund, into which pass by statutory provision all moneys not specifically appropriated to other funds, and from which are met the ordinary expenses of the State government, not including those chargeable against the State School Fund.

The following statements show the receipts into and disbursements from the General Fund for each of the two fiscal years:

EXHIBIT G.

Fifty-sixth Fiscal Year.

Receipts.

From property tax	$4,595,050 69
From property tax on railroads	217,369 06
From interest on Merced County bonds	193 33
From Clerk of Supreme Court	6,049 48
From Secretary of State	141,859 65
From Superintendent of State Printing	254 00
From Insurance Commissioner	163,243 45
From Surveyor-General	7,872 50
From Register of State Land Office	2,664 00
From State Commission in Lunacy	2,248 55
From counties, care of inmates at Whittier State School	43,658 52
From counties, care of inmates at Preston School	19,918 83
From counties, care of inmates at Home for Feeble-Minded Children	58,980 00
From Veterinary Medical Board	35 00
From E. P. Colgan, (Sec. 710, Code of Civil Procedure)	26 00
From E. P. Colgan, sale of wine labels	55 75
From Los Angeles Orphan Asylum	21 39
From General J. B. Lauck, Adjutant-General	1,740 24
From State Agricultural Society	51,045 81
From Commissioner of Public Works	100 00
From J. D. Collins, Sheriff of Fresno County	5 00
From N. C. Coghlan	294 00
From Louisiana Purchase Commission	5,762 97
From Managers of Napa State Hospital	11 10
From H. S. G. McCartney	7 80
From J. L. Martin, Sergeant-at-Arms of Senate	134 00
From Trustees of San Diego State Normal School	16 40
From Fish Commissioners	40 00
From State Board of Examiners	1,370 00
From Managers of Stockton State Hospital	60 00
From canceled warrants	776 89
From transfers	13,470 11
Total	$5,334,334 52
Balance at close of fifty-fifth fiscal year	2,058,610 11
Total	$7,392,944 63

Disbursements.

Warrants drawn during fifty-sixth fiscal year	$4,507,208 30
Transfers	147,500 00
Balance on hand	2,738,236 33
Total	$7,392,944 63

FIFTY-SEVENTH FISCAL YEAR.

Receipts.

From property tax	$4,027,560 84
From property tax on railroads	181,532 56
From interest on bonds	----------
From Clerk of Supreme Court (F. C. Jordan)	4,282 36
From State Board of Examiners	15 00
From Superintendent of State Printing (W. W. Shannon)	280 00
From Insurance Commissioner (E. Myron Wolf)	262,593 52
From Surveyor-General (V. H. Woods)	5,922 00
From Surveyor-General (V. H. Woods), profert fees	979 00
From Register of State Land Office (V. H. Woods)	1,843 00
From State Commission in Lunacy	2,303 18
From counties, care of inmates, Whittier School	41,272 35
From counties, care of inmates, Preston School	25,877 97
From counties, care of inmates, Home for Feeble-Minded Children	62,077 50
From State Controller (E. P. Colgan), Sec. 710, Code of Civil Procedure	12 50
From State Controller (E. P. Colgan), sale of wine labels	35 00
From Secretary of State (C. F. Curry), fees	175,685 90
From Secretary of State (C. F. Curry), motor vehicles	11,240 00
From Secretary of State (C. F. Curry), corporations	138,915 00
From Attorney-General (U. S. Webb), State vs. Orr	4,155 04
From Managers of Stockton State Hospital	11 25
From Trustees of Chico Normal School	125 00
From Trustees of Home for Feeble-Minded Children	2 00
From San Diego State Normal School, by S. T. Black	3 77
From J. W. Tompkins, Warden of San Quentin Prison	49,057 40
From J. C. Edgar, Warden of San Quentin Prison	6,842 77
From A. W. Johnson, Clerk of Court of Appeal, District No. 1	2,517 50
From W. D. Shearer, Clerk of Court of Appeal, District No. 2	2,541 50
From H. W. Wood, Clerk of Court of Appeal, District No. 3	871 00
From T. W. Brodnax, Sheriff	50
From H. R. Walker, Sheriff	2 05
From Ellwood Cooper, Commissioner of Horticulture	99 50
From A. B. Nye, Private Secretary to Governor	11 00
From State Dairy Bureau	304 85
From State Board of Health	13 50
From T. J. Kirk, as Secretary	307 50
From J. L. Gillis, State Librarian	261 50
From transfers	56,282 63
From canceled warrants	652 76
Total	$5,066,490 70
Balance at close of fifty-sixth fiscal year	2,738,236 33
Total	$7,804,727 03

Disbursements.

Warrants drawn during fifty-seventh fiscal year	$4,453,903 16
Transfers	173,528 25
Balance on hand	3,177,295 62
Total	$7,804,727 03

In the fifty-fifth fiscal year (1903–4) the General Fund became exhausted at the end of the month of July, and it was necessary to borrow from other funds to meet current expenses, this condition being brought about by the insufficiency of the tax levy made in the fifty-

fourth fiscal year (1902–3). Such depletion of the General Fund has not occurred since 1903, but it is liable to occur soon after the beginning of any fiscal year unless there is a balance in excess of one million dollars carried over from the preceding year. It is clear that it should be the policy of the State to keep a sufficient amount of money in the General Fund to prevent the necessity of transfers from other funds during the time of the year when the receipts are less than the disbursements. Since the fifty-fourth fiscal year, the annual tax levies have been adequate, and, therefore, the balance in the General Fund on June 30, 1907, which will be the close of the present fiscal year, should be ample, provided the appropriations to be made by the Legislature at the coming session, and rendered available immediately or at an early day, shall not be largely in excess of the ordinary amount.

STATE SCHOOL FUND.

The law requires of the Controller that he shall present, on the first Monday in January and July of each year, to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, a statement of the securities belonging to the School Fund, of the moneys in the State Treasury subject to apportionment, and the several sources from which they accrued. The annual tax levy for school purposes is based upon an allowance of $7 per census child, the results of the census being reported to the Controller by the Superintendent of Public Instruction on or before the 10th day of August of each year.

For the fifty-sixth fiscal year the tax levy for school purposes was	$2,617,933 00
The amount actually collected was	2,745,543 30
From other sources the receipts were	1,287,851 11
Making an aggregate for the year of	$4,033,394 41
For the fifty-seventh fiscal year the tax levy for school purposes was	$2,851,786 00
The amount actually collected was	2,994,916 12
From other sources the receipts were	1,147,998 38
Making an aggregate for the year of	$4,142,914 50

The amount apportioned to the several counties in the fifty-sixth fiscal year was $3,983,472.34, and in the fifty-seventh $3,952,806.75; equal to $9.91 per census child for the fifty-sixth fiscal year, and $6.60 per census child and, under the law of 1905, $250 per teacher employed (numbering 7,804) for the fifty-seventh fiscal year, according to the apportionment of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The census returns for the year ending June 30, 1906, reported to the State Controller in July last, give the total number of children of school age as 440,917; an increase of 33,529 over the number reported two years ago.

The amount necessary to be raised by the tax levy for school purposes for each of the fifty-ninth and sixtieth fiscal years is $3,086,419.

The following shows the receipts into and disbursements from the State School Fund for the two fiscal years covered by this report:

EXHIBIT H.

Fifty-sixth Fiscal Year.

Receipts.

Balance from fifty-fifth fiscal year	$1,150,567 19
Property tax	2,621,531 44
Poll tax	528,914 35
Interest on 500,000-acre grant	34 80
Interest on 16th and 36th sections grant	25,550 64
Interest on bonds	200,591 16
Tax on collateral inheritances	532,760 16
Tax on railroads	124,011 86
Total	$5,183,961 60

Disbursements.

Amount apportioned to County Treasurers	$3,983,472 34
Restitution of interest, land sold not property of State	593 88
Amount annulment certificates of purchase	115 83
Refund collateral inheritance tax	47 50
Balance subject to next semi-annual apportionment	1,199,732 05
Total	$5,183,961 60

Fifty-seventh Fiscal Year.

Receipts.

Balance from fifty-sixth fiscal year	$1,199,732 05
Property tax	2,865,748 76
Poll tax	604,677 50
Interest on 500,000-acre grant	54 90
Interest on 16th and 36th sections grant	28,957 59
Interest on bonds	221,558 38
Tax on collateral inheritances	292,750 01
Tax on railroads	129,167 36
Total	$5,342,646 55

Disbursements.

Amount apportioned to County Treasurers	$3,952,806 75
Restitution of interest, land sold not property of State	1,624 99
Amount annulment certificates of purchase	14 29
Refund collateral inheritance tax	45 12
Transfer to General Fund	42,750 01
Balance subject to next semi-annual apportionment	1,345,405 39
Total	$5,342,646 55

The interest on the bonds reported in the foregoing statement is the yield from securities held in trust by the State Treasurer for the support of common schools, consisting of bonds of the State of California, aggregating one million seven hundred and twenty-six thousand five hundred ($1,726,500) dollars, together with bonds of the various counties of this State, amounting to two million forty-seven thousand two hundred ($2,047,200) dollars, and bonds of various municipalities of this State,

amounting to nine hundred sixty-three thousand three hundred ($963,300) dollars, and described in detail as follows:

State Bonds.		
State Funded Debt Bonds of 1873—6%	$1,526,500 00	
San Francisco Depot Bonds—4%	200,000 00	
		$1,726,500 00
County Bonds.		
Alameda County (Oak School District)—4%	$312,000 00	
Glenn County—4½%	18,000 00	
Humboldt County—7%	13,000 00	
Kern County—4½%	235,000 00	
Lake County—5%	37,000 00	
Los Angeles County—5%	73,000 00	
Los Angeles County—4½%	10,000 00	
Los Angeles County (Pomona High School)—4%	46,750 00	
Los Angeles County (Pasadena School District)—4%	50,000 00	
Marin County—4%	96,000 00	
Mendocino County—4%	85,000 00	
Merced County—4%	43,000 00	
Monterey County—4%	98,000 00	
Placer County—5%	11,000 00	
Riverside County—4%	150,000 00	
Sacramento County—4%	68,000 00	
Sacramento County—4½%	208,000 00	
San Bernardino County (Redlands, Lugonia and Crafton High School)—5%	60,000 00	
San Diego County—5%	38,300 00	
San Francisco City and County School—3½%	269,400 00	
San Joaquin County—5%	25,000 00	
Shasta County—5%	25,000 00	
Sonoma County (Healdsburg School District)—4%	33,250 00	
Stanislaus County (Oakdale Union High School)—5%	20,000 00	
Tulare County (Porterville High School)—5%	22,500 00	
		2,047,200 00
Municipal Bonds.		
Antioch town, water works—5%	$27,200 00	
Bakersfield city—4%	31,000 00	
Bishop town, improvement—6%	39,600 00	
Long Beach, pier—5%	95,000 00	
Los Angeles city, school—3¾%	444,000 00	
Mountain View town—4½%	27,300 00	
Napa city—4%	32,200 00	
Pomona city, park and school—4%	55,500 00	
Sacramento city, levee and sewer—4%	160,000 00	
San Buenaventura city—5%	14,000 00	
Yreka town, water works—5%	37,500 00	
		963,300 00
Total		$4,737,000 00

During the past two fiscal years bonds held in trust for the support of common schools have been redeemed to the amount of $469,750, and in the same time county and municipal bonds have been purchased to the amount of $912,000.

STATE HIGH SCHOOL FUND.

Fifty-sixth Fiscal Year.

Receipts	$231,366 43
Disbursements	229,986 71

Fifty-seventh Fiscal Year.

Receipts	242,832 32
Disbursements	238,522 62

Daily average attendance in several high schools for year closing June 30, 1906, 21,395; an increase of 6,906 over number reported two years ago.

Amount to be raised for the State High School Fund for each of the fifty-ninth and sixtieth fiscal years is $320,925.

GROWTH OF THE SCHOOL FUND.

The bond securities held by the State Treasurer constitute the invested portion of the School Fund, and the moneys in the State School Land Fund are the portion awaiting investment. By adding the two amounts we ascertain the correct sum of the "perpetual fund" referred to in the Constitution, the proceeds of which fund "shall be inviolably appropriated to the support of common schools throughout the State."

At the close of the fifty-seventh fiscal year the invested portion of the perpetual fund amounted to $4,737,000 and the uninvested portion to $526,834.42. The following table shows the rate at which the perpetual fund has grown during the past ten years:

Year.	Invested.	Uninvested.	Total.
1896	$3,788,800 00	$115,599 34	$3,904,399 34
1898	3,835,700 00	210,026 36	4,045,726 36
1900	3,778,700 00	573,639 86	4,352,339 86
1902	3,527,200 00	1,106,477 51	4,633,677 51
1904	4,294,750 00	792,128 98	5,086,878 98
1906	4,737,000 00	526,834 42	5,263,834 42

Upon the completion of the payment by the United States Government of the proceeds of five per cent of the public land sales there should be in the perpetual fund a sum in excess of $6,000,000, and this may occur before the end of the present fiscal year. With this large increment, there will have been a growth of approximately fifty per cent within eleven years, and without it one of thirty per cent.

An Act of the Legislature in extraordinary session this year authorized and directed a transfer of $500,000 from the State School Land Fund to the General Fund for the purpose of aiding in the acquirement of a site and the erection of a building for the State in San Francisco. On the money thus borrowed interest must be paid to the State School Fund at the rate of four per cent, the first payment falling due July 2, 1907.

ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS FUND.

From the statement already given of the condition of this fund it will be seen that it contained $92,244.60 at the end of the fifty-sixth fiscal year and $91,880.81 at the end of the fifty-seventh. The decrease is accounted for by the recovery of certain estates by the heirs entitled thereto and by the absence of receipts during last year.

This is practically a trust fund held by the State Treasurer for the benefit of possible heirs of unclaimed estates, who are allowed twenty years' time within which to appear in court and establish their heirship. Only in the event that no heirs make recovery within twenty years after the formal escheat to the State do all further claims become barred and the proceeds of the estates lapse into the School Fund.

Until recently the law of escheats in this State had not been clearly settled by the courts. Formerly it was assumed that an escheat to the State had taken place whenever the Superior Court, in the course of probate proceedings, ordered an unclaimed estate distributed to the State of California; but the Supreme Court, in the Miner estate case, decided that such an order of distribution did not constitute an escheat, which could only be accomplished by a specific proceeding instituted by the Attorney-General. Following this decision, the Attorney-General commenced a series of actions in which the State Treasurer was the nominal defendant and the object of which was to secure the escheat of the estates then in the treasury. These proceedings have been completed, and similar proceedings in the cases of other estates have been either concluded or commenced, as is shown by the recent report of the Attorney-General.

One of the questions raised by the Miner estate decision was whether, in the cases of unclaimed estates ordered distributed to the State but not yet formally escheated, the county treasurers could legally pay over the amounts involved or the State Treasurer receive them. The view formerly entertained was that the money should not be paid into the State Treasury until formally escheated; but recently, after taking the advice of the Attorney-General, I have reached the decision that all unclaimed estates which the Superior Court has ordered distributed to the State should be paid over to the State Treasurer, whether escheated or not. County treasurers will be so informed and requested to make settlements accordingly.

This does not affect the right of heirs to recover, as the twenty years' time allowed does not begin to run until after the formal escheat. During all of this term of years these trust moneys, or such of them as are not recovered, must, under our present laws, remain idle in the State Treasury, costing something for their care and custody and bringing in nothing. It would appear that some method should be devised by which these funds can be safely invested, like the State School Fund, or else deposited and interest collected.

GROWTH OF THE STATE REVENUES.

The compilation of figures which follows will show to what extent the revenues of the State have grown during the ten years between the forty-seventh and the fifty-seventh fiscal years.

Fiscal Year.	State Tax Rate.	Receipts from Property Tax.	Receipts from Railroad Tax.	Total Receipts from All Sources.
Forty-seventh	.685	$7,310,749 35	$470,840 62	$10,349,866 64
Forty-eighth	.429	5,180,781 26	184,175 42	7,592,453 23
Forty-ninth	.51	5,292,604 06	221,064 72	7,736,880 57
Fiftieth	.488	5,150,651 70	216,446 24	7,706,330 74
Fifty-first	.601	6,797,033 73	278,355 43	10,858,917 26
Fifty-second	.498	5,924,157 47	239,052 77	9,541,359 88
Fifty-third	.48	5,686,435 22	235,543 12	9,772,269 52
Fifty-fourth	.382	4,697,859 80	250,598 72	8,960,358 26
Fifty-fifth	.561	8,219,911 51	471,300 96	13,105,599 43
Fifty-sixth	.535	7,879,330 04	372,732 18	13,598,510 98
Fifty-seventh	.49	7,590,387 67	342,118 92	13,235,236 62

About all that can be said by way of comment upon the column of figures giving the collections from property tax is that it shows growth, since in the fifty-seventh year a tax of 49 cents upon $100 produced more revenue than one of 68½ cents in the forty-seventh year. But this growth of revenues, due to the increase of the assessment roll, has hardly been in proportion to the real growth in wealth of the State, or even to the growth in population.

The receipts from other sources than the property tax make a better showing, insomuch that while in the forty-seventh fiscal year they amounted only to a trifle over three millions, by the fifty-seventh year they had increased to more than five and a half millions, a growth of more than eighty per cent. The tendency is toward continued increase, and another year will make a still better showing. The sources of some of the largest receipts can be understood from the following figures:

Fiscal Year.	Receipts by Secretary of State—Fees, Sales, etc.	Receipts from Collections by Insurance Commissioner.	Receipts from Inheritance Tax.	Sales of State Text-Books.	Receipts by San Francisco Harbor Commissioners.
Forty-seventh	$20,236 96	$33,497 00	$102,670 95	$105,609 74	$280,280 81
Forty-eighth	22,544 20	24,368 72	60,667 13	94,518 53	263,691 42
Forty-ninth	22,489 70	24,450 73	83,550 21	100,848 29	222,791 33
Fiftieth	25,935 50	33,825 96	157,734 54	73,206 13	300,161 46
Fifty-first	35,913 55	50,037 89	385,362 07	77,276 90	632,200 55
Fifty-second	72,644 75	46,664 13	243,586 44	81,648 63	704,668 20
Fifty-third	145,881 39	51,000 26	287,052 40	80,605 68	763,340 92
Fifty-fourth	152,490 25	65,101 03	290,447 44	90,006 69	750,229 78
Fifty-fifth	154,887 25	71,260 98	286,735 72	108,890 65	900,043 92
Fifty-sixth	172,359 65	165,243 45	532,760 16	169,916 31	1,217,575 90
Fifty-seventh	*361,840 80	264,593 52	292,750 01	138,157 74	920,251 65

* Includes $138,915 corporation tax.

For purposes of the General Fund, the receipts of the San Francisco Harbor Commission, and those of the Superintendent of Public Instruction from the sale of school books must be disregarded, as in the former case they are devoted to special uses and in the latter they constitute a revolving fund. Recent legislation imposing new taxes and larger fees, as well as the general growth of business, has caused an extraordinary increase in the receipts from the office of the Secretary of State.

Taxation of the gross premium receipts of insurance companies, as provided in the Acts of 1903 and 1905, explains in greater part the rapid advance in the amount of the State's income through the office of the Insurance Commissioner. During the coming year there will be a large falling off in this income, due to special conditions created by the San Francisco fire, and the Insurance Commissioner estimates that the receipts during the calendar year 1907 will not exceed $100,000.

GROWTH OF STATE EXPENSES.

But while the State revenues are constantly increasing, the expenditures increase at an equal rate and call for strenuous efforts to keep them in check. Only the absolute necessity of cutting the garment according to the cloth prevents the appropriations at each session of the Legislature exceeding the funds which are available, and many of the rejected demands of the State institutions, both for better equipment and more liberal support, would represent thoroughly meritorious claims if the means to meet them could be supplied without overburdening the people with taxation. California already expends, proportionately, more public revenue than almost any other State, and before any new outlay is undertaken it should be carefully studied to determine whether it is necessary or whether the benefits derived will be worth what they cost.

The largest single outlay of the State government, and one of the most cheerfully borne, is that for the support of the schools. The school levy is an automatic tax, the statute fixing the rate per child and the annual census furnishing the other factor in the calculation. The figures for the last two fiscal years have been already given.

Without undertaking to go into a general analysis or comparison of State expenditures, it may be of interest to give a few figures which will exhibit the increase of the cost of several of the leading institutions during an eleven-year period. The expense stated is the total, including not only appropriations but also the institutional earnings which were spent.

	Forty-seventh Fiscal Year.	Fifty-seventh Fiscal Year.
Stockton State Hospital	$208,146 51	$291,108 89
Napa State Hospital	191,224 47	254,991 08
Agnews State Hospital	120,932 01	198,986 64
Mendocino State Hospital	68,278 61	128,840 22
Southern California State Hospital	70,007 00	254,077 42
Home for Feeble-Minded Children	63,855 66	138,619 39
San Quentin State Prison	289,196 17	485,016 96
Folsom State Prison	146,047 48	185,271 15
Whittier State School	122,299 72	111,990 45
Preston School of Industry	51,270 62	83,605 31
Totals	$1,331,258 25	$2,132,507 51

Since the expense involved in holding sessions of the Legislature is a subject often discussed, there is subjoined a table representing the total expenditures for pay of officers and clerks, mileage and per diem of members, and contingent expense incurred in the last six regular sessions and two extraordinary sessions.

No. of Session.	Total Amount Expended.	Contingent, Senate	Contingent, Assembly.
Thirty-first	$196,409 59	$55,500 00	$63,359 19
Thirty-second	203,300 16	46,714 69	70,000 00
Thirty-third	170,629 57	35,431 09	24,707 58
Thirty-third (Extra)	31,881 87	1,351 87	3,000 00
Thirty-fourth	198,233 48	35,996 00	47,247 39
Thirty-fifth	225,493 42	51,950 00	59,922 30
Thirty-sixth	258,354 69	62,497 82	83,687 86
Thirty-sixth (Extra)	25,477 54	2,737 40	4,000 00

The cost of legislative printing is not included in the above figures.

PAYMENT OF THE FIVE PER CENT CLAIM.

It is a matter of gratification that, after many efforts and a delay extending over a score of years, the State has succeeded in obtaining congressional action upon its claim for the payment of five per cent of the proceeds of public land sales. The exact amount involved is not yet known, but it is believed that it will approach one million dollars, and the entire sum, under the requirements of our Constitution, must be added to the permanent fund which is invested for the support of the common schools. The Act of Congress by which this pleasing result was accomplished was approved on June 27, 1906, and its passage followed the representations which you, as Governor, made of the justice of the State's claims and was aided both by the natural sympathy felt with California after the great disaster of last April and by the very vigorous efforts of the Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Within two months after the approval of the Act, payment of the amount due was commenced by the Treasury Department, and up to date three installments have been ordered paid, as evidenced by Inte-

rior Civil Service Warrants drawn in favor of the State. The details of these payments are as follows:

August —, 1906, for net proceeds of sales of public lands from September 9, 1850, to June 30, 1862:		
Total receipts from sales of public lands	$311,979 53	
Expenses chargeable to sales	260,799 14	
Net proceeds	$51,180 39	
Five per cent on last-named amount		$2,559 02
September 18, 1906, for sales from July 1, 1862, to June 30, 1872:		
Total receipts from sales of public lands	$4,873,614 30	
Expenses chargeable to sales	209,509 34	
Net proceeds	$4,664,104 96	
Five per cent of last-named amount		233,205 25
October 22, 1906, for sales from July 1, 1872, to June 30, 1882:		
Total receipts from sales of public lands	$4,050,338 11	
Expenses chargeable to sales	200,191 37	
Net proceeds	$3,850,146 74	
Five per cent of last-named amount		192,507 34
Total of warrants so far drawn		$428,271 61

Of the three warrants enumerated, two—the second and the third—amounting to $425,712.59, have been deposited in the State Treasury and converted into cash. Some delay has occurred in the transmission of the warrant first drawn, but I understand that it will be received at an early day.

RECENT FISCAL LEGISLATION.

The Act of the Legislature passed in 1905 which provided for a "commission on the revision and reform of the system of revenue and taxation in force in this State" was the longest step which has been taken in many years in the direction of revenue reform, and also it was one of the most important pieces of fiscal legislation. The commission thus created has, during the two years it has been at work, investigated many subjects of interest in connection with our tax laws and has accumulated a great deal of valuable data. But since this commission is about to publish a report in which all of these matters are elaborately discussed and a full statement presented of the conclusions reached, it is not necessary to consider them here, although they have a direct bearing upon the matters with which the Controller's office is called to deal.

THE DEPOSIT OF PUBLIC FUNDS.

In the last biennial report of this department the recommendation was made that a law should be framed to provide for the deposit in bank, under careful safeguards, of State funds for which there is no immediate demand. This proposal, having been indorsed in the Gov-

ernor's message, was favorably regarded by the Legislature, which accordingly enacted a statute and at the same time submitted an amendment to the Constitution to be voted on by the people. The constitutional amendment was broader than the statute, since the latter was restricted in its operation to State funds, while the amendment was intended to legalize as well the deposit of county and municipal funds. A decision rendered by the Supreme Court some years previously had made it clear that as to county governments any attempt to authorize by statute the deposit of their funds would be in conflict with the Constitution, but it was hoped that the same objection would not lie against State deposits. It was recognized, however, that the State Treasurer would not be likely to feel justified in making deposits from the funds in his charge until after the law had been tested in the courts, and it was believed that such a test could be secured. No opportunity for such a test presented itself up to the time of the general election in November last, when the constitutional amendment was ratified by vote of the people.

In order to remove all doubts, it will probably be deemed best to pass anew the statute of 1905 regulating State deposits—since the new section of the Constitution does not contain all the needed directory provisions—and a companion law should be enacted to regulate deposits to be made by county and city treasurers.

The inauguration of a well-guarded deposit system for public funds as a substitute for the hoarding of State and county moneys must be regarded as a distinct financial advance, and one which will place California abreast with the policy of other progressive states. The largest benefit which will come from the change will be in relief from the money stringency occasioned by the periodical locking up of large amounts of funds, which can not be long withdrawn from circulation without working serious injury to business. At times when the holdings of tax moneys are largest the amount withdrawn is not less than $20,000,000, and the average balance in the State Treasury alone, for several years past, has been $4,000,000. But another gain will be a very welcome addition to the revenues, which will be made by the interest to be collected from the depositary banks, and which can not be less than two per cent on daily balances. If the State Treasurer shall be able to keep on deposit an average of $3,000,000, the revenue from this source will be at least $60,000 per annum.

THE CORPORATION LICENSE TAX.

A revenue measure of considerable importance which was enacted by the Legislature in the regular session of 1905 and amended in the extraordinary session of 1906, was the imposition of a corporation license tax, the proceeds from which go into the General Fund of the

State. In the early years of California, license taxes constituted a factor of considerable magnitude in the State revenue system, but all such taxes were long since repealed and licenses treated as a source of merely local revenue, to be collected by cities and counties. Therefore, the Acts of 1905 and 1906 may be regarded as the establishment of a new policy or the return to an old one, concerning which it may be said that there is also a considerable tendency manifested in other states which are moving for a general revision of their tax laws to rely upon corporation and other licenses as one of their sources of revenue.

In the form in which originally enacted the present license law called for the payment by corporations organized for pecuniary profit of an annual tax of $10, with a penalty of $5 for delinquency; the revised law of 1906 increased the tax to $20 and the delinquency penalty to $10. The Secretary of State was made the collector of the tax. During the fifty-seventh fiscal year the receipts of the General Fund from this source were $138,915. From the collections to date in the current fiscal year it appears that the receipts, at the increased rate of tax, will approximate $300,000.

By another act of the session of 1905 the Secretary of State was authorized to collect certain fees from the owners of motor vehicles, and this resulted in turning into the General Fund during the fifty-seventh fiscal year the sum of $11,240.

THE INHERITANCE TAX LAW.

With the very thorough revision of the law in 1905 inheritance tax legislation in California entered on a new chapter. The Act of 1893 imposed a tax upon collateral inheritances only, and the entire proceeds were payable into the State School Fund. During certain years the receipts considerably augmented the amount of money available for apportionment, but in other years the receipts were much smaller, and their irregularity introduced an undesirable element of uncertainty into school finances. The Act of 1905 taxed direct as well as collateral inheritances, and in addition to increasing the revenues, it was designed to make the annual contribution for the support of the schools a fixed sum instead of an uncertain quantity. This latter result was attained through a provision that $250,000 of each year's receipts, if they should reach that amount, should be paid into the State School Fund, and the balance, whatever it might be, into the General Fund.

It is yet too early to pronounce positively upon the merits of the Act of 1905 as a revenue measure, but it is probable that it will yield considerably larger receipts than the old law, even if not so large as the advocates of the new statute anticipated. By the law of 1893 there was imposed a uniform tax of five per cent on collateral inheritances,

the only exemption being that estates of not more than $500 were untaxed.

In the form in which it was first presented the Act of 1905 fixed a moderate rate of tax for direct inheritances and a higher one for collateral inheritances, both being graded according to the degree of consanguinity of the testator and the heir, and also graded according to the amount of the inheritance received by any one person. A fairly liberal scale of exemptions was established. But in the Legislature the rates of tax were reduced and the exemptions increased, with the effect of considerably diminishing the revenue possibilities of the measure. The existing law is considerably more favorable than was the old one to certain classes of heirs and legatees, insomuch that some inheritances which formerly paid five per cent now pay but one and a half per cent, others three per cent, and others four per cent.

The new law went into effect July 1, 1905, but for a considerable time afterwards most of the estates paying taxes were those which had been in probate before the new statute was enacted, or had become operative. Eighteen months' time is allowed for the payment of the tax without interest charge, and hence we are only just now approaching the date when nearly all the payments will be on the basis established by the amended Act. Meantime, the receipts from inheritance taxes in years when not swelled to unusual proportions by the probating of exceptionally large estates have remained fairly steady at the rate of about $300,000 per annum.

As furnishing an approximately accurate comparison of the old and new laws in respect to revenue raising, twenty estates were taken at random and the tax computed on both the old basis and the new one. These estates ranged in amount from $1,458.50 to $623,172.56, and aggregated $1,572,477.72. Computed according to the old law, the taxes totaled $22,834.85, and according to the new law, $32,019.79. This shows a gain under the present statute of about forty per cent. On this ratio of increase, the same aggregate of estates which has produced receipts of $300,000 per year should henceforth produce $420,000. That amount will be exceeded in certain years when there are millionaire estates to be taxed, and the tendency will be toward permanent growth in this branch of the State revenues. It is reasonable to believe that even without change in the law, the normal receipts within a comparatively few years will amount to $500,000 per annum.

ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURES.

The biennial estimate of expenditures for the next two fiscal years, the fifty-ninth and sixtieth, is made a part of this report.

In estimating the probably necessary expenditures of the several offices, courts, boards, and institutions, there has been followed the usual rule of not including appropriations asked for on account of new buildings, or other improvements, or new work to be undertaken. In other words, all expenditures usually provided for by special acts or new legislation are excluded from this estimate, which is restricted, as near as may be, to the items regularly incorporated in the general appropriation bill.

In cases where there is now a statutory limit of the number of clerks or employés, or of salaries, and an increase of force or of compensation is requested, such application has been left for the Legislature to deal with, the estimates being made on the old basis. In some of the State offices the business transacted is steadily growing and increases of the office force are needed. In other instances salaries should be equalized. It is assumed that in every instance the Legislature, through its committees, will give a proper hearing to requests of this nature.

The estimates made covering the expenses of the State government during the fifty-ninth and sixtieth fiscal years total as follows:

For the General Fund	$8,091,915 00
For the School Fund	6,172,838 00
For the High School Fund	641,850 00
For the Interest and Sinking Fund	282,870 00
Total	$15,189,473 00

This represents a rather large increase as compared with the corresponding estimates made two years since and even as compared with the appropriations made by the last Legislature. But a considerable portion of the increase is due to new legislation enacted by that Legislature either at the regular session or the extraordinary one, or else to the adoption of constitutional amendments. For example, the cost of the judicial establishment, by the increase in salaries of Justices of the Supreme Court, of the Justices of the District Courts of Appeal, and of a number of Superior Judges, as well as by an addition to the number of the latter, has been raised to the extent of $107,100 for the coming biennial period. A large increase in the cost of the National Guard was entailed by the passage of the new military bill in 1905. At the same time the stated allowance for the support of the Veterans' Home was increased; the Board of Forestry and the Bureau of Criminal Identification were established; also, the Bureau of Vital Statistics and the

Bacteriological Laboratory, both under the control of the State Board of Health. Owing to the increase in the number of children of census age, the amount necessary to be raised for the common schools has increased in two years $469,266, and the sum necessary for support of High Schools has increased by $207,180. The steady growth of the population in the Hospitals for the Insane appears to make necessary an additional expenditure of $96,930. The same general conditions obtain in relation to the State Prisons.

Upon the other hand, it has not been necessary this time to make any estimate of expenditures for the Yosemite Valley Commission, the valley having been ceded to the United States and being now under Federal control. The Act authorizing a Commissioner for the Revision and Reform of the Law expires by limitation in 1907, and no estimate has been made for that office.

Respectfully submitted.

A. B. NYE,
Controller.

ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURES.

For the Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth Fiscal Years, ending June 30, 1908 and 1909.

For What Purpose.	Amount.	Total.
For Legislative Department.		
For per diem and mileage of Lieutenant-Governor and Senators	$21,500 00	
For per diem and mileage of Assemblymen	42,000 00	
For pay of Officers and Clerks of the Senate	21,000 00	
For pay of Officers and Clerks of the Assembly	28,000 00	
For contingent expenses of the Senate	45,000 00	
For contingent expenses of the Assembly	52,000 00	
		$209,500 00
For Judicial Department.		
For salaries of Justices of Supreme Court	$112,000 00	
For salaries of two Secretaries of Supreme Court	9,600 00	
For salaries of two Phonographic Reporters of Supreme Court	10,800 00	
For salary of Reporter of Decisions of Supreme Court and District Courts of Appeal	5,000 00	
For salary of one Assistant Reporter of Decisions of Supreme Court and District Courts of Appeal	4,800 00	
For salaries of two Assistant Reporters of Decisions of Supreme Court and District Courts of Appeal	4,800 00	
For salary of Librarian, Supreme Court	3,000 00	
For salaries of two Bailiffs, and performing work of Porters of Supreme Court	6,000 00	
For salary of Clerk of Supreme Court	6,000 00	
For salary of Chief Deputy Clerk of Supreme Court	4,800 00	
For salaries of five Deputy Clerks of Supreme Court	18,000 00	
For salary of Stenographer to Clerk of Supreme Court	2,000 00	
For pay of Porter to office of Supreme Court Clerk at Sacramento	1,440 00	
For salaries of Justices of District Courts of Appeal	126,000 00	
For salaries of Clerks of District Courts of Appeal	14,400 00	
For salaries of Deputy Clerks of District Courts of Appeal	10,800 00	
For salaries of Phonographic Reporters of District Courts of Appeal	10,800 00	
For salaries of Bailiffs, and performing the work of Porters, District Courts of Appeal	7,200 00	
For State's portion of salaries of Judges of Superior Court	395,500 00	
For postage and contingent expenses, Clerk of Supreme Court	1,600 00	
For postage and contingent expenses, Clerks of District Courts of Appeal (one third to each)	3,000 00	
For postage and contingent expenses, Supreme Court	250 00	
For postage and contingent expenses, District Courts of Appeal (one third to each)	750 00	
For expenses of Supreme Court under Section 47, C. C. P.	35,800 00	
For printing, binding, ruling, etc., Clerk of Supreme Court	2,500 00	
For printing, binding, ruling, etc., Clerks of District Courts of Appeal (one third to each)	3,000 00	
		799,840 00
For Executive Department.		
For salary of Governor	$12,000 00	
For salary of Private Secretary to Governor	8,000 00	
For salary of Executive Secretary to Governor	5,200 00	
For salary of Stenographer to Governor	3,200 00	
For pay of Governor's Messenger	2,400 00	
For special contingent expenses (secret service)	10,000 00	
For postage, expressage, telegraphing, traveling and contingent expenses	5,500 00	
For printing, binding, ruling, etc.	1,250 00	
For support of Governor's residence	5,000 00	
		52,550 00
For Rewards.		
For payment of rewards offered by Governor	$1,500 00	
For payment of rewards offered by Governor, illegal voting	500 00	
For payment of rewards for arrest and conviction of highway robbers	2,000 00	
For arresting criminals without the State	10,000 00	
		14,000 00

ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURES—Continued.

For What Purpose.	Amount.	Total.
For State Board of Examiners.		
For salary of Secretary to Board	$6,000 00	
For salary of Assistant Secretary to Board	4,800 00	
For salaries of four Clerks to Board	12,800 00	
For pay of Porter to Board	960 00	
For postage, expressage, etc., Board of Examiners	900 00	
For traveling expenses	1,700 00	
For printing, binding, ruling, etc.	500 00	
		$27,660 00
For Secretary of State's Office.		
For salary of Secretary of State	$6,000 00	
For salary of Deputy Secretary of State	5,400 00	
For salary of Bookkeeper	4,800 00	
For salary of Statistician	4,000 00	
For salary of Keeper of Archives	4,000 00	
For salaries of five Clerks	16,000 00	
For salary of Janitor	4,000 00	
For salary of Clerk to Janitor	3,200 00	
For pay of Porter	1,440 00	
For postage, expressage and telegraphing, exempt from Section 4	5,000 00	
For contingent and traveling expenses	1,500 00	
For salaries of two special Clerks under Section 422, Political Code, for sixtieth fiscal year	750 00	
For purchase of ballot paper	10,000 00	
For printing, binding, ruling, etc.	12,000 00	
For printing, binding, ruling, and all other work performed and material furnished by the State Printing Office to the Secretary of State, to be used for the purpose of printing and distributing Constitutional Amendments	1,600 00	
For printing, binding, ruling, and all other work performed and material furnished by the State Printing Office to the Secretary of State, to be used for the compiling and publication of Blue Book	10,000 00	
		89,690 00
For State Capitol Building and Grounds.		
For repairs to Capitol Building and furniture	$5,000 00	
For purchase of carpets and furniture	12,000 00	
For stationery, fuel, lights, supplies, etc., Legislature and State officers	30,000 00	
For water, State Capitol Building	1,200 00	
For pay of employés, State Capitol Building and grounds	54,120 00	
For salaries of Policemen, Capitol grounds	7,200 00	
For salaries of two elevator attendants, one engineer, and one fireman, serving during session of Legislature, sixtieth fiscal year	1,095 00	
For water, State Capitol grounds	2,400 00	
For lighting Capitol grounds	1,728 00	
For purchase of implements and hose, care and improvement of Capitol grounds	12,000 00	
		126,743 00
For Controller's Office.		
For salary of Controller	$6,000 00	
For salary of Deputy Controller	5,400 00	
For salary of Bookkeeper	4,000 00	
For salary of Expert	4,000 00	
For salaries of five Clerks	16,000 00	
For pay of Porter	1,440 00	
For postage, expressage, and telegraphing	1,600 00	
For contingent and traveling expenses	2,000 00	
For printing, binding, ruling, etc.	4,000 00	
		44,440 00
For Treasurer's Office.		
For salary of State Treasurer	$6,000 00	
For salary of Deputy State Treasurer	5,400 00	
For salary of Bookkeeper	4,800 00	
For salary of Clerk	3,200 00	
For salaries of four Watchmen	9,600 00	
For pay of Porter	1,440 00	
For postage, expressage, telegraphing, contingent and traveling expenses	1,000 00	
For printing, binding, ruling, etc.	1,400 00	
		32,840 00

ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURES—Continued.

For What Purpose.	Amount.	Total.
For Attorney-General's Office.		
For salary of Attorney-General	$6,000 00	
For salary or Assistant Attorney-General	5,400 00	
For salaries of three Deputies Attorney-General	14,400 00	
For salaries of three Clerks	9,600 00	
For salary of Phonographic Reporter	3,600 00	
For pay of Porter in Sacramento office	960 00	
For postage, expressage, telegraphing and contingent expenses	3,400 00	
For traveling expenses	1,000 00	
For costs and expenses of suits wherein the State is a party in interest	4,000 00	
For office rent in San Francisco	4,200 00	
For printing, binding, ruling, etc.	6,000 00	
For purchase of law books	1,000 00	
		$59,560 00
For Surveyor-General's Office.		
For salary of Surveyor-General	$6,000 00	
For salary of Deputy Surveyor-General	5,400 00	
For salary of Assistant Surveyor-General	4,000 00	
For salaries of four Clerks	12,800 00	
For pay of Porter	960 00	
For postage, expressage, and telegraphing	1,200 00	
For contingent and traveling expenses	500 00	
For purchase of and copying maps, etc.	3,000 00	
For printing, binding, ruling, etc.	1,000 00	
		34,860 00
For traveling expenses of Surveyor-General and Attorney-General when engaged in contests between the State and the United States in relation to land	$500 00	
		500 00
For Superintendent of Public Instruction's Office.		
For salary of Superintendent of Public Instruction	$6,000 00	
For salary of Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction	4,800 00	
For salary of Statistician	4,000 00	
For salary of Clerk and Stenographer	3,200 00	
For salary of Text-book Clerk	3,200 00	
For clerical assistance, distribution of State Text-books	400 00	
For pay of Porter	1,440 00	
For postage, expressage, and telegraphing	2,600 00	
For contingent and traveling expenses (including traveling expenses under Sec. 1532, Pol. Code)	3,000 00	
For printing, binding, ruling, etc.	15,000 00	
		43,640 00
For Military Purposes.		
For salary of Adjutant-General	$6,000 00	
For salary of Assistant Adjutant-General	4,800 00	
For salary of Chief Clerk	3,600 00	
For salaries of three Clerks	9,600 00	
For salary of Stenographer	2,400 00	
For pay of Armorer and Porter	2,400 00	
For postage, expressage, etc., telegraphing, telephoning	1,600 00	
For care of State Armory, cleaning and transportation of arms, traveling and contingent expenses	5,000 00	
For Armory rent, unattached companies, N. G. C.	500 00	
For purchase of uniforms and equipments	20,000 00	
For allowance to Brigade Headquarters	6,960 00	
For allowance to Surgeon-General	600 00	
For allowance to Regimental, Battalion and Squadron Headquarters and Bands	15,240 00	
For coal and supplies, repairs and other expenses, training ships, Naval Militia	5,000 00	
For traveling expenses and per diem of officers on detail duty, N. G. C.	6,000 00	
For target practice and purchase of medals	20,000 00	
For hospital supplies and medical equipment	2,000 00	
For encampments, N. G. C.	20,000 00	
For printing, binding, ruling, etc.	6,000 00	
For allowance for officers, Sec. 2078, Pol. Code	12,900 00	
For Armory rents and other expenses of the N. G. C.	206,500 00	
For expenses of courts-martial	5,000 00	
		362,100 00

ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURES—Continued.

For What Purpose.	Amount.	Total.
For State Library.		
For salary of State Librarian	$6,000 00	
For salaries of two Deputies	7,200 00	
		$13,200 00
For State Printing Office.		
For salary of Superintendent of State Printing	$6,000 00	
For salary of Deputy Superintendent of State Printing	4,800 00	
For salary of Copy Editor	3,600 00	
For postage, telegraphing, traveling, and contingent expenses	1,500 00	
For lithographing, engraving, half-tone plates, and similar work	5,000 00	
For insuring State Printing Office and contents	3,250 00	
For legislative printing, etc., thirty-eighth session	5,000 00	
For printing, binding, ruling, etc.	700 00	
		29,850 00
For State Board of Health.		
For salary of Secretary to Board	$6,000 00	
For salary of Attorney to Board	6,000 00	
For salary of Statistician	3,600 00	
For traveling and contingent expenses	5,000 00	
For printing, binding, etc.	3,000 00	
For Bacteriological Laboratory	4,000 00	
		27,600 00
For Office of Insurance Commissioner.		
For salary of Commissioner	$6,000 00	
For salary of Deputy Commissioner	3,600 00	
For traveling and contingent expenses	2,000 00	
For printing, etc.	2,500 00	
		14,100 00
For Board of Railroad Commissioners.		
For salaries of Commissioners	$24,000 00	
For salary of Secretary	4,800 00	
For salary of Bailiff	2,400 00	
For salary of Stenographer	1,800 00	
For office rent	1,200 00	
For fuel, lights, etc.	1,200 00	
For traveling expenses, etc.	700 00	
For printing	2,000 00	
		38,100 00
For State Board of Equalization.		
For salaries of members	$24,000 00	
For salary of Clerk	4,800 00	
For pay of Porter	960 00	
For postage, expressage, etc.	1,000 00	
For printing, binding, ruling, etc.	1,250 00	
For traveling and contingent clerical expenses (Sec. 3702, Pol. C.)	10,000 00	
		42,010 00
For State Board of Forestry.		
For salary of State Forester	$4,800 00	
For salaries of two Assistant Foresters	4,800 00	
For support of Board of Forestry, including field and traveling expenses	21,000 00	
For printing, binding, ruling, etc.	3,000 00	
For improvement and maintenance of California Redwood Park	20,000 00	
For printing, California Redwood Park	300 00	
		53,900 00

ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURES—Continued.

For What Purpose.	Amount.	Total.
For Department of Highways.		
For salary of Commissioner	$6,000 00	
For salary of Secretary	3,000 00	
For salary of Stenographer	2,400 00	
For pay of Porter	960 00	
For traveling and contingent expenses	1,500 00	
For improvement and maintenance of Sonora and Mono Road	8,000 00	
For improvement and maintenance of Mono Lake Basin Road	2,500 00	
For printing, binding, ruling, etc.	750 00	
		$25,110 00
For salary of Lake Tahoe Wagon Road Commissioner	$1,200 00	
For maintenance of Lake Tahoe Wagon Road	8,000 00	
		9,200 00
For State Mining Bureau.		
For salary of State Mineralogist	$6,000 00	
For support of Mining Bureau, including salaries	35,000 00	
For printing, binding, ruling, etc.	5,000 00	
		46,000 00
For Commissioner of Public Works.		
For salary of Commissioner	$6,000 00	
For printing, binding, ruling, etc.	500 00	
		6,500 00
For Débris Commissioner.		
For salary of Débris Commissioner	$1,200 00	
For salary of Secretary to Débris Commissioner	600 00	
For traveling and incidental expenses of same	600 00	
For printing, binding, ruling, etc.	50 00	
		2,450 00
For State Board of Charities and Corrections.		
For salaries and expenses (Act of March 25, 1903)	$12,000 00	
		12,000 00
For Hospitals for Insane.		
For support, Stockton State Hospital	$287,140 00	
For salaries, Stockton State Hospital	220,560 00	
For support, Napa State Hospital	271,440 00	
For salaries, Napa State Hospital	216,900 00	
For support, Agnews State Hospital	145,000 00	
For salaries, Agnews State Hospital	140,000 00	
For support, Mendocino State Hospital	144,000 00	
For salaries, Mendocino State Hospital	110,700 00	
For support, Southern California State Hospital	204,250 00	
For salaries, Southern California State Hospital	143,640 00	
		1,883,630 00
For Home for Feeble-Minded Children.		
For support	$155,000 00	
For salaries of officers and employés	119,100 00	
		274,100 00
For State Commission in Lunacy.		
For printing, binding, ruling, etc.	$6,500 00	
		6,500 00
For California Institution for the Deaf and the Blind.		
For support	$43,000 00	
For salaries of officers and employés	92,000 00	
For printing, binding, ruling, etc.	600 00	
		135,600 00
For Home for Adult Blind.		
For support	$30,000 00	
For salaries of officers and employés	25,000 00	
For printing, binding, ruling, etc.	600 00	
		55,600 00

ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURES—Continued.

For What Purpose.	Amount.	Total.
For State Prisons and Reform Schools.		
For support of San Quentin State Prison	$420,352 00	
For salaries of officers and employés	210,800 00	
For printing, binding, ruling, etc.	2,500 00	
For support of Folsom State Prison	175,000 00	
For salaries of officers and employés	156,000 00	
For printing, binding, ruling, etc.	2,500 00	
For printing, binding, ruling, etc., State Board of Prison Directors	500 00	
		$967,652 00
For support of Preston School of Industry	$73,000 00	
For salaries of officers and employés	65,000 00	
For printing, binding, ruling, etc.	250 00	
For support of Whittier State School	115,000 00	
For salaries of officers and employés	100,000 00	
For printing, binding, ruling, etc.	350 00	
		353,600 00
For Transportation of Criminals, Insane, etc.		
For transportation of prisoners, insane, and children committed to Whittier or Preston schools	$140,000 00	
		140,000 00
For University of California.		
For support and maintenance (Act of March 15, 1901)	$200,000 00	
For support and maintenance of California Poultry Experiment Station	4,000 00	
For printing, binding, ruling, etc.	12,000 00	
		216,000 00
For State Normal Schools.		
For support, State Normal School at San José	$10,000 00	
For salaries, State Normal School at San José	100,000 00	
For care and improvement of grounds, State Normal School at San José	4,000 00	
For library, museum, etc., State Normal School at San José	3,000 00	
For printing, binding, ruling, etc., State Normal School at San José	1,000 00	
For support, State Normal School at Los Angeles	10,000 00	
For salaries, State Normal School at Los Angeles	96,000 00	
For care and improvement of grounds, State Normal School at Los Angeles	2,000 00	
For library, museum, etc., State Normal School at Los Angeles	3,000 00	
For printing, binding, ruling, etc., State Normal School at Los Angeles	1,000 00	
For support, State Normal School at Chico	5,500 00	
For salaries, State Normal School at Chico	65,000 00	
For care and improvement of grounds, State Normal School at Chico	2,000 00	
For library, museum, etc., State Normal School at Chico	2,000 00	
For printing, binding, ruling, etc., State Normal School at Chico	1,000 00	
For support, State Normal School at San Diego	6,000 00	
For salaries, State Normal School at San Diego	63,500 00	
For library, museum, etc., State Normal School at San Diego	2,000 00	
For care and improvement of grounds, State Normal School at San Diego	2,000 00	
For printing, binding, ruling, etc., State Normal School at San Diego	1,000 00	
For support, State Normal School at San Francisco	6,000 00	
For salaries, State Normal School at San Francisco	52,000 00	
For library, museum, etc., State Normal School at San Francisco	3,000 00	
For printing, binding, ruling, etc., State Normal School at San Francisco	1,000 00	
		442,000 00
For California Polytechnic School.		
For support and maintenance	$25,000 00	
For salaries of officers, teachers, and employés	52,000 00	
For care and improvement of grounds	6,000 00	
For library	1,000 00	
For expenses of Trustees	800 00	
For printing, binding, ruling, etc.	1,000 00	
		85,800 00

ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURES—Continued.

For What Purpose.	Amount.	Total.
For Bureau of Labor Statistics.		
For salary of Commissioner	$6,000 00	
For salary of Deputy Commissioner	3,600 00	
For office rent	1,200 00	
For salaries Assistants, traveling and contingent expenses	9,000 00	
For printing, binding, ruling, etc.	3,000 00	
		$22,800 00
For State Commissioner of Horticulture.		
For salary of Commissioner	$6,000 00	
For salary of Deputy Commissioner	4,800 00	
For salary of Secretary	4,200 00	
For support and expenses of Board	15,000 00	
For printing, binding, ruling, etc.	5,000 00	
		35,000 00
For Fish Commission.		
For restoration and preservation of game	$25,000 00	
For restoration and preservation of fish	20,000 00	
For support and maintenance of State hatcheries	25,000 00	
For printing, binding, ruling, etc.	1,400 00	
		71,400 00
For State Dairy Bureau.		
For support of State Dairy Bureau (Act of 1897)	$10,000 00	
For State Board of Education.		
For traveling expenses	$1,500 00	
For printing, binding, ruling, etc.	100 00	
		1,600 00
For Veterans' Home.		
For support and maintenance, under Act of March 18, 1905, page 191	$130,000 00	
For printing, binding, ruling, etc.	250 00	
		130,250 00
For State Board of Agriculture.		
For State aid	$30,000 00	
For printing, binding, ruling, etc.	6,000 00	
		36,000 00
For State Veterinarian.		
For salary of State Veterinarian	$4,000 00	
For traveling and contingent expenses	4,000 00	
For per diem and traveling expenses of Assistants	3,000 00	
For printing, binding, ruling, etc.	300 00	
		11,300 00
Miscellaneous.		
For official advertising		2,000 00
For traveling expenses of Joint Board of Normal School Trustees		1,800 00
For salary of Guardian Marshall Monument		1,200 00
For salary of Guardian Sutter's Fort		1,440 00
For payment of interest on $100,000 to Hastings College of the Law		14,000 00
For pure wine labels		300 00
For care of State Burial Grounds		200 00
For printing, San Diego Harbor Commissioners		100 00
For printing, various officers, boards, commissions, etc., under direction of State Board of Examiners		5,500 00
For support of orphans, half-orphans and abandoned children		950,000 00
For salary of Director of State Bureau of Criminal Identification		3,600 00
For support of Folsom State Hospital, sixtieth fiscal year	$8,000 00	
For salaries and wages, Folsom State Hospital, sixtieth fiscal year	10,000 00	
		18,000 00
Total General Fund estimate		$8,091,915 00
For State School Fund		6,172,838 00
For State High School Fund		641,850 00
For Interest and Sinking Fund		282,870 00
Total estimate of the cost of the State government for the fifty-ninth and sixtieth fiscal years		$15,189,473 00

DETAILED STATEMENT

Of the Manner in which the Appropriation for Postage, Expressage, and Telegraphing in the Office of Controller of State was Expended for the Fifty-sixth Fiscal Year, ending June 30, 1905.

1904.		
July	13—Telephone	$6 00
	29—Telephone	5 00
	29—Postage	100 00
Aug.	17—Telephone	12 90
	17—Expressage	5 70
	17—Telegraphing	1 80
Sept.	27—Telephone	5 00
	27—Expressage	5 47
	27—Telegraphing	7 38
	27—Telephone	17 36
Oct.	7—Expressage	5 00
	7—Telephone	5 00
	7—Postal cards	5 00
	7—Telephone	10 00
	10—Postage	20 00
Nov.	9—Telephone	5 00
	9—Telegraphing	10 16
	9—Expressage	3 44
	9—Telephone	11 55
Dec.	2—Telegraphing	73
	2—Telephone	5 00
	2—Postage	100 00
	29—Telephone	10 00
	29—Telephone	5 00
	29—Telegraphing	2 70
1904.		
Dec.	29—Expressage	$3 20
1905.		
Jan.	20—Telegraphing	58
	20—Expressage	5 26
	20—Telegraphing	7 40
	20—Telephone	11 40
Feb.	14—Expressage	2 36
	14—Telegraphing	3 60
	14—Telephone	8 25
	14—Telephone	5 00
	14—Postage	100 00
Mar.	7—Telephone	5 00
	24—Postage	8 39
April	13—Expressage	1 30
	13—Telegraphing	5 33
	18—Postage	100 00
	26—Expressage	3 61
	29—Telegraphing	11 28
May	16—Telephone	5 00
	16—Postage	100 00
	16—Telegraphing	7 62
	16—Expressage	1 55
	Total	$761 32

The following bills accrued during the fifty-sixth fiscal year and were paid in the fifty-seventh fiscal year:

1905—July 11—Telegraphing	$9 21
20—Telephone	5 30
Aug. 2—Expressage	14 79
Total	$29 30

For the Fifty-seventh Fiscal Year, ending June 30, 1906.

1905.		
July	1—P. O. box rent	$2 50
	20—Telephone	6 00
Aug.	2—Expressage	21 24
	4—Telephone	5 00
	4—Telegraphing	4 26
	25—Telephone	5 00
	25—Telephone	19 65
	31—Postage	100 00
Sept.	6—Expressage	6 40
	6—Telegraphing	2 63
	13—Telephone	13 55
Oct.	3—Telephone	5 00
	3—Expressage	4 51
	10—Telegraphing	3 15
	16—Telephone	17 45
	16—Postage	27 70
Nov.	3—Telephone	5 00
	3—Expressage	3 86
	14—Postage	100 00
	14—Telephone	9 90
	14—Telegraphing	11 06
Dec.	4—Telephone	5 00
	4—Expressage	1 50
	4—Telegraphing	4 95
1906.		
Jan.	2—Expressage	$7 20
	2—Postals	8 50
	12—Telegraphing	3 21
	12—Telephone	20 40
	12—Postage	100 00
Feb.	6—Telegraphing	3 44
	6—Expressage	3 95
	10—Telephone	16 30
	23—Telephone	5 00
Mar.	12—Telephone	11 75
	12—Expressage	2 21
	26—Telephone	5 00
April	4—Telegraphing	2 51
	4—P. O. box rent	2 50
	4—Postage	100 00
	4—Expressage	3 90
May	7—Telephone	5 00
	14—Telephone	17 10
	14—Expressage	2 70
	16—Telegraphing	16 12
June	2—Telephone	5 00
	5—Expressage	4 15
	29—Telegraphing	9 07
	29—Telegraphing	1 05
	Total	$741 37

The following bills accrued during the fifty-seventh fiscal year and were paid in the fifty-eighth fiscal year:

1906—July	5—Expressage	$3 30
	6—Telegraphing	54 38
Total		$57 68

I, D. A. Moulton, Deputy State Controller, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct statement, in detail, of the manner in which the appropriation for the Controller's Department was expended, vouchers for each item being on file in said office.

D. A. MOULTON,
Deputy State Controller.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 5th day of December, 1906.

F. W. JUDSON,
Deputy State Treasurer.

DETAILED STATEMENT

Of the Manner in which Appropriation for Traveling and Contingent Expenses in the Office of Controller of State was Expended during the Fifty-sixth Fiscal Year, ending June 30, 1905.

1904.		
July	13—P. O. box rent	$2 50
	29—Traveling	37 90
	29—Traveling	20 75
Aug.	17—Traveling	20 30
Sept.	27—Repairs	1 50
Oct.	7—Rubber stamps	4 00
	7—Cleaning office	10 00
	14—Traveling	50 25
	20—Traveling	26 00
Nov.	3—Traveling	8 20
	15—Traveling	48 50
Dec.	20—Towel laundry	9 00
	29—Ice	17 90
	29—Traveling	13 55
1905.		
Jan.	20—Porter	15 00
	20—California Decisions	6 00
	20—P. O. box rent	2 50
	20—Rubber stamps	4 25
Feb.	14—Rubber stamps	9 00
	14—City Directory	4 00
	25—Map	4 00
	28—Traveling	17 45
Mar.	7—Framing pictures	6 90
1905.		
Mar.	7—Typewriter	$72 50
	24—Traveling	10 15
April	7—Traveling	17 50
	13—Telephone	9 30
	13—Telephone	8 90
	13—Telephone	5 00
	13—Traveling	8 75
	25—Repairing clock	2 50
	25—Telephone	5 00
	25—Typewriting	4 85
May	16—Traveling	37 50
	16—Telephone	12 25
	26—Typewriting	2 85
	26—Rubber stamps	10 25
June	12—Towel laundry	9 00
	16—Telephone	15 20
	17—Repairs	1 50
	19—Rubber stamps	1 50
	26—Telephone	5 00
	26—Ice	18 60
	26—Traveling	202 25
Total		$799 45

The following bills accrued during the fifty-sixth fiscal year and were paid in the fifty-seventh fiscal year:

1905—July	11—Letter copier and filing cases	$126 95
	11—Rubber stamps	2 00
	11—Repairs electric bells	1 75
	11—California Decisions	6 50
	20—Typewriting	5 62
Total		$142 82

Fifty-seventh Fiscal Year, ending June 30, 1906.

1905.		
July 10	Traveling	$10 25
20	Traveling	74 05
20	Typewriting	2 28
Aug. 4	Directory	5 00
4	Rubber stamps	50
25	Traveling	10 25
Oct. 3	Rubber stamps	4 00
9	Traveling	113 50
16	Envelope sealer	2 50
16	Statistician	3 50
16	Typewriting	5 40
19	Porter	19 00
19	Traveling	67 00
Nov. 6	Traveling	8 45
14	Traveling	8 40
14	Ink	35
28	Traveling	21 75
Dec. 9	Traveling	6 90
16	Towel laundry	9 00
1906.		
Jan. 2	Telephone	9 50
2	Rubber stamps	12 25
1906.		
Jan. 2	Ice	$15 50
2	Telephone	5 00
2	Porter	10 00
15	California Decisions	9 00
25	Traveling	47 90
Feb. 6	Telephone	5 00
6	Typewriting	5 40
6	Rubber stamps	1 75
6	Cleaning	50
16	Sacramento Directory	4 00
23	Traveling	10 10
Mar. 26	Traveling	34 00
April 17	Telephone	15 25
May 7	Rubber stamps	3 85
14	Traveling	9 80
June 2	Towel laundry	9 00
29	Ice	15 80
29	Rubber stamps	1 25
29	Telephone	10 60
29	Telephone	5 00
Total		$612 53

The following bill accrued during the fifty-seventh fiscal year and was paid in the fifty-eighth fiscal year:

1906—July 10—Telephone $17 20

I, D. A. Moulton, Deputy State Controller, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct statement, in detail, of the manner in which the appropriation for the Controller's Department was expended, vouchers for each item of expense being on file in this office.

D. A. MOULTON,
Deputy State Controller.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 5th day of December, 1906.

F. W. JUDSON,
Deputy State Treasurer.

APPENDIX.

STATEMENT No. 1.

Receipts into the State Treasury for the Fifty-sixth Fiscal Year, ending June 30, 1905.

Counties.	General Fund.	School Fund.	Interest and Sinking Fund.	State University Fund.	Poll Tax.	State High School Fund.	Collateral Inheritance Tax.	Estates of Deceased Persons.
Alameda	$330,644 07	$188,636 68	$10,597 56	$21,195 12	$29,159 55	$15,896 35	$28,445 47	
Alpine	1,313 59	749 41	42 11	84 21	190 40	63 15		
Amador	15,202 26	8,673 09	487 25	974 50	3,627 95	730 87	572 38	
Butte	48,454 47	27,643 90	1,553 03	3,106 05	6,121 00	2,329 54	391 13	
Calaveras	18,766 88	10,706 75	601 51	1,203 02	5,472 65	902 25	180 96	
Colusa	36,904 90	21,054 71	1,182 85	2,365 70	2,597 95	1,774 28	2,249 15	
Contra Costa	59,530 12	33,962 70	1,908 02	3,816 04	5,328 25	2,862 02	162 90	
Del Norte	9,428 84	5,379 28	302 20	604 40	1,238 70	453 32	77 90	$47 72
El Dorado	13,274 18	7,573 09	425 46	850 92	3,215 75	638 18		
Fresno	104,344 00	59,529 59	3,344 36	6,688 72	13,525 60	5,016 54	1,776 29	
Glenn	31,519 89	17,982 52	1,010 25	2,020 50	2,162 20	1,515 37		
Humboldt	74,891 59	42,726 62	2,400 37	4,800 74	14,443 40	3,600 56	2,483 47	
Inyo	7,343 57	4,189 61	235 37	470 75	1,278 40	353 05	426 08	3,000 57
Kern	66,542 87	37,958 46	2,132 78	4,265 56	7,191 80	3,199 19		
Kings	23,978 36	13,679 95	768 50	1,537 07	3,792 00	1,152 80		
Lake	10,596 85	6,045 69	339 63	679 27	1,809 35	509 45		
Lassen	15,019 18	8,568 64	481 39	962 78	1,734 85	722 06		
Los Angeles	604,027 11	344,605 22	19,359 84	38,729 68	100,925 72	29,039 78	40,739 05	
Madera	19,462 12	11,103 39	623 78	1,247 55	2,368 75	935 70		
Marin	40,437 66	23,070 20	1,296 08	2,592 16	4,507 55	1,944 12	1,851 01	
Mariposa	7,371 74	4,205 65	236 28	472 56	1,436 95	354 41	220 59	
Mendocino	36,951 78	21,081 47	1,184 35	2,368 70	8,760 65	1,776 53		
Merced	41,136 29	23,468 79	1,318 47	2,636 94	4,856 90	1,977 71		
Modoc	12,703 34	7,247 39	407 16	814 32	1,975 70	610 75		
Mono	3,315 11	1,891 31	106 26	212 52	626 45	159 37		
Monterey	53,219 45	30,362 37	1,705 75	3,411 50	5,210 45	2,558 64	5,514 38	
Napa	39,934 49	22,783 14	1,279 95	2,559 90	4,613 60	1,919 93	246 39	
Nevada	19,998 28	11,409 26	640 97	1,281 94	4,025 60	961 45	2,049 31	
Orange	40,481 20	23,095 04	1,297 48	2,594 94	7,737 70	1,946 22	1,115 64	

Placer	23,549 05	13,435 03	754 78	1,509 56	3,420 40	1,132 17	26 12	----------
Plumas	11,528 37	6,577 09	369 50	739 00	1,397 55	554 25	28 50	----------
Riverside	40,446 57	23,075 28	1,296 37	2,592 74	9,087 73	1,944 54	1,344 15	----------
Sacramento	107,292 51	61,211 75	3,438 87	6,877 74	22,984 00	5,158 29	9,689 00	----------
San Benito	19,285 37	11,002 54	618 13	1,236 26	2,335 25	927 17	109 75	----------
San Bernardino	49,288 44	28,119 69	1,579 75	3,159 50	11,360 85	2,369 65	1,362 54	----------
San Diego	59,571 03	33,986 04	1,909 33	3,818 66	10,832 75	2,863 99	8,011 09	----------
San Francisco	1,561,035 21	890,590 61	50,033 18	100,066 36	104,094 90	75,049 76	389,098 01	13,585 06
San Joaquin	103,581 14	59,094 38	3,319 91	6,639 82	10,525 15	4,979 85	5,707 97	----------
San Luis Obispo	40,279 18	22,980 92	1,291 06	2,582 12	5,778 75	1,936 59	2,875 93	----------
San Mateo	53,385 13	30,456 90	1,711 06	3,422 12	4,153 95	2,566 59	58 31	----------
Santa Barbara	53,598 39	30,578 57	1,717 89	3,435 78	5,152 85	2,576 86	10,171 23	280 85
Santa Clara	169,017 08	96,426 42	5,417 21	10,384 42	16,681 80	8,125 82	5,240 48	----------
Santa Cruz	38,516 73	21,974 29	1,234 51	2,469 02	6,100 95	1,851 77	116 66	----------
Shasta	31,840 94	18,165 67	1,020 55	2,041 10	6,502 90	1,530 86	175 85	----------
Sierra	5,873 98	3,351 19	188 27	376 54	1,638 40	282 39	----------	----------
Siskiyou	31,927 97	18,215 32	1,023 33	2,046 66	5,526 20	1,535 00	183 14	----------
Solano	55,232 44	31,510 82	1,770 27	3,540 54	4,590 85	2,655 40	2,475 62	----------
Sonoma	96,121 30	51,415 36	2,888 51	5,777 02	12,809 50	4,332 75	1,969 03	2,755 85
Stanislaus	39,831 57	22,724 42	1,276 65	2,553 29	4,510 15	1,914 99	----------	----------
Sutter	19,036 09	10,860 34	610 13	1,220 26	2,271 20	915 19	657 71	----------
Tehama	33,800 94	19,283 87	1,083 36	2,166 72	3,054 30	1,625 05	511 88	----------
Trinity	7,046 08	4,019 88	225 83	451 66	1,422 75	338 77	78 66	----------
Tulare	49,001 72	27,956 11	1,570 56	3,141 12	7,111 05	2,355 86	1,208 20	----------
Tuolumne	22,320 55	12,734 16	715 40	1,430 80	3,954 20	1,073 11	----------	----------
Ventura	27,089 55	15,454 94	868 25	1,736 50	5,913 75	1,302 38	----------	----------
Yolo	47,617 71	27,166 51	1,526 21	3,052 42	3,162 00	2,289 30	244 99	----------
Yuba	17,141 46	9,779 42	549 41	1,098 82	2,604 40	824 11	2,913 24	----------
Totals	$4,595,050 69	$2,621,531 44	$147,277 29	$294,554 61	$528,914 35	$220,916 01	$532,760 16	$19,670 05

STATEMENT No. 1—Continued.

Counties.	State School Lands, 16th and 36th Sections—Principal.	State School Lands, 16th and 36th Sections—Interest.	State School Lands, 500,000-Acre Grant—Principal.	State School Lands, 500,000-Acre Grant—Interest.	Payments Account Whittier State School.	Payments Account Preston School of Industry.	Payments Account Home for Feeble-Minded Children.	Total from Counties.
Alameda		$156 80			$216 00	$2,240 30	$70 80	$634,267 90
Alpine	$320 00	282 13						3,045 00
Amador	80 00	54 20				132 00	480 00	31,014 50
Butte	880 00	160 32			142 25	1,395 52	700 00	92,877 21
Calaveras	220 00	78 39			264 00	132 00	240 00	38,768 41
Colusa	90 00	102 50			172 35	121 00	360 00	68,975 39
Contra Costa	126 40					509 65	420 00	108,626 10
Del Norte		50 40			264 00		120 00	17,966 76
El Dorado	1,103 67	919 22					480 00	28,480 47
Fresno	2,310 82	713 02			677 70	1,846 52	570 00	200,343 16
Glenn	100 00	174 80				132 00		56,617 53
Humboldt	10,429 83	429 05		$2 80		600 12	830 00	157,638 55
Inyo	1,140 00	955 63						19,393 03
Kern	2,762 93	3,358 21			264 00	89 09	240 00	128,004 89
Kings	120 00	49 56			132 00	132 00	340 00	45,682 24
Lake	109 33	238 55					240 00	20,649 12
Lassen	9,060 20	755 21				132 00	240 00	37,676 31
Los Angeles	191 29	951 32			20,273 48	670 99	5,340 00	1,204,843 48
Madera	120 00	263 20			121 00	301 76	370 00	36,917 25
Marin					483 15	226 96	530 00	76,938 89
Mariposa		28 00					120 00	14,446 18
Mendocino	12,184 50	731 00					120 00	85,158 98
Merced	880 00	399 76			478 95		480 00	77,633 81
Modoc	6,053 93	704 73			132 00		330 00	30,979 32
Mono	530 00	1,025 41						7,866 43
Monterey	1,743 40	950 29			230 50	60 86		104,967 59
Napa	240 00	70 14			528 00	358 96	450 00	74,984 50
Nevada	400 00	60 80			311 00	42 52	620 00	41,801 13
Orange	10 00	1 10			1,220 60		360 00	79,859 92
Placer	160 00	116 02			132 00		210 00	44,445 13

Plumas	1,346 34	1,311 79					240 00	24,092 39
Riverside	680 00	461 33			1,859 80		280 00	83,068 51
Sacramento						688 23	2,610 00	219,950 39
San Benito	2,566 37	1,954 73						40,035 57
San Bernardino	879 58	1,101 26			1,634 85		620 00	101,476 11
San Diego	2,302 15	2,299 67			1,228 40		370 00	127,193 11
San Francisco					3,520 16	5,947 67	20,860 00	3,213,880 92
San Joaquin	1,020 00	352 43	80 00	32 00	66 00	490 23	1,500 00	197,388 88
San Luis Obispo	394 52	457 17			913 60		360 00	79,849 84
San Mateo							120 00	95,874 06
Santa Barbara	477 54	87 46			1,289 68	429 00	520 00	110,316 10
Santa Clara	352 96	115 13			3,926 40	573 83	2,920 00	319,631 55
Santa Cruz	80 00	86 30			521 55	471 88	770 00	74,193 66
Shasta	7,182 74	538 84			238 02		120 00	69,357 43
Sierra	400 00						120 00	12,230 77
Siskiyou	10,183 88	953 57			193 25	17 96	310 00	72,116 28
Solano	40 00					615 26	1,110 00	103,541 20
Sonoma	511 80	60 40			22 00	1,044 62	3,280 00	176,988 14
Stanislaus	1,920 00	308 80				68 20	120 00	75,228 07
Sutter					76 65		120 00	35,767 57
Tehama	3,138 39	354 11			75 86	1 10	240 00	65,335 58
Trinity	3,610 98	181 77						17,376 38
Tulare	390 00	513 03			789 29	132 00	340 00	94,508 94
Tuolumne	1,396 05	247 01				182 60		44,053 88
Ventura	335 68	1,260 03						53,961 08
Yolo	240 00	28 00				132 00	710 00	86,169 14
Yuba	390 00	513 03			789 29	132 00	340 00	35,003 26
Totals	$90,560 60	$25,550 64	$80 00	$34 80	$43,658 52	$19,918 83	$58,980 00	$9,199,457 99

STATEMENT No. 1—Continued.

Sources.	Amount.	Total.
Total from counties brought forward		$9,199,457 99
From Other Sources.		
Railroad taxes, State's portion	$372,732 18	
Railroad taxes, Counties' portion	930,475 84	
		1,303,208 02
Secretary of State, fees of office	$159,336 90	
Secretary of State, sales of Statutes	3 00	
Secretary of State, sales of ballot paper	5,143 75	
Secretary of State, sales of maps	19 00	
Secretary of State, fees—licenses, automobiles	7,857 00	
		172,359 65
Surveyor-General, fees—General Fund	$7,872 50	
Surveyor-General, fees—School Land Deposit Fund	5,860 00	
		13,732 50
Register of State Land Office, fees	$2,664 00	
Clerk of Supreme Court, fees	7,561 85	
Insurance Commissioner, collections	165,243 45	
Superintendent of Public Instruction, sales of State school text-books—State School Book Fund	169,916 31	
Superintendent of Public Instruction, sales of State school text-books—Text-Book Royalty Fund	46,511 75	
Harbor Commissioner, rent of wharves, etc., San Francisco	1,217,575 90	
Home for Adult Blind, receipts	21,099 10	
Yosemite Valley Commissioners, rents, privileges, etc.	10,021 55	
Bank Commissioners, collections	23,211 80	
Building and Loan Commissioners, collections	8,226 00	
Superintendent of State Printing, receipts	71,034 25	
State Commission in Lunacy, collections	2,248 55	
		1,745,314 51
San Quentin Prison, receipts—San Quentin Prison Fund	$228,366 43	
San Quentin Prison, receipts—Jute Revolving Fund	95,542 28	
		323,908 71
Folsom Prison, receipts—Folsom Prison Fund	$14,351 26	
Prison Directors, sales of crushed rock—Rock-Crusher Revolving Fund	16,822 12	
		31,173 38
Fish Commissioners, sales of licenses	$6,162 50	
Fish Commissioners, collections—Fish Commission Fund	3,823 85	
Fish Commissioners, collections—Game Preservation Fund	4,019 15	
		14,005 50
Veterans' Home, collections and receipts from U. S. Government	$94,533 08	
Interest on bonds held in trust for School Fund	200,591 16	
Interest on bonds—University Fund	49,845 00	
Interest on bonds—General Fund	193 33	
Interest on bonds—James Saultry Fund	126 32	
Interest on bonds—Dissolved Savings Bank Fund	584 20	
Interest on bonds—San Francisco Depot Sinking Fund	13,400 00	
Redemption of bonds held in trust for School Fund	240,211 21	
Whittier State School, receipts	3,027 93	
Preston School of Industry, receipts	444 55	
Deaf and Blind Institution, receipts	6,364 47	
Stockton Hospital, receipts	18,674 76	
Napa Hospital, receipts	31,224 53	
Agnews Hospital, receipts	26,465 96	
Mendocino Hospital, receipts	9,971 78	
Southern California Hospital, receipts	21,165 86	
Home for Feeble-Minded Children, receipts	5,510 77	
San José Normal School, receipts	2 60	
Los Angeles Normal School, receipts	110 90	
Chico Normal School, receipts	1,065 10	
San Diego Normal School, receipts	10 57	
San Francisco Normal School, receipts	1,254 10	
California Polytechnic School, receipts	4,513 26	
Board of Pharmacy	3,405 12	
State Veterinary Medical Board, receipts	35 00	
E. P. Colgan, sales of wine labels	55 75	
E. P. Colgan, fees, Section 710, C. C. P.	26 00	
Los Angeles Orphan Asylum, money returned	21 39	

STATEMENT No. 1—Continued.

Sources.	Amount.	Total.
Superintendent of State Printing, money returned	$729 68	
Home for Feeble-Minded Children, money returned	125 00	
Gen. J. B. Lauck, Adjutant-General, money returned	1,740 24	
State Agricultural Society, sale of property	51,045 81	
Commissioner of Public Works, sale of barn	100 00	
J. D. Collins, money returned	5 00	
N. C. Coghlan, money returned	294 00	
Louisiana Purchase Commission, balance of appropriation returned	5,762 97	
A. M. Drew, donation	40 00	
Napa State Hospital, money returned	11 10	
H. S. G. McCartney, money returned	7 80	
J. L. Martin, money returned	134 00	
San Diego Normal School, sale of stoves	16 40	
Fish Commissioners, money returned	40 00	
Board of Examiners, sale of old property	1,370 00	
Superintendent of State Printing, money returned	254 00	
Stockton Hospital, money returned	60 00	
		$794,570 70
Total actual receipts		$13,597,730 96
From canceled warrants	$780 02	
Transferred from San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund to San Francisco Depot Sinking Fund	55,572 00	
Transferred from General Fund to Fund for Support and Maintenance of Veterans' Home of California	55,000 00	
Transferred from Interest and Sinking Fund to General Fund	13,470 11	
Transferred from General Fund to State Printing Fund	92,500 00	
		217,322 13
Total receipts		$13,815,053 09

STATEMENT No. 2.

Receipts into the State Treasury for the Fifty-seventh Fiscal Year, ending June 30, 1906.

Counties.	General Fund	School Fund.	Interest and Sinking Fund.	State University Fund.	State High School Fund.	Poll Tax.	Collateral Inheritance Tax.	Costs of Foreclosure Suits.
Alameda	$295,432 75	$210,211 77	$11,362 80	$22,725 60	$17,044 20	$38,482 10	$28,313 90	
Alpine	1,092 85	777 61	42 04	84 07	63 05	105 40		
Amador	14,339 17	10,186 66	551 50	1,103 02	827 26	4,647 60	39 90	
Butte	40,982 20	29,160 41	1,576 24	3,152 48	2,364 36	7,274 65		
Calaveras	14,664 31	10,434 21	564 01	1,128 02	846 02	4,481 15	2,716 97	
Colusa	30,255 43	21,527 91	1,163 67	2,327 36	1,745 51	2,693 10		
Contra Costa	48,995 33	34,862 07	1,884 43	3,768 87	2,826 65	7,602 85		
Del Norte	8,118 05	5,776 29	312 23	624 47	468 35	1,210 90	246 54	
El Dorado	11,570 54	8,232 89	445 02	890 04	667 53	3,233 40	1,137 26	
Fresno	90,903 96	64,681 67	3,496 31	6,992 62	5,244 47	19,643 00		
Glenn	25,506 15	18,148 60	981 00	1,962 02	1,471 51	2,123 80		
Humboldt	64,448 87	45,857 85	2,478 80	4,957 60	3,718 21	12,653 55	664 46	
Inyo	6,367 08	4,530 42	244 88	489 76	367 33	1,851 30		
Kern	55,296 10	39,345 29	2,126 77	4,253 54	3,190 16	12,125 65	380 12	
Kings	20,286 86	14,434 90	780 26	1,560 53	1,170 40	3,847 20		
Lake	8,845 97	6,294 25	340 23	680 45	510 34	1,869 35	183 85	
Lassen	13,253 55	9,430 41	509 75	1,019 51	764 63	1,662 95		
Los Angeles	596,048 94	424,111 74	22,924 96	45,849 92	34,387 44	146,539 93	30,338 50	
Madera	16,249 34	11,562 02	624 97	1,249 94	937 46	2,766 25	60 90	
Marin	34,410 98	24,484 74	1,323 50	2,647 00	1,985 25	4,536 45	2,427 80	
Mariposa	6,367 82	4,530 95	244 92	489 84	367 37	1,034 30	25 35	
Mendocino	31,401 05	22,343 05	1,207 74	2,415 48	1,811 60	8,315 20		
Merced	34,375 33	24,459 38	1,322 12	2,644 24	1,983 19	5,059 20		
Modoc	11,282 15	8,027 69	433 93	867 87	650 89	1,772 95		
Mono	2,839 07	2,020 11	109 19	218 40	163 79	690 20		
Monterey	46,332 81	32,967 58	1,782 02	3,564 05	2,673 05	5,475 80	910 54	$87 60
Napa	32,764 36	23,313 10	1,260 17	2,520 34	1,890 25	7,033 60	1,987 90	
Nevada	16,810 83	11,961 54	646 57	1,293 14	969 86	4,420 00	797 13	
Orange	35,361 52	25,161 08	1,360 05	2,720 13	2,040 10	9,391 10	838 04	

Placer	18,587 09	13,225 43	714 90	1,429 77	1,072 33	2,999 97	67 12	
Plumas	10,246 29	7,290 63	394 09	788 19	591 13	1,604 95		
Riverside	35,594 56	25,326 91	1,369 02	2,738 05	2,053 53	10,581 15	448 07	
Sacramento	91,962 83	65,435 09	3,537 02	7,074 06	5,305 55	21,595 50	455 72	
San Benito	16,433 42	11,693 02	632 06	1,264 11	948 08	2,321 85	770 15	
San Bernardino	43,281 89	30,796 73	1,664 68	3,329 38	2,497 04	17,373 20	2,652 88	
San Diego	52,005 22	37,003 71	2,000 19	4,000 40	3,000 30	12,023 05	2,172 67	
San Francisco	1,351,724 88	961,804 24	51,989 42	103,978 84	77,984 12	89,126 75	172,517 67	
San Joaquin	88,548 41	63,005 60	3,405 71	6,811 43	5,108 57	13,760 65	4,953 17	
San Luis Obispo	35,127 00	24,994 19	1,351 04	2,702 10	2,026 56	6,215 20	280 00	
San Mateo	44,792 58	31,871 64	1,722 79	3,445 59	2,584 19	3,712 80		
Santa Barbara	47,255 92	33,624 40	1,817 54	3,635 07	2,726 30	6,038 80	2,766 82	
Santa Clara	143,229 72	101,913 47	5,508 83	11,017 68	8,263 25	17,017 60	10,185 96	
Santa Cruz	32,419 13	23,067 46	1,246 89	2,493 78	1,870 34	6,333 30	3,415 69	
Shasta	26,959 26	19,182 57	1,036 89	2,073 80	1,555 34	8,045 65	244 66	
Sierra	4,541 51	3,231 46	174 67	349 35	262 02	1,940 15	79 49	
Siskiyou	27,768 49	19,758 78	1,068 04	2,136 07	1,602 03	5,108 40	1,719 25	
Solano	46,736 65	33,254 99	1,797 55	3,595 11	2,696 32	7,859 10	1,185 58	
Sonoma	76,927 67	54,737 00	2,958 76	5,917 51	4,438 15	13,515 35	729 49	
Stanislaus	32,752 96	23,304 99	1,259 74	2,519 47	1,889 59	6,664 90	3,201 09	
Sutter	15,450 99	10,993 97	594 26	1,188 53	891 45	1,054 00	459 55	
Tehama	28,452 95	20,245 37	1,094 35	2,188 69	1,641 52	3,516 60	2,661 52	
Trinity	5,487 77	3,904 75	211 08	422 13	316 61	1,648 25	524 50	
Tulare	41,423 15	29,474 16	1,593 19	3,186 40	2,389 80	7,290 80	2,369 22	
Tuolumne	18,373 01	13,073 11	706 65	1,413 31	1,059 98	3,109 30	156 46	
Ventura	22,760 80	16,195 18	875 42	1,750 84	1,313 13	5,448 50	1,942 32	
Yolo	39,880 00	28,376 15	1,533 85	3,067 70	2,300 77	3,512 20	4,641 31	
Yuba	14,233 32	10,127 57	547 43	1,094 88	821 15	2,716 60	1,080 49	
Totals	$4,027,560 84	$2,865,748 76	$154,906 14	$309,812 55	$232,359 38	$604,677 50	$292,750 01	$87 60

STATEMENT No. 2—Continued.

Counties.	State School Lands, 16th and 36th Sections—Principal.	State School Lands, 16th and 36th Sections—Interest.	State School Lands, 500,000-Acre Grant—Principal.	State School Lands, 500,000-Acre Grant—Interest.	Payments Account Preston School of Industry.	Payments Account Whittier State School.	Payments Account Home for Feeble-Minded Children.	Total from Counties.
Alameda	$650 00	$5 80			$2,551 50	$253 75	$3,960 00	$630,994 17
Alpine		413 11						2,578 13
Amador	623 14	98 73			132 00		480 00	33,028 98
Butte	959 52	160 23			1,619 01	280 60	650 00	88,179 70
Calaveras	1,497 94	56 48			132 00	299 30	240 00	37,060 41
Colusa	320 00	228 00			225 13	132 00	360 00	60,978 11
Contra Costa	36 06	12 84			843 33	38 90	505 00	101,376 33
Del Norte	800 00					264 00	120 00	17,940 83
El Dorado	1,915 00	940 79					480 00	29,512 47
Fresno	3,700 28	1,043 37			1,347 27	996 50	700 00	198,749 45
Glenn		202 80			60 50			50,456 38
Humboldt	3,029 39	339 48		$2 80	610 08	29 50	840 00	139,63[illegible] 59
Inyo	2,270 00	1,390 35						17,511 12
Kern	390 00	1,770 14			421 85	512 50	260 00	120,072 12
Kings	640 00	251 90			221 83	103 90	270 00	43,567 78
Lake	1,900 00	543 47					170 00	21,337 91
Lassen	3,921 24	861 46			58 66		260 00	31,742 86
Los Angeles	680 00	756 88			1,318 87	18,164 65	5,930 00	1,327,051 83
Madera	160 00	99 55			396 00	132 00	240 00	34,478 43
Marin					306 23	630 15	480 00	73,232 10
Mariposa	400 00	133 88					120 00	13,714 43
Mendocino	14,619 82	984 23					160 00	83,258 17
Merced	521 95	605 67				741 90	545 00	72,257 98
Modoc	3,817 51	1,082 68				132 00	360 00	28,427 67
Mono	720 00	2,985 85						9,746 61
Monterey	5,382 96	1,609 80			119 90	901 55	100 00	101,907 66
Napa	300 00				379 32	393 65	510 00	72,353 69
Nevada	50 00	78 00				195 40	780 00	38,002 47
Orange						828 75	390 00	78,090 77

Placer	199 40					132 00	220 00	38,648 01
Plumas	895 20	426 00				18 35	240 00	22,494 83
Riverside		473 47			40 45	1,692 75	360 00	80,677 96
Sacramento					990 70	411 70	3,870 00	200,638 17
San Benito	2,362 75	1,025 37						37,450 81
San Bernardino	1,360 00	1,274 58			116 22	2,168 20	650 00	107,164 80
San Diego	4,920 60	2,470 77				1,607 35	510 00	121,714 26
San Francisco					8,290 74	1,973 35	22,577 50	2,841,967 51
San Joaquin	22 74	254 97	$320 00	52 10	686 56		1,980 00	188,909 91
San Luis Obispo	3,184 87	969 38			86 53	812 65	310 00	78,059 52
San Mateo		329 60					120 00	88,579 19
Santa Barbara	82 74	68 48			301 76	696 65	500 00	99,514 48
Santa Clara	81 10	102 13			644 87	3,180 45	3,100 00	304,245 06
Santa Cruz		84 00			924 79	385 90	810 00	73,051 28
Shasta	1,720 00	555 08				199 50	100 00	61,672 75
Sierra	2,900 96						120 00	13,599 61
Siskiyou	8,748 29	539 96			132 00	132 00	460 00	69,173 31
Solano					693 56	112 10	1,270 00	99,000 96
Sonoma	884 47	46 45			1,067 48		3,640 00	164,862 33
Stanislaus	4 57				23 15		120 00	71,740 46
Sutter					52 16	143 00	120 00	30,947 91
Tehama	1,981 60	1,893 17				335 60	260 00	64,271 37
Trinity	2,113 32	96 45						14,724 86
Tulare	740 00	900 37			149 05	1,187 95	250 00	90,954 09
Tuolumne	1,197 84	404 85			396 00		180 00	40,070 51
Ventura		315 49			362 12	1,051 85	560 00	52,575 65
Yolo	150 00	49 13			132 00		650 00	84,293 11
Yuba	750 00	22 40			44 35		190 00	31,628 19
Totals	$83,605 96	$28,957 59	$320 00	$54 90	$25,877 97	$41,272 35	$62,077 50	$8,730,069 05

STATEMENT No. 2—Continued.

Sources.	Amount.	Total.
Total from counties brought forward		$8,730,069 05
From Other Sources.		
Railroad taxes, State's portion	$342,118 92	
Railroad taxes, Counties' portion	964,487 50	
		1,306,606 42
Secretary of State, fees of office	$210,576 15	
Secretary of State, sales of Statutes	639 50	
Secretary of State, sales of topographical maps	24 25	
Secretary of State, sales of ballot paper	441 50	
Secretary of State, sales of Index to Laws	4 50	
Secretary of State, automobile licenses, etc.	11,240 00	
Secretary of State, corporation tax	138,915 00	
		361,840 90
Surveyor-General, fees—General Fund	$5,922 00	
Surveyor-General, fees—School Land Deposit Fund	5,840 00	
		11,762 00
Register of State Land Office, fees	$1,843 00	
Clerk of Supreme Court, fees	5,352 95	
Insurance Commissioner, collections	264,593 52	
Superintendent of Public Instruction, sales of State school text-books—State School Book Fund	138,157 74	
Superintendent of Public Instruction, sales of State school text-books—Text-Book Royalty Fund	45,536 09	
State Board of Harbor Commissioners, rent of wharves, etc., San Francisco	920,251 65	
Home for Adult Blind, receipts	21,118 05	
Yosemite Valley Commissioners, rents, privileges, etc.	11,086 78	
Bank Commissioners, collections	31,475 15	
Building and Loan Commisioners, collections	8,475 83	
Superintendent of State Printing, receipts	78,551 09	
State Commission in Lunacy, collections	2,303 18	
		1,528,745 03
Warden of San Quentin Prison—San Quentin Prison Fund	$1,609 33	
Warden of San Quentin Prison—Jute Revolving Fund	154,962 30	
Warden of San Quentin Prison—General Fund	55,900 17	
		212,471 80
Folsom Prison, receipts	$15,502 68	
Prison Directors, sales of crushed rock—Rock Crusher Revolving Fund	17,734 04	
		33,236 72
Fish Commissioners, sales of licenses	$4,570 00	
Fish Commissioners, collections—Fish Commission Fund	5,770 35	
Fish Commissioners, collections—Game Preservation Fund	5,270 89	
		15,611 24
Interest on bonds held in trust for School Fund	221,558 38	
Interest on bonds—University Fund	49,935 00	
Interest on bonds—James Saultry Fund	319 70	
Interest on bonds—Dissolved Savings Bank Fund	584 30	
Interest on bonds—San Francisco Depot Sinking Fund	13,400 00	
Redemption of bonds held in trust for School Fund	257,650 44	
Whittier State School, receipts	2,833 44	
Preston School of Industry, receipts	833 30	
Institution for Deaf and Blind, receipts	7,283 81	
Stockton Hospital, receipts	18,152 47	
Napa Hospital, receipts	24,578 42	
Agnews Hospital, receipts	25,209 15	
Mendocino Hospital, receipts	9,599 70	
Southern California Hospital, receipts	24,652 47	
Home for Feeble-Minded Children, receipts	6,466 68	
San José Normal School, receipts	7 70	
Los Angeles Normal School, receipts	205 90	
Chico Normal School, receipts	1,247 05	
San Diego Normal School, receipts	10 99	
San Francisco Normal School, receipts	1,629 58	
California Polytechnic School, receipts	5,879 89	
Board of Pharmacy, receipts	3,752 06	
Veterans' Home, receipts	81,637 97	
E. P. Colgan, sales of wine labels	35 00	
E. P. Colgan, fees, Section 710, C. C. P.	12 50	

STATEMENT No. 2—Continued.

Sources.	Amount.	Total.
Superintendent of State Printing, money returned	$280 00	
Trustees Home for Feeble-Minded Children, money returned	2 00	
Board of Examiners, sale of old property	15 00	
Stockton Hospital, money returned	11 25	
Superintendent of State Printing, sales of waste paper	451 03	
U. S. Webb, Attorney-General, judgment, State vs. Orr	4,155 04	
V. H. Woods, Surveyor-General, profert fees	979 00	
State Dairy Bureau, fines, etc.	304 85	
A. W. Johnson, Clerk of District Court of Appeal No. 1, fees	2,517 50	
W. D. Shearer, Clerk of District Court of Appeal No. 2, fees	2,541 50	
H. W. Wood, Clerk of District Court of Appeal No. 3, fees	871 00	
T. J. Kirk, Superintendent of Public Instruction, life diplomas	307 50	
J. L. Gillis, State Librarian, sales of books, etc.	261 50	
A. G. Wright, unclaimed deposit	17 81	
Trustees of Chico Normal School, money returned	125 00	
T. W. Brodnax, Sheriff of San Diego County, money returned	50	
H. R. Walker, Sheriff of Nevada County, money returned	2 05	
E. Cooper, Commissioner of Horticulture, money returned	99 50	
A. B. Nye, Private Secretary of Governor, money returned	11 00	
S. T. Black, San Diego Normal School, money returned	3 77	
State Board of Health, money returned	13 50	
San Francisco seawall bonds—San Francisco Seawall Fund	261,850 00	
San Francisco seawall bonds—San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund	1,944 50	
		$1,034,240 70
Total actual receipts		$13,234,583 86
From canceled warrants	$652 76	
Transferred from San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund to San Francisco Depot Sinking Fund	55,572 00	
Transferred from General Fund to Fund for Support and Maintenance of Veterans' Home of California	65,000 00	
Transferred from Interest and Sinking Fund to General Fund	12,809 21	
Transferred from General Fund to State Printing Fund	8,400 00	
Transferred from Fish Commission Fund to Game Preservation Fund	25 00	
Transferred from Contingent Fund San Francisco Normal School to General Fund	128 25	
Transferred from General Fund to Contingent Fund Deaf and Blind Institution	723 41	
Transferred from San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund to San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund	5,727 78	
Transferred from General Fund to San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund	100,000 00	
Transferred from School Fund to General Fund	42,750 01	
		291,788 42
Total receipts		$13,526,372 28

STATEMENT No. 3.

Showing Amount of Each Appropriation, Amount Expended, and Total Expended, during the Fifty-sixth Fiscal Year, ending June 30, 1905.

Date of Act.	Appropriation.	Unexpended Balance.	Appropriation 56th Fiscal Year.	Amount Expended during 56th Fiscal Year.	Amount Unexpended during 56th Fiscal Year.	Total Amount Expended during 56th Fiscal Year.
	Legislative Department.					
Mar. 26, 1903	Per diem and mileage of Lieutenant-Governor and Senators		$21,500 00	$21,426 50	$73 50	
Mar. 26, 1903	Pay of Officers and Clerks of the Senate		21,000 00	19,868 00	1,132 00	
Mar. 26, 1903	Contingent expenses of the Senate		11,000 00			
Jan. 19, 1905	Contingent expenses of the Senate		30,000 00			
Feb. 16, 1905	Contingent expenses of the Senate		15,000 00	62,497 82	2 18	
Mar. 6, 1905	Contingent expenses of the Senate		5,000 00			
Mar. 9, 1905	Contingent expenses of the Senate		1,500 00			
Mar. 26, 1903	Per diem and mileage of Assemblymen		42,000 00	40,884 60	1,115 40	
Mar. 26, 1903	Pay of Officers and Clerks of the Assembly		28,000 00	25,207 00	2,793 00	
Mar. 26, 1903	Contingent expenses of the Assembly		15,000 00			
Jan. 16, 1905	Contingent expenses of the Assembly		25,000 00	83,687 86	3,812 14	
Feb. 10, 1905	Contingent expenses of the Assembly		25,000 00			
Mar. 2, 1905	Contingent expenses of the Assembly		20,000 00			
Mar. 26, 1903	Legislative printing, Thirty-sixth Session		2,500 00	4,782 91	9 59	
Mar. 26, 1903	Legislative printing, Thirty-sixth Session	$2,292 50				$258,354 69
	Judicial Department.					
Mar. 26, 1903	State's portion of salaries of Judges of the Superior Court		$164,750 00	$165,781 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Salaries of Justices of Supreme Court		42,000 00	42,000 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Clerk of Supreme Court		3,000 00	3,000 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Chief Deputy, Clerk of Supreme Court		2,400 00	2,400 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Salaries of Deputy Clerks of Supreme Court		9,000 00	9,000 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Stenographer, Clerk of Supreme Court		1,000 00	1,000 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Reporter of Decisions, Supreme Court		2,500 00	2,500 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Deputy Reporter of Decisions, Supreme Court		2,400 00	2,400 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Salaries of Secretaries, Supreme Court		4,800 00	4,800 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Salaries of Phonographic Reporters, Supreme Court		5,400 00	5,400 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Librarian, Supreme Court		1,500 00	1,500 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Salaries of Bailiffs, Supreme Court		3,000 00	2,770 85	$229 15	
Mar. 26, 1903	Pay of Porter, Clerk of Supreme Court		480 00	480 00		
Mar. 18, 1903	Salaries of Supreme Court Commissioners and Secretary	$34,566 65		26,724 40	7,842 25	
Apr. 10, 1905	Salaries of Judges of District Courts of Appeal			11,316 60		
Apr. 10, 1905	Salaries of Clerks, District Courts of Appeal			1,426 65		
Apr. 10, 1905	Salaries of Deputy Clerks, District Courts of Appeal			1,040 00		

Apr. 10, 1905	Salaries of Stenographers, District Courts of Appeal			885 00		
Apr. 10, 1905	Salaries of Bailiffs, District Courts of Appeal			633 35		
Mar. 26, 1905	Postage and contingent expenses, Supreme Court		125 00	64 10	60 90	
Mar. 26, 1903	Postage and contingent expenses, Supreme Court	87 85		49 85	38 00	
Mar. 26, 1903	Postage and contingent expenses, Clerk of Supreme Court		750 00	560 45	189 55	
Mar. 26, 1903	Postage and contingent expenses, Clerk of Supreme Court	67 06		63 49	3 57	
Mar. 26, 1903	Postage and contingent expenses, Supreme Court Commissioners		75 00	75 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Expenses of Supreme Court, Sec. 47, C. of C. P.		17,900 00	15,416 82	2,483 18	
Mar. 26, 1903	Expenses of Supreme Court, Sec. 47, C. of C. P.	1,880 26		1,435 14	445 12	
Mar. 18, 1905	Rent of library, etc., District Courts of Appeal		25,000 00	3,094 76	21,905 24	
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Clerk of Supreme Court		1,600 00	1,450 50	149 50	
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Clerk of Supreme Court	10 00		10 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Supreme Court Commissioners		150 00	16 75	133 25	
Mar. 11, 1905	Printing, binding, etc., District Courts of Appeal		2,000 00	1,101 25	898 75	
	Support of Supreme Court Library (Supreme Court Library Fund)			1,739 05		310,135 01
	Executive Department.					
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Governor		$6,000 00	$6,000 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Private Secretary to Governor		4,000 00	4,000 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Executive Secretary to Governor		2,600 00	2,600 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Stenographer to Governor		1,600 00	1,600 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Pay of Messenger to Governor		1,200 00	1,200 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Special contingent, Governor (secret service)		5,000 00	5,181 99	$14 51	
Mar. 26, 1903	Special contingent, Governor (secret service)	$196 50				
Mar. 26, 1903	Postage, expressage, etc., Governor		2,750 00	2,647 41	102 59	
Mar. 26, 1903	Postage, expressage, etc., Governor	472 94		429 51	43 43	
Mar. 7, 1899	Erection, etc., Governor's residence	1,959 23		1,959 23		
Mar. 20, 1899	Maintenance, etc., Governor's residence	3,598 29		3,583 63	14 66	
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Governor		625 00	788 00	149 50	
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Governor	312 50				
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Governor	340 00		27 50	312 50	30,017 27
	State Board of Examiners.					
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Secretary of Board of Examiners		$3,000 00	$2,741 65	$258 35	
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Assistant Secretary of Board of Examiners		1,800 00	2,025 00		

STATEMENT No. 3—Continued.

Date of Act.	Appropriation.	Unexpended Balance.	Appropriation 56th Fiscal Year.	Amount Expended during 56th Fiscal Year.	Amount Unexpended during 56th Fiscal Year.	Total Amount Expended during 56th Fiscal Year.
	State Board of Examiners—Continued.					
Mar. 26, 1903	Salaries of Clerks, Board of Examiners		$5,600 00	$5,900 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Pay of Porter, Board of Examiners		480 00	480 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Traveling expenses, Board of Examiners		900 00	731 70	$168 30	
Mar. 26, 1903	Traveling expenses, Board of Examiners	$235 20		211 87	23 33	
Mar. 26, 1903	Postage, expressage, etc., Board of Examiners		400 00	319 13	80 87	
Mar. 26, 1903	Postage, expressage, etc., Board of Examiners	9 19		9 07	12	
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Board of Examiners		250 00	271 25	38 00	
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Board of Examiners	59 25				
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Board of Examiners	109 00		49 75	59 25	
						$12,739 42
	Secretary of State.					
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Secretary of State		$3,000 00	$3,000 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Deputy Secretary of State		2,400 00	2,482 50		
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Bookkeeper, Secretary of State		2,000 00	2,109 85		
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Keeper of Archives, Secretary of State		2,000 00	2,000 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Statistician, Secretary of State		2,000 00	2,000 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Janitor, Secretary of State		2,000 00	2,000 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Salaries of Clerks, Secretary of State		8,000 00	8,000 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Salaries of Special Clerks (Sec. 422, Pol. C.)		750 00	750 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Clerk to Janitor, Secretary of State		1,600 00	1,600 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Pay of Porter, Secretary of State		720 00	720 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Postage, expressage, etc., Secretary of State		1,750 00	2,180 35	245 10	
Mar. 18, 1905	Postage, expressage, etc., Secretary of State		675 00			
Mar. 26, 1903	Contingent and traveling expenses, Secretary of State		250 00	207 60	42 40	
Mar. 26, 1903	Contingent and traveling expenses, Secretary of State	$16 20		4 00	12 20	
Mar. 26, 1903	Purchase of ballot paper		5,000 00	6,870 00	132 00	
Mar. 26, 1903	Purchase of ballot paper	2,002 00				
Mar. 20, 1905	Salaries, etc., collecting license tax on corporations		27,000 00	5,315 08	21,684 92	
Mar. 18, 1905	Salaries, etc., collecting tax on motor vehicles		20,000 00	2,210 98	17,789 02	
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Secretary of State		5,000 00	3,814 50	1,185 50	
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Secretary of State	547 50		11 75	535 75	
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Constitutional Amendments		1,200 00	1,199 99	01	
Mar. 26, 1903	Indexing, etc., Laws and Resolutions		500 00	500 00		
						46,976 60

	State Controller.					
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Controller		$3,000 00	$3,000 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Deputy Controller		2,400 00	2,482 50		
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Bookkeeper, Controller		2,000 00	2,000 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Expert, Controller		2,000 00	2,000 00		
Mar. 20, 1899	Salary of Expert, Controller	12 20		12 20		
Mar. 26, 1903	Salaries of Clerks, Controller		8,000 00	8,000 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Pay of Porter, Controller		480 00	546 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Postage, expressage, etc., Controller		800 00	761 32	$38 68	
Mar. 26, 1903	Postage, expressage, etc., Controller	95 50		28 69	66 81	
Mar. 26, 1903	Contingent and traveling expenses, Controller		1,000 00	597 20	402 80	
Mar. 26, 1903	Contingent and traveling expenses, Controller	526 70		19 45	507 25	
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Controller		2,500 00	2,400 25	99 75	
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Controller	1,589 75		218 00	1,371 75	
Mar. 26, 1895	Refurnishing office of Controller	641 07		31 60	609 47	
						22,097 21
	State Treasurer.					
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Treasurer		$3,000 00	$3,000 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Deputy Treasurer		2,400 00	2,482 50		
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Bookkeeper, Treasurer		2,000 00	2,109 85		
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Clerk, Treasurer		1,600 00	1,600 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Salaries of Watchmen, Treasurer		4,800 00	4,776 65	$23 35	
Mar. 26, 1903	Pay of Porter, Treasurer		720 00	720 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Postage, expressage, etc., Treasurer		400 00	342 37	57 63	
Mar. 26, 1903	Postage, expressage, etc., Treasurer	$78 40		78 40		
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Treasurer		400 00	798 50	1 50	
Mar. 11, 1905	Printing, binding, etc., Treasurer		400 00			
						15,908 27
	Attorney-General.					
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Attorney-General		$3,000 00	$3,000 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Assistant Attorney-General		2,700 00	2,700 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Salaries of Deputies Attorney-General		7,200 00	7,200 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Stenographer, Attorney-General		1,800 00	1,800 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Salaries of Clerks, Attorney-General		4,800 00	4,800 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Pay of Porter, Attorney-General		480 00	480 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Postage, expressage, Attorney-General		1,000 00	988 93	$11 07	
Mar. 26, 1903	Postage, expressage, Attorney-General	10 42		10 42		
Mar. 18, 1905	Postage, expressage, Attorney-General (deficiency)		111 23	111 23		
Mar. 26, 1903	Traveling expenses, Attorney-General		500 00	492 25	7 75	
Mar. 26, 1903	Office rent, Attorney-General, San Francisco		1,200 00	1,100 00	100 00	
Mar. 26, 1903	Office rent, Attorney-General, San Francisco	100 00		100 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Costs and expenses of suits, etc.		2,000 00	2,435 65	19 67	
Mar. 26, 1903	Costs and expenses of suits, etc.	455 32				
Mar. 26, 1903	Costs and expenses of suits, etc.	621 67		166 35	455 32	

STATEMENT No. 3—Continued.

Date of Act.	Appropriation.	Unexpended Balance.	Appropriation 56th Fiscal Year.	Amount Expended during 56th Fiscal Year.	Amount Unexpended during 56th Fiscal Year.	Total Amount Expended during 56th Fiscal Year
	Attorney-General—Continued.					
Mar. 26, 1903	Purchase of law books		$500 00	$520 70	$0 35	
Mar. 26, 1903	Purchase of law books	$21 05				
Mar. 26, 1903	Purchase of law books	22 55		1 50	21 05	
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Attorney-General		2,600 00	1,818 50	781 50	
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Attorney-General	43 25		37 50	5 75	
						$27,763 03
	Surveyor-General.					
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Surveyor-General		$3,000 00	$3,000 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Deputy Surveyor-General		2,400 00	2,482 50		
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Assistant Surveyor-General		2,000 00	2,000 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Salaries of Clerks, Surveyor-General		6,400 00	6,400 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Pay of Porter, Surveyor-General		480 00	480 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Postage, expressage, etc., Surveyor-General		600 00	604 15	$195 98	
Mar. 26, 1903	Postage, expressage, etc., Surveyor-General	$200 13				
Mar. 26, 1903	Postage, expressage, etc., Surveyor-General	220 06		19 93	200 13	
Mar. 26, 1903	Contingent expenses, Surveyor-General		250 00	268 65	95 75	
Mar. 26, 1903	Contingent expenses, Surveyor-General	114 40				
Mar. 26, 1903	Contingent expenses, Surveyor-General	162 60		48 20	114 40	
Mar. 26, 1903	Purchase and copying of maps		1,500 00	1,500 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Purchase and copying of maps	125 00		125 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Traveling expenses, Surveyor-General and Attorney-General, etc.		250 00	219 00	31 00	
Mar. 21, 1901	Traveling expenses, Surveyor-General and Attorney-General, etc.	250 00		113 00	137 00	
Mar 20, 1903	To furnish office of Surveyor-General	532 04		368 50	163 54	
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Surveyor-General		500 00	660 50	239 50	
Mar. 11, 1905	Printing, binding, etc., Surveyor-General		400 00			
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Surveyor-General	30 00		6 50	23 50	
						18,295 93
	Superintendent of Public Instruction.					
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Superintendent of Public Instruction		$3,000 00	$3,000 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction		2,400 00	2,400 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Clerk, Superintendent of Public Instruction		1,600 00	1,141 93	$458 07	
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Clerk and Stenographer, Superintendent of Public Instruction		1,200 00	1,314 43		
Mar. 8, 1905	Salary of Text-Book Clerk			115 55		
Mar. 8, 1905	Salary of Statistician, Superintendent of Public Instruction			572 22		
Mar. 26, 1903	Clerical assistance, Superintendent of Public Instruction		2,000 00	2,000 00		

Mar. 26, 1903	Pay of Porter, Superintendent of Public Instruction		480 00	480 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Postage, expressage, etc., Superintendent of Public Instruction		900 00	1,250 00		
Mar. 3, 1905	Postage, expressage, etc., Superintendent of Public Instruction		350 00			
Mar. 26, 1903	Contingent and traveling expenses, Superintendent of Public Instruction		1,600 00	1,273 51	326 49	
Mar. 26, 1903	Contingent and traveling expenses, Superintendent of Public Instruction	$6 02		6 02		
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Superintendent of Public Instruction		6,000 00	9,113 00	1,387 00	
Mar. 11, 1905	Printing, binding, etc., Superintendent of Public Instruction		4,500 00			
						22,666 66
	School Text-Book Committee.					
Mar. 11, 1905	Salary of Secretary, Text-Book Committee		$4,125 00	$3,581 00	$544 00	
	Salary of Secretary, Text-Book Committee (School Book Fund)			173 60		
Mar. 18, 1903	Text-book appropriation	$18,591 87		1,074 05	17,567 82	
	Payment of royalties (Text-Book Royalty Fund)			45,354 21		
						50,182 86
	State Printing Office.					
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Superintendent of State Printing		$3,000 00	$3,000 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Deputy Superintendent of State Printing		2,400 00	2,400 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Copy Editor, State Printer		1,800 00	1,800 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Postage, expressage, etc., Superintendent of State Printing		500 00	500 40		
Mar. 26, 1903	Postage, expressage, etc., Superintendent of State Printing	$0 40				
Mar. 26, 1903	Lithographing, engraving, etc., State Printing Office		2,500 00	2,222 11	$277 89	
Mar. 25, 1903	Purchase of improved machinery, etc., State Printing Office	3,886 07		3,545 70	340 37	
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Superintendent of State Printing		350 00	433 75		
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Superintendent of State Printing	83 75				
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Superintendent of State Printing	122 75		39 00	83 75	
	Support of State Printing Office (State Printing Fund)			147,131 07		
	Manufacturing school books (State School Book Fund)			168,801 64		
						329,873 67
	State Library.					
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of State Librarian		$3,000 00	$3,000 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Salaries of Deputies, State Librarian		3,600 00	2,780 00	$820 00	
	Support of State Library (Library Fund)			37,941 83		
						43,721 83
	National Guard of California.					
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Adjutant-General		$3,000 00	$3,000 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Assistant Adjutant-General		2,400 00	2,306 65	$93 35	
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Clerk, Adjutant-General		1,600 00	1,142 15	457 85	
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of additional Clerk, Adjutant-General		1,200 00	856 66	343 34	
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of State Armorer		900 00	642 50	257 50	
Mar. 18, 1905	Salary of Chief Clerk, Adjutant-General			515 00		
Mar. 18, 1905	Salaries of Clerks, Adjutant-General			1,315 50		
Mar. 18, 1905	Salary of Stenographer, Adjutant-General			343 35		
Mar. 18, 1905	Salary of Armorer and Porter, Adjutant-General			343 35		

STATEMENT No. 3—Continued.

Date of Act.	Appropriation.	Unexpended Balance.	Appropriation 56th Fiscal Year.	Amount Expended during 56th Fiscal Year.	Amount Unexpended during 56th Fiscal Year.	Total Amount Expended during 56th Fiscal Year.
	National Guard of California—Continued.					
Mar. 26, 1903	Postage, expressage, etc., Adjutant-General		$500 00	$460 18	$39 82	
Mar. 26, 1903	Postage, expressage, etc., Adjutant-General	$51 56		51 56		
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Adjutant-General		1,500 00	1,922 00	578 00	
Mar. 11, 1905	Printing, binding, etc., Adjutant-General		1,000 00			
Mar. 26, 1903	Armory rents and other expenses, N. G. C.		87,000 00	62,810 06	24,189 94	
Mar. 26, 1903	Armory rents and other expenses, N. G. C.	31,426 00		27,573 64	3,852 36	
Mar. 21, 1901	Armory rents and other expenses, N. G. C.	2,133 71		892 60	1,241 11	
Mar. 26, 1903	Armory rents, etc., unattached companies, N. G. C.		900 00	375 00	525 00	
Mar. 26, 1903	Armory rents, etc., unattached companies, N. G. C.	525 00		125 00	400 00	
Mar. 26, 1903	Care of State Armory, etc.		2,500 00	2,025 81	474 19	
Mar. 26, 1903	Care of State Armory, etc.	198 10		150 36	47 74	
Mar. 26, 1903	Target practice, etc., N. G. C.		6,000 00	8,186 84	1,163 60	
Mar. 26, 1903	Target practice, etc., N. G. C.	3,350 44				
Mar. 26, 1903	Target practice, etc., N. G. C.	3,354 19		3 75	3,350 44	
Mar. 26, 1903	Allowance for Headquarters, Brigadier General		1,500 00	1,125 00	375 00	
Mar. 26, 1903	Allowance for Headquarters, Brigadier General	375 00		375 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Allowance for Regimental Headquarters, etc.		7,044 00	5,262 80	1,781 20	
Mar. 26, 1903	Allowance for Regimental Headquarters, etc.	2,127 00		1,779 00	348 00	
Mar. 26, 1903	Traveling expenses, officers on detail duty		3,000 00	1,932 49	1,067 51	
Mar. 26, 1903	Traveling expenses, officers on detail duty	133 11		99 85	33 26	
Mar. 26, 1903	Hospital supplies, N. G. C.		1,500 00	2,323 38	275 80	
Mar. 26, 1903	Hospital supplies, N. G. C.	1,099 18				
Mar. 26, 1903	Hospital supplies, N. G. C.	1,144 83		45 65	1,099 18	
Mar. 26, 1903	Furnishing coal, etc., training ship "Pinta"		1,000 00	138 79	861 21	
Mar. 26, 1903	Furnishing coal, etc., training ship "Pinta"	947 10		174 88	772 22	
Mar. 21, 1901	Furnishing coal, etc., training ship "Pinta"	1,593 08		46 78	1,546 30	
Mar. 26, 1903	Furnishing coal, etc., training ship "Marion"		1,500 00	2,223 86	387 32	
Mar. 26, 1903	Furnishing coal, etc., training ship "Marion"	1,111 18				
Mar. 26, 1903	Purchase of uniforms, etc., N. G. C.	25,831 81		25,110 59	721 22	
Mar. 26, 1903	Encampment, N. G. C.	12,215 62		8,773 23	3,442 39	
Mar. 26, 1903	Allowance for courts-martial, N. G. C.		1,000 00	274 43	725 57	
Mar. 26, 1903	Allowance for courts-martial, N. G. C.	881 84		22 00		
Mar. 18, 1905	Division, etc., allowance, N. G. C.		6,452 00	5,371 66	1,080 34	
Mar. 18, 1905	Claims for services, etc., N. G. C., July, 1903		1,580 47	1,580 47		
Mar. 18, 1905	Traveling expenses of officers on detail duty, deficiency		451 45	451 45		
						$172,153 27

	State Board of Health.					
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Secretary of State Board of Health		$2,500 00	$2,559 40		
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Attorney of State Board of Health		3,000 00	3,000 00		
Mar. 18, 1905	Salary of Statistician of State Board of Health		1,800 00	220 00	$1,580 00	
Mar. 26, 1903	Traveling and contingent expenses, State Board of Health		1,500 00	1,581 06		
Mar. 26, 1903	Traveling and contingent expenses, State Board of Health	$464 11				
Mar. 26, 1903	Traveling and contingent expenses, State Board of Health	511 16		47 05	464 11	
Mar. 20, 1903	Prevention of introduction of Asiatic cholera, etc.	81,534 71		10,311 00	71,223 71	
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., State Board of Health		750 00	369 25	380 75	
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., State Board of Health	352 75		15 50	337 25	
						18,103 26
	State Board of Equalization.					
Mar. 26, 1903	Salaries of Members of State Board of Equalization		$12,000 00	$12,000 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Clerk of State Board of Equalization		2,400 00	2,400 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Pay of Porter, State Board of Equalization		480 00	480 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Traveling expenses, etc., State Board of Equalization		5,000 00	3,900 78	$1,099 22	
Mar. 26, 1903	Traveling expenses, etc., State Board of Equalization	$580 75		580 75		
Mar. 21, 1901	Traveling expenses, etc., State Board of Equalization	296 15		296 15		
Mar. 26, 1903	Postage, expressage, etc., State Board of Equalization		425 00	391 10	33 90	
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., State Board of Equalization		625 00			
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., State Board of Equalization	202 75		756 75	171 00	
Mar. 11, 1905	Printing, binding, etc., State Board of Equalization		100 00			
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., State Board of Equalization	440 75		238 00	202 75	
						21,043 53
	Railroad Commissioners.					
Mar. 26, 1903	Salaries of Railroad Commissioners		$12,000 00	$12,000 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Secretary of Railroad Commissioners		2,400 00	2,400 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Secretary of Railroad Commissioners	$200 00		200 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Bailiff, Railroad Commissioners		1,200 00	1,200 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Stenographer, Railroad Commissioners		900 00	900 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Traveling expenses, Railroad Commissioners		350 00	304 00	$46 00	
Mar. 26, 1903	Traveling expenses, Railroad Commissioners	59 95		48 00	11 95	
Mar. 26, 1903	Fuel, lights, etc., Railroad Commissioners		625 00	714 72	1 53	
Mar. 26, 1903	Fuel, lights, etc., Railroad Commissioners	91 25				
Mar. 26, 1903	Fuel, lights, etc., Railroad Commissioners	168 60		77 35	91 25	
Mar. 26, 1903	Office rent, Railroad Commissioners		600 00	600 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Railroad Commissioners		1,100 00	1,014 55	85 45	
						19,458 62
	Insurance Commissioner.					
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Insurance Commissioner		$3,000 00	$3,000 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Deputy Insurance Commissioner		1,800 00	1,800 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Traveling and contingent expenses, Insurance Commissioner		500 00	448 05	$51 95	
Mar. 26, 1903	Traveling and contingent expenses, Insurance Commissioner	$229 39		229 39		

STATEMENT No. 3—Continued.

Date of Act.	Appropriation.	Unexpended Balance.	Appropriation 56th Fiscal Year.	Amount Expended during 56th Fiscal Year.	Amount Unexpended during 56th Fiscal Year.	Total Amount Expended during 56th Fiscal Year.
	Insurance Commissioner—Continued.					
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Insurance Commissioner		$750 00	$1,036 25	$313 75	
Mar. 11, 1905	Printing, binding, etc., Insurance Commissioner		600 00			
Mar. 4, 1887	Rent, printing, etc., Insurance Commissioner		2,000 00	2,358 33	51 87	
Mar. 4, 1887	Rent, printing, etc., Insurance Commissioner	$410 20				$8,872 02
	Fish Commissioners.					
Mar. 26, 1903	Restoration and preservation of game		$7,500 00	$6,877 15	$622 15	
Mar. 26, 1903	Restoration and preservation of game	$584 89		584 89		
Mar. 26, 1903	Restoration and preservation of fish		10,000 00	9,267 12	732 88	
Mar. 26, 1903	Restoration and preservation of fish	810 68		750 68	60 00	
Mar. 26, 1903	Support and maintenance of State Hatcheries		12,500 00	11,536 21	1,003 79	
	Amount returned by Fish Commissioners, March 25, 1905		40 00			
Mar. 26, 1903	Support and maintenance of State Hatcheries	1,092 44		1,092 44		
Mar. 8, 1901	Propagation of steelhead trout	625 33		489 62	135 71	
Mar. 25, 1903	Purchasing land, etc., fish hatchery at Sisson	94 08		94 08		
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Fish Commission		500 00	638 75		
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Fish Commission	138 75				
	Propagation of fish (Fish Commission Fund)			12,377 57		
	Propagation, etc., game (Game Preservation Fund)			4,620 55		48,329 06
	Bureau of Labor Statistics.					
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Commissioner		$3,000 00	$3,000 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Deputy Commissioner		1,800 00	1,800 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Salaries of assistants, etc., Bureau of Labor Statistics		2,500 00	2,748 15		
Mar. 26, 1903	Salaries of assistants, etc., Bureau of Labor Statistics	$248 15				
Mar. 26, 1903	Salaries of assistants, etc., Bureau of Labor Statistics	248 90		75	$248 15	
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Bureau of Labor Statistics		625 00	1,216 50	33 50	
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Bureau of Labor Statistics	625 00				
Mar. 26, 1903	Office rent, Bureau of Labor Statistics		600 00	600 00		9,365 30
	Yosemite Valley and Mariposa Big Tree Grove.					
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Guardian		$1,500 00	$1,500 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Care of Yosemite Valley		15,000 00	14,447 19	$552 81	
Mar. 26, 1903	Care of Yosemite Valley	$540 33		537 92	2 41	
Mar. 26, 1903	Care of Mariposa Big Tree Grove		1,000 00	588 10	411 90	
Mar. 26, 1903	Traveling expenses, Yosemite Valley Commissioners		1,000 00	282 60	717 40	
Mar. 26, 1903	Traveling expenses, Yosemite Valley Commissioners	512 30		506 09	6 21	

Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Yosemite Valley Commissioners		250 00	121 25	128 75	
	Maintenance of Valley (Yosemite Fund)			5,331 78		
						23,314 93
	State Board of Horticulture.					
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Commissioner of Horticulture		$3,000 00	$3,000 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Deputy Commissioner of Horticulture		2,400 00	2,380 00		
Mar. 20, 1905	Salary of Secretary, Commissioner of Horticulture			547 50		
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Clerk, Commissioner of Horticulture		1,500 00	1,087 50	$412 50	
Mar. 26, 1903	Use and support, Commissioner of Horticulture		7,000 00	7,787 61	1,479 16	
Mar. 26, 1903	Use and support, Commissioner of Horticulture	$2,266 77				
Mar. 26, 1903	Use and support, Commissioner of Horticulture	2,743 02		476 25	2,266 77	
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Commissioner of Horticulture		2,500 00	2,631 00	1,286 50	
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Commissioner of Horticulture	1,417 50				
						17,909 86
	Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum.					
Mar. 26, 1903	Support of Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum		$20,480 00	$18,042 38	$2,437 62	
Mar. 26, 1903	Support of Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum	$2,709 88		2,196 98	512 90	
Mar. 26, 1903	Salaries of officers, etc., Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum		45,600 00	41,320 88	4,279 12	
Mar. 26, 1903	Salaries of officers, etc., Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum	5,240 97		3,601 89	1,639 08	
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum		250 00	173 25	76 75	
	Uses of Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum (Contingent Fund)			5,295 03		
						70,630 41
	Home for Adult Blind.					
Mar. 26, 1903	Support of Home for Adult Blind		$14,000 00	$12,831 26	$1,168 74	
Mar. 26, 1903	Support of Home for Adult Blind	$1,171 81		1,171 70	11	
Mar. 18, 1905	Support of Home for Adult Blind		2,742 74	2,742 74		
Mar. 26, 1903	Salaries of officers, etc., Home for Adult Blind		11,000 00	10,087 31	912 69	
Mar. 26, 1903	Salaries of officers, etc., Home for Adult Blind	930 86		930 25	61	
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Home for Adult Blind		250 00	250 00		
Mar. 18, 1905	Bituminous pavement, Home for Adult Blind		2,310 11	2,310 11		
Mar. 18, 1905	Sewer assessment, Home for Adult Blind		855 18	855 18		
	Support of Home for Adult Blind (Adult Blind Fund)			18,782 67		
						49,961 22
	Home for Feeble-Minded Children.					
Mar. 26, 1903	Support of Home for Feeble-Minded Children		$58,800 00	$55,163 61	$3,636 39	
Mar. 26, 1903	Support of Home for Feeble-Minded Children	$8,056 89		5,430 90	2,625 99	
Mar. 26, 1903	Salaries of officers, etc., Home for Feeble-Minded Children		41,400 00	38,913 16	2,486 84	
Mar. 26, 1903	Salaries of officers, etc., Home for Feeble-Minded Children	5,217 89		3,415 00	1,702 89	
Mar. 18, 1903	Certain improvements, Home for Feeble-Minded Children	13,003 15		12,224 88	778 27	
Mar. 18, 1903	Certain improvements, Home for Feeble-Minded Children	945 28		683 08	262 20	
Mar. 18, 1903	Sewerage system, Home for Feeble-Minded Children	865 81		865 08	73	
Mar. 18, 1903	Erection, etc., additional buildings, Home for Feeble-Minded Children		20,000 00	9,504 67	10,495 33	
Mar. 18, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Home for Feeble-Minded Children		350 00	225 25	124 75	
	Uses of Home for Feeble-Minded Children (Contingent Fund)			5,762 43		
						132,188 06

STATEMENT No. 3—Continued.

Date of Act.	Appropriation.	Unexpended Balance.	Appropriation 56th Fiscal Year.	Amount Expended during 56th Fiscal Year.	Amount Unexpended during 56th Fiscal Year.	Total Amount Expended during 56th Fiscal Year.
	Hospitals for Insane.					
Mar. 26, 1903	Support of Stockton State Hospital		$111,957 00	$103,539 95	$8,417 05	
Mar. 26, 1903	Support of Stockton State Hospital	$9,427 76		8,649 40	778 36	
Mar. 26, 1903	Salaries of officers, etc., Stockton State Hospital		106,086 00	98,886 02	7,259 98	
	Amount returned by Managers May 5, 1905		60 00			
Mar. 26, 1903	Salaries of officers, etc., Stockton State Hospital	11,187 79		8,764 90	2,422 89	
	Uses of Stockton State Hospital (Contingent Fund)			14,838 56		
						$234,678 83
Mar. 26, 1903	Support of Napa State Hospital		$115,845 50	$106,824 10	$9,021 40	
Mar. 26, 1903	Support of Napa State Hospital	$10,693 21		9,378 40	1,314 81	
Mar. 26, 1903	Salaries of officers, etc., Napa State Hospital		105,457 50	97,184 80	8,272 70	
Mar. 26, 1903	Salaries of officers, etc., Napa State Hospital	10,376 48		8,691 35	1,685 13	
	Uses of Napa State Hospital (Contingent Fund)			56,958 63		
						279,037 28
Mar. 26, 1903	Support of Agnews State Hospital		$86,713 00	$78,268 73	$8,444 27	
Mar. 26, 1903	Support of Agnews State Hospital	$10,763 53		7,190 57	3,572 96	
Mar. 21, 1901	Support of Agnews State Hospital	653 50		30 00	623 50	
Mar. 26, 1903	Salaries of officers, etc., Agnews State Hospital		73,703 00	66,376 35		
Mar. 26, 1903	Salaries of officers, etc., Agnews State Hospital	9,537 88		5,833 19	7,326 65	
Mar. 18, 1903	Erection of water towers, etc., Agnews State Hospital	712 41		199 50	512 91	
Mar. 25, 1903	Certain repairs, etc., Agnews State Hospital	5,704 11		5,197 28	506 83	
Mar. 18, 1903	Certain improvements, etc., Agnews State Hospital		8,000 00	5,794 61	2,205 39	
Mar. 18, 1903	Certain repairs, etc., Agnews State Hospital		4,000 00	3,058 73	941 27	
	Uses of Agnews State Hospital (Contingent Fund)			41,454 37		
						213,403 33
Mar. 26, 1903	Support of Mendocino State Hospital		$64,678 50	$57,213 59	$7,464 91	
Mar. 26, 1903	Support of Mendocino State Hospital	$8,485 90		5,685 74	2,800 16	
Mar. 26, 1903	Salaries of officers, etc., Mendocino State Hospital		49,836 50	46,326 60	3,509 90	
Mar. 26, 1903	Salaries of officers, etc., Mendocino State Hospital	5,489 55		4,025 44	1,464 11	
Mar. 25, 1903	Assembly Hall, etc., Mendocino State Hospital		30,000 00	21,383 48	8,616 52	
	Uses of Mendocino State Hospital (Contingent Fund)			4,538 01		
						139,172 86
Mar. 26, 1903	Support of Southern California State Hospital		$89,235 00	$80,898 01	$8,236 99	
Mar. 26, 1903	Support of Southern California State Hospital	$10,961 84		6,955 19	4,006 65	
Mar. 26, 1903	Salaries of officers, etc., Southern California State Hospital		55,293 00	50,485 99	4,807 01	
Mar. 26, 1903	Salaries of officers, etc., Southern California State Hospital	6,229 63		4,556 12	673 51	

Mar. 25, 1903	Ward building, Southern California State Hospital		110,000 00	40,712 23	69,287 77	
	Uses of Southern California State Hospital (Contingent Fund)			2,197 56		
						185,805 10
	State Prisons.					
Mar. 26, 1903	Support of San Quentin Prison		$30,000 00	$26,832 88	$3,167 12	
Mar. 26, 1903	Salaries of officers, etc., San Quentin Prison		60,000 00	57,579 19	2,420 81	
Mar. 26, 1903	Salaries of officers, etc., San Quentin Prison	$4,999 68		4,999 58	10	
Mar. 26, 1903	Erecting warehouse, San Quentin Prison	3,591 15		3,591 15		
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., San Quentin Prison		1,000 00	779 50	220 50	
	Uses of San Quentin Prison (San Quentin Prison Fund)			209,632 35		
	Purchase of jute (Jute Revolving Fund)			130,990 95		
						434,405 60
Mar. 26, 1903	Support of State Prison at Folsom		$65,000 00	$50,582 04	$14,417 96	
Mar. 26, 1903	Support of State Prison at Folsom	$10,836 11		10,834 84	1 27	
Mar. 26, 1903	Salaries of officers, etc., State Prison at Folsom		52,500 00	48,677 95	3,822 05	
Mar. 26, 1903	Salaries of officers, etc., State Prison at Folsom	5,298 74		4,059 15	1,239 59	
Feb. 24, 1899	Construction of sewerage system, Folsom Prison	1,875 25		878 00	997 25	
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., State Prison at Folsom		1,000 00	1,250 00		
Mar. 11, 1905	Printing, binding, etc., State Prison at Folsom		250 00			
	Uses of State Prison at Folsom (Folsom Prison Fund)			35,006 40		
	Supplemental machinery, etc. (Rock-Crusher Revolving Fund)			17,433 55		
						168,721 93
	Whittier State School.					
Mar. 26, 1903	Support of Whittier State School		$50,000 00	$45,765 64	$4,234 36	
Mar. 26, 1903	Support of Whittier State School	$4,194 46		4,166 65	27 81	
Mar. 26, 1903	Salaries of officers, etc., Whittier State School		47,500 00	47,921 09	85 82	
Mar. 26, 1903	Salaries of officers, etc., Whittier State School	506 91				
Mar. 26, 1903	Salaries of officers, etc., Whittier State School	4,364 10		3,857 19	506 91	
Mar. 18, 1905	Constructing reservoir, etc., Whittier State School		2,000 00	757 06	1,242 94	
Jan. 24, 1901	Rebuilding, etc., Whittier State School	7 55		7 55		
Mar. 22, 1905	Replumbing, etc., Whittier State School		5,000 00	497 44	4,502 56	
Mar. 18, 1905	Purchase of team, etc., Whittier State School		675 00	644 86	30 14	
Mar. 18, 1903	Completion of carpenter shop, etc., Whittier State School	6,764 77		3,960 09	2,804 68	
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Whittier State School		125 00	152 50	49 75	
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Whittier State School	77 25				
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Whittier State School	125 00		47 75	77 25	
	Uses of Whittier State School (Contingent Fund)			4,887 96		
						112,665 78
	Preston School of Industry.					
Mar. 26, 1903	Support of Preston School of Industry		$25,000 00	$24,511 03	$488 97	
Mar. 26, 1903	Support of Preston School of Industry	$2,098 42		2,069 98	28 44	
Mar. 26, 1903	Salaries of officers, etc., Preston School of Industry		25,000 00	22,866 02	2,133 98	
Mar. 26, 1903	Salaries of officers, etc., Preston School of Industry	2,526 31		2,116 82	409 48	
Mar. 26, 1903	Maintenance, etc., water system, Preston School of Industry	2,149 99		1,062 87	1,087 12	
Mar. 18, 1903	Purchase of bedding, etc., Preston School of Industry	2,863 10		1,840 17	1,022 93	

STATEMENT No. 3—Continued.

Date of Act.	Appropriation.	Unexpended Balance.	Appropriation 56th Fiscal Year	Amount Expended during 56th Fiscal Year.	Amount Unexpended during 56th Fiscal Year.	Total Amount Expended during 56th Fiscal Year.
	Preston School of Industry—Continued.					
Mar. 18, 1903	Purchase of bedding, etc., Preston School of Industry	$257 95		$180 48	$77 47	
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Preston School of Industry		$125 00	72 25	52 75	
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Preston School of Industry	109 50		22 00	87 50	
	Uses of Preston School of Industry (Contingent Fund)			219 61		
						$54,961 23
	Transportation of Insane, Prisoners, Etc.					
Mar. 26, 1903	Transportation of insane, etc.		$32,500 00	$33,365 87	$1,050 98	
Mar. 26, 1903	Transportation of insane, etc.	$1,916 85				
Mar. 26, 1903	Transportation of insane, etc.	4,277 55		2,360 70	1,916 85	
Mar. 26, 1903	Transportation of prisoners		25,000 00	25,000 00		
Mar. 18, 1905	Transportation of prisoners		20,000 00	19,294 35	705 65	
						80,020 92
	Federal and State Investigations Water Resources, etc., of California.					
Mar. 16, 1903	Making topographical maps	$10,041 21		$10,013 73	$27 48	
Mar. 18, 1905	Making topographical maps		$15,000 00	1,932 64	13,067 36	
Mar. 16, 1903	Gauging streams	7,528 99		6,004 01	1,524 98	
Mar. 16, 1903	Studying forest resources	7,500 07		7,473 44	26 63	
Mar. 16, 1903	Distributing water	5,204 63		4,771 93	432 70	
						30,195 75
	State Mining Bureau.					
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of State Mineralogist		$3,000 00	$3,000 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Support of State Mining Bureau		22,500 00	22,911 64	$314 24	
Mar. 26, 1903	Support of State Mining Bureau	$1,725 88				
Mar. 26, 1903	Support of State Mining Bureau	3,559 46		1,833 58	1,725 88	
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., State Mining Bureau		5,000 00	3,060 05	1,939 95	
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., State Mining Bureau	2,866 80		21 50	2,845 30	
						30,826 77
	Payment of Judgments in Coyote Scalp Cases.					
Mar. 25, 1903	Eli Henderson, Fresno County			$6,660 00		
Mar. 25, 1903	Geo. Leonard, Sacramento County			1,040 00		
Mar. 25, 1903	A. T. Lightner, Sacramento County			4,810 00		
Mar. 25, 1903	Chas. Bickerdike, Sacramento County			59,640 00		
Mar. 25, 1903	C. A. Palmer, Sacramento County			460 00		
Mar. 25, 1903	National Bank of D. O. Mills & Co., Sacramento County			46,770 00		
Mar. 25, 1903	Jas. French, Placer County			355 00		
Mar. 25, 1903	G. W. Dowda, Fresno County			3,830 00		

Mar. 25, 1903	Farmers' Bank, San Bernardino County			2,365 00		
Mar. 25, 1903	W. S. Hooper, Sacramento County			3,440 00		
Mar. 25, 1903	W. B. Waldron, Sacramento County			3,735 00		
Mar. 25, 1903	W. L. Wood, Sacramento County			45 00		
Mar. 25, 1903	W. L. Wood, Sacramento County			2,385 00		
Mar. 25, 1903	Maggie L. Boyd, Fresno County			190 00		
Mar. 25, 1903	W. R. Guy, San Diego County			8,455 00		
Mar. 25, 1903	Hakes Investment Co., San Diego County			5,880 00		
Mar. 25, 1903	M. D. Corey, San Diego County			3,195 00		
Mar. 25, 1903	Chas. Williams, Butte County			500 00		
Mar. 25, 1903	Geo. Conway, Merced County			290 00		
Mar. 25, 1903	G. W. Dowda, Fresno County			10 00		
Mar. 25, 1903	O. R. Brown, Mono County			1,035 00		
Mar. 25, 1903	R. R. Potter, Tuolumne County			1,315 00		
Mar. 25, 1903	Geo. Hornage, San Joaquin County			465 00		
Mar. 25, 1903	R. Shaw, San Benito County			3,730 00		
Mar. 25, 1903	Commercial Bank of Madera, Fresno County			3,670 00		
Mar. 25, 1903	B. Lauer, Modoc County			6,725 00		
Mar. 25, 1903	Wm. Going, Amador County			550 00		
Mar. 25, 1903	M. Zirker, Merced County			950 00		
Mar. 25, 1903	The Producers' Bank, Tulare County			14,175 00		
Mar. 25, 1903	J. H. Jones, San Francisco County			600 00		
Mar. 25, 1903	John Raggio, Calaveras County			1,125 00		
Mar. 25, 1903	R. P. Marquez, Orange County			140 00		
Mar. 25, 1903	Jos. Quirolo, Amador County			370 00		
Mar. 25, 1903	Bank of Commerce, San Diego County			1,320 00		
Mar. 25, 1903	J. T. Laird, Modoc County			2,320 00		
Mar. 25, 1903	San Francisco Law and Collection Co., Sacramento County			5,531 85		
Mar. 25, 1903	San Francisco Law and Collection Co., Sacramento County			923 15		
Mar. 25, 1903	San Francisco Law and Collection Co., Sacramento County			1,215 00		
Mar. 25, 1903	J. E. Tucker, Merced County			400 00		
Mar. 25, 1903	J. E. Tucker, Merced County			185 00		
Mar. 18, 1905	Benj. Lauer, Modoc County			55 00		
Mar. 18, 1905	N. Weisbaum, Sacramento County			590 00		
Mar. 18, 1905	Abe Darlington, El Dorado County			165 00		
Mar. 25, 1903	S. F. Law and Collection Co., Sacramento County (Sec. 15530-2)			1,205 00		
Mar. 25, 1903	S. F. Law and Collection Co., Sacramento County (Sec. 6701)			195 00		
Mar. 18, 1905	John F. Pryor, Sacramento County			3,350 00		
Mar. 18, 1905	L. C. Waite, Sacramento County			410 00		
Mar. 18, 1905	N. Weisbaum, San Francisco County			640 00		
Mar. 18, 1905	C. A. Weaver, Sacramento County			815 00		
Mar. 18, 1905	E. Weisbaum, Sacramento County			2,070 00		
						210,295 00

STATEMENT No. 3—Continued.

Date of Act.	Appropriation.	Unexpended Balance.	Appropriation 56th Fiscal Year.	Amount Expended during 56th Fiscal Year.	Amount Unexpended during 56th Fiscal Year.	Total Amount Expended during 56th Fiscal Year.
	Orphans, Half Orphans, Etc.					
	Support of orphans for last half fifty-fifth fiscal year			$232,546 97		
	Support of orphans for first half fifty-sixth fiscal year			207,520 96		
	Support of orphans for fifty-fourth fiscal year			4,648 22		
						$444,716 15
	Veterans' Home.					
	Support of Veterans' Home (Fund)			$140,750 48		
Mar. 25, 1903	Completion of building, Veterans' Home	$10,000 00		10,000 00		
Mar. 18, 1905	Purchase of land, Veterans' Home		$3,000 00	3,000 00		
						153,750 48
	State Board of Education.					
Mar. 26, 1903	Traveling expenses, State Board of Education		$750 00	$632 75	$117 25	
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., State Board of Education		50 00	47 50	2 50	
						680 25
	State University.					
Mar. 26, 1903	Support and maintenance, State University		$100,000 00	$91,666 63	$8,333 37	
	Support (from ad valorem tax)			308,528 53		
	Support (from interest on bonds)			49,845 00		
Mar. 18, 1905	Purchase of University Farm		50,000 00	123 60	49,876 40	
Mar. 13, 1903	Construction of building, University of California	$100,000 00		100,000 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Improving, etc., grounds, Affiliated Colleges, Univ. of California	3,000 00		3,000 00		
Mar. 18, 1903	Holding Farmers' Institutes	6,000 00		6,000 00		
Mar. 13, 1903	Establishing, etc., California Poultry Experiment Station	2,500 00		2,500 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., State University		6,000 00	6,364 50	4,635 50	
Mar. 11, 1905	Printing, binding, etc., State University		5,000 00			
						568,028 26
	State Normal Schools.					
Mar. 26, 1903	Support of Normal School at San José		$4,000 00	$4,094 38	$759 71	
Mar. 26, 1903	Support of Normal School at San José	$854 09				
Mar. 26, 1903	Support of Normal School at San José	1,042 23		188 14	854 09	
Mar. 26, 1903	Salaries of officers, etc., Normal School at San José		48,500 00	45,686 20	2,813 80	
Mar. 26, 1903	Library, museum, etc., Normal School at San José		1,000 00	752 38	247 62	
Mar. 26, 1903	Library, museum, etc., Normal School at San José	150 20		61 23	88 97	
Mar. 26, 1903	Care, etc., grounds, Normal School at San José		2,000 00	1,796 89	203 11	
Mar. 26, 1903	Care, etc., grounds, Normal School at San José	202 01		137 01	65 00	
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Normal School at San José		500 00	522 00	82 25	
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Normal School at San José	104 25				

Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Normal School at San José	112 00		7 75	104 25	
	Uses of Normal School at San José (Contingent Fund)			3 75		53,249 73
Mar. 26, 1903	Support of Normal School at Los Angeles		$4,000 00	$3,240 28	$759 72	
Mar. 26, 1903	Support of Normal School at Los Angeles	$448 28		220 53	227 75	
Mar. 26, 1903	Salaries of officers, etc., Normal School at Los Angeles		47,000 00	42,139 25	4,860 75	
Mar. 26, 1903	Salaries of officers, etc., Normal School at Los Angeles	1,730 60		100 00	1,630 60	
Mar. 26, 1903	Library, museum, etc., Normal School at Los Angeles		1,000 00	930 57	69 43	
Mar. 26, 1903	Library, museum, etc., Normal School at Los Angeles	49 64		46 38	3 56	
Mar. 26, 1903	Care, etc., grounds, Normal School at Los Angeles		1,000 00	852 37	147 63	
Mar. 26. 1903	Care, etc., grounds, Normal School at Los Angeles	140 19		82 50	57 69	
Mar. 18, 1903	Purchase of furniture, etc., Normal School at Los Angeles	1,435 51		1,269 52	165 99	
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Normal School at Los Angeles		450 00	563 25	244 00	
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Normal School at Los Angeles	357 25				
	Uses of Normal School at Los Angeles (Contingent Fund)			440 80		49,885 45
Mar. 26, 1903	Support of Normal School at Chico		$2,500 00	$2,756 87	$0 70	
Mar. 26, 1903	Support of Normal School at Chico	$257 57				
Mar. 26, 1903	Salaries of officers, etc., Normal School at Chico		29,000 00	29,452 75		
Mar. 26, 1903	Salaries of officers, etc., Normal School at Chico	452 75				
Mar. 26, 1903	Library, museum, etc., Normal School at Chico		900 00	1,006 54	1 54	
Mar. 26, 1903	Library, museum, etc., Normal School at Chico	108 08				
Mar. 26, 1903	Care, etc., grounds, Normal School at Chico		1,000 00	791 49	208 51	
Mar. 26, 1903	Additional buildings, etc., Normal School at Chico	28,228 75		28,228 75		
Mar 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Normal School at Chico		400 00	297 25	102 75	
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Normal School at Chico	65 50		25 50	40 00	
	Uses of Chico Normal School (Contingent Fund)			1,151 57		63,710 72
Mar. 26, 1903	Support of Normal School at San Diego		$2,500 00	$2,805 88	$81 33	
Mar. 26, 1903	Support of Normal School at San Diego	$386 21				
Mar. 26, 1903	Support of Normal School at San Diego	1,093 57		707 36	386 21	
Mar. 26, 1903	Salaries of officers, etc., Normal School at San Diego		27,500 00	28,220 21	390 61	
Mar. 26, 1903	Salaries of officers, etc., Normal School at San Diego	1,110 82				
Mar. 26, 1903	Salaries of officers, etc., Normal School at San Diego	1,201 82		91 00	1,110 82	
Mar. 26, 1903	Library, museum, etc., Normal School at San Diego		1,000 00	1,004 44	182 23	
Mar. 26, 1903	Library, museum, etc., Normal School at San Diego	186 67				
Mar. 26, 1903	Library, museum, etc., Normal School at San Diego	233 84		47 17	186 67	
Mar. 26, 1903	Completion, etc., Normal School at San Diego	22,268 64		25,676 16	592 48	
Mar. 18, 1905	Improvement of campus, Normal School at San Diego		5,000 00	711 05	4,288 95	
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Normal School at San Diego		400 00	172 50	227 50	
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Normal School at San Diego	120 25		5 25	115 00	
	Uses of Normal School at San Diego (Contingent Fund)			1 20		59,442 22

STATEMENT No. 3—Continued.

Date of Act.	Appropriation.	Unexpended Balance.	Appropriation 56th Fiscal Year.	Amount Expended during 56th Fiscal Year.	Amount Unexpended during 56th Fiscal Year.	Total Amount Expended during 56th Fiscal Year.
	State Normal Schools—Continued.					
Mar. 26, 1903	Support of Normal School at San Francisco		$2,500 00	$2,042 44	$457 56	
Mar. 26, 1903	Salaries of officers, etc., Normal School at San Francisco		17,500 00	17,500 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Normal School at San Francisco		300 00	437 00	113 00	
Mar. 11, 1905	Printing, binding, etc., Normal School at San Francisco	$250 00				
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Normal School at San Francisco	88 00		32 75	55 25	
	Uses of Normal School at San Francisco (Contingent Fund)			1,478 21		
						$21,490 40
	California Polytechnic School.					
Mar. 26, 1903	Support of California Polytechnic School		$2,950 00	$3,161 09	$3 36	
Mar. 26, 1903	Support of California Polytechnic School	$214 45				
Mar. 26, 1903	Support of California Polytechnic School	380 32		165 87	214 45	
Mar. 26, 1903	Salaries of officers, etc., California Polytechnic School		12,250 00	11,690 00	560 00	
Mar. 26, 1903	Salaries of officers, etc., California Polytechnic School	4,969 00		755 00	4,214 00	
Mar. 26, 1903	Care, etc., grounds, California Polytechnic School		1,000 00	999 46	54	
Mar. 26, 1903	Library, etc., California Polytechnic School		350 00	487 43	33	
Mar. 26, 1903	Library, etc., California Polytechnic School	137 76				
Mar. 18, 1903	Certain improvements, California Polytechnic School	6,637 90		5,855 19	782 71	
Mar. 18, 1903	Purchase of site, etc., California Polytechnic School	22 68		22 68		
Mar. 26, 1903	Expenses of Trustees of California Polytechnic School		400 00	459 54	20 01	
Mar. 26, 1903	Expenses of Trustees of California Polytechnic School	79 55				
Mar. 26, 1903	Expenses of Trustees of California Polytechnic School	191 20		111 65	79 55	
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., California Polytechnic School		250 00	337 75	162 25	
Mar. 11, 1905	Printing, binding, etc., California Polytechnic School		250 00			
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., California Polytechnic School	7 00		5 75	1 25	
	Uses of California Polytechnic School (Contingent Fund)			4,050 15		
						28,101 56
	Support of High Schools.					
	Paid Alameda County			$24,964 75		
	Paid Amador County			647 40		
	Paid Butte County			2,361 06		
	Paid Colusa County			1,888 13		
	Paid Contra Costa County			3,392 17		
	Paid Del Norte County			745 57		
	Paid Fresno County			8,971 75		
	Paid Glenn County			1,536 95		
	Paid Humboldt County			3,505 91		

Paid Inyo County			758 80		
Paid Kern County			1,956 55		
Paid Kings County			2,428 67		
Paid Lake County			1,007 86		
Paid Lassen County			570 00		
Paid Los Angeles County			34,229 14		
Paid Madera County			1,090 39		
Paid Marin County			1,305 13		
Paid Mendocino County			3,472 68		
Paid Merced County			1,645 25		
Paid Modoc County			978 75		
Paid Monterey County			2,654 33		
Paid Napa County			2,160 26		
Paid Nevada County			3,143 64		
Paid Orange County			6,795 66		
Paid Placer County			1,266 10		
Paid Riverside County			7,291 00		
Paid Sacramento County			4,450 01		
Paid San Benito County			1,032 67		
Paid San Bernardino County			7,906 23		
Paid San Diego County			7,615 78		
Paid San Francisco County			23,783 19		
Paid San Joaquin County			4,344 83		
Paid San Luis Obispo County			2,966 61		
Paid San Mateo County			2,215 25		
Paid Santa Barbara County			4,986 58		
Paid Santa Clara County			12,879 82		
Paid Santa Cruz County			3,547 13		
Paid Shasta County			1,310 83		
Paid Siskiyou County			1,710 59		
Paid Solano County			5,281 58		
Paid Sonoma County			6,681 29		
Paid Stanislaus County			2,019 77		
Paid Sutter County			859 93		
Paid Tehama County			1,904 32		
Paid Tulare County			5,443 93		
Paid Tuolumne County			505 50		
Paid Ventura County			4,018 41		
Paid Yolo County			2,240 91		
Paid Yuba County			1,513 75		
					229,986 71
Support of Common Schools.					
Paid Alameda County			$346,632 37		
Paid Alpine County			769 86		
Paid Amador County			24,177 31		

STATEMENT No. 3—Continued.

Date of Act.	Appropriation.	Unexpended Balance.	Appropriation 56th Fiscal Year.	Amount Expended during 56th Fiscal Year.	Amount Unexpended during 56th Fiscal Year.	Total Amount Expended during 56th Fiscal Year.
	Support of Common Schools—Continued.					
	Paid Butte County			$45,503 55		
	Paid Calaveras County			26,566 17		
	Paid Colusa County			18,459 58		
	Paid Contra Costa County			48,058 15		
	Paid Del Norte County			6,718 98		
	Paid El Dorado County			18,799 46		
	Paid Fresno County			115,057 72		
	Paid Glenn County			12,409 95		
	Paid Humboldt County			75,193 03		
	Paid Inyo County			9,001 95		
	Paid Kern County			41,748 95		
	Paid Kings County			27,353 41		
	Paid Lake County			15,148 90		
	Paid Lassen County			10,831 63		
	Paid Los Angeles County			572,689 60		
	Paid Madera County			15,157 72		
	Paid Marin County			37,198 95		
	Paid Mariposa County			9,444 62		
	Paid Mendocino County			50,987 15		
	Paid Merced County			25,738 26		
	Paid Modoc County			13,925 76		
	Paid Mono County			4,079 25		
	Paid Monterey County			52,785 64		
	Paid Napa County			34,538 39		
	Paid Nevada County			34,870 57		
	Paid Orange County			65,993 36		
	Paid Placer County			31,921 04		
	Paid Plumas County			9,235 40		
	Paid Riverside County			54,612 52		
	Paid Sacramento County			97,050 02		
	Paid San Benito County			16,753 41		
	Paid San Bernardino County			86,550 89		
	Paid San Diego County			81,548 42		
	Paid San Francisco County			946,151 19		
	Paid San Joaquin County			75,879 46		
	Paid San Luis Obispo County			47,900 05		

	Paid San Mateo County			33,268 05		
	Paid Santa Barbara County			48,565 38		
	Paid Santa Clara County			154,457 29		
	Paid Santa Cruz County			55,569 96		
	Paid Shasta County			41,292 04		
	Paid Sierra County			8,133 54		
	Paid Siskiyou County			37,814 53		
	Paid Solano County			49,184 09		
	Paid Sonoma County			100,622 47		
	Paid Stanislaus County			27,043 97		
	Paid Sutter County			13,068 71		
	Paid Tehama County			28,073 02		
	Paid Trinity County			7,358 73		
	Paid Tulare County			57,906 85		
	Paid Tuolumne County			23,297 50		
	Paid Ventura County			40,357 46		
	Paid Yolo County			31,136 13		
	Paid Yuba County			18,871 98		$3,983,472 34
	State Capitol Building and Grounds.					
Mar. 26, 1903	Pay of employés, Capitol building and grounds		$26,580 00	$26,753 40		
Mar. 26, 1903	Salaries of policemen, Capitol grounds		3,600 00	3,600 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of elevator attendants, etc., during Legislature		870 00	676 65	$193 35	
Mar. 26, 1903	Stationery, fuel, lighting, etc.		12,500 00	13,062 17	363 09	
Mar. 26, 1903	Stationery, fuel, lighting, etc.	$925 26				
Mar. 26, 1903	Stationery, fuel, lighting, etc.	1,508 66		583 40	925 26	
Mar. 26, 1903	Purchase of implements, hose, etc.	5,098 77		5,059 66	99 11	
Mar. 26, 1903	Repairs to Capitol building, etc.	6,123 33		5,582 18	541 15	
Mar. 26, 1903	Purchase of carpets and furniture	1,655 53		1,649 08	6 45	
Mar. 26, 1903	Lighting Capitol grounds		864 00	792 00	72 00	
Mar. 26, 1903	Lighting Capitol grounds	504 00		504 00		
Mar. 21, 1901	Lighting Capitol grounds	279 00		279 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Water for Capitol building		600 00	600 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Water for Capitol building	150 00		150 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Water for Capitol grounds		1,200 00	1,200 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Capitol Commissioners		50 00	26 00	24 00	
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Capitol Commissioners	9 25		8 75	50	60,526 29
	Rewards.					
Mar. 26, 1903	Payment of rewards offered by Governor		750 00	150 00	600 00	
Mar. 25, 1895	Payment of rewards offered by Governor	2,500 00		500 00	2,00000	
Mar. 26, 1903	Arresting criminals without limits of State		2,500 00	2,500 00		
Mar. 18, 1905	Arresting criminals without limits of State		6,200 00	5,332 72	867 28	8,482 72

STATEMENT No. 3—Continued.

Date of Act.	Appropriation.	Unexpended Balance.	Appropriation 56th Fiscal Year.	Amount Expended during 56th Fiscal Year.	Amount Unexpended during 56th Fiscal Year.	Total Amount Expended during 56th Fiscal Year.
	Code Commissioner.					
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Code Commissioner		$3,600 00	$3,600 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Stenographer, Code Commissioner		1,200 00	1,200 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Contingent expenses, Code Commissioner		125 00	138 26	$93 74	
Mar. 26, 1903	Contingent expenses, Code Commissioner	$107				
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Code Commissioner		1,000 00	1,000 00		
						$5,938 26
	Commissioner of Public Works.					
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Commissioner		$3,000 00	$3,000 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Commissioner of Public Works		250 00	373 75	$38 75	
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Commissioner of Public Works	162 50				
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Commissioner of Public Works	166 75		4 25	162 50	
Mar. 26, 1903	To improve and rectify river channels, State of California	174,561 16		91,731 39	82,829 77	
Mar. 17, 1897	To improve and rectify river channels, State of California	4,333 37		4,118 85	214 52	
						99,228 24
	Department of Highways.					
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Highway Commissioner		$3,000 00	$3,000 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Secretary, Highway Commissioner		1,500 00	1,500 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Stenographer, Highway Commissioner		1,200 00	1,200 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Pay of Porter, Highway Commissioner		480 00	480 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Pay of Porter, Highway Commissioner	40 00		40 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Traveling and contingent expenses, Department of Highways	269 31		329 20	$30 11	
Mar. 18, 1905	Traveling and contingent expenses, Department of Highways		90 00			
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Department of Highways		250 00	416 00	51 75	
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Department of Highways	217 75				
Mar. 26, 1903	Maintenance of Sonora and Mono road		2,000 00	2,000 52	29	
Mar. 26, 1903	Maintenance of Sonora and Mono road	81				
Mar. 26, 1903	Maintenance of Sonora and Mono road	292 11		291 30	81	
Feb. 28, 1903	Protection of the banks of Eel River	1,218 20		70 90	1,147 30	
Feb. 28, 1899	Constructing free wagon road from Mono Lake Basin	3,500 28		3,040 46	459 82	
Mar. 26, 1903	Construction of unfinished part of free wagon road to Mono Lake Basin	24,908 95		275 55	24,633 40	
Mar. 26, 1903	Locating, etc., highway in Trinity County	1,775 50		1,661 35	114 15	
Mar. 18, 1905	Erecting, etc., bridges, Sonora and Mono road		20,000 00	1,151 07	18,848 93	
Mar. 22, 1905	Construction of Alturas and Cedarville road		7,000 00	99 20	6,900 80	
						15,555 55

	Lake Tahoe Wagon Road.					
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Lake Tahoe Wagon Road Commissioner		$600 00	$600 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Maintenance of Lake Tahoe Wagon Road		4,000 00	3,967 80	$32 20	
						4,567 80
	Débris Commissioner.					
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Débris Commissioner		$600 00	$600 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Secretary, Débris Commissioner		300 00	300 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Traveling expenses, Débris Commissioner		300 00	233 55	$66 45	
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Débris Commissioner		25 00	120 75	4 25	
Mar. 11, 1905	Printing, binding, etc., Débris Commissioner		100 00			
Mar. 17, 1897	Construction of works for restraining, etc., of débris	$203,266 29		89,165 32	114,100 97	
						90,419 62
	Dairy Bureau.					
Mar. 26, 1903	Uses of State Dairy Bureau		$5,000 00	$4,201 59	$798 41	
Mar. 26, 1903	Uses of State Dairy Bureau	$1,079 41		587 95	491 46	
Mar. 20, 1903	Inspection of dairies, dairy products, etc.		1,500 00	1,143 93	356 07	
						5,933 47
	State Agricultural Society.					
Mar. 26, 1903	Aid to State Agricultural Society		$15,000 00	$15,000 00		
Mar. 18, 1905	Indebtedness of State Agricultural Society		45,000 00	45,000 00		
Mar. 16, 1899	Purchase of property, State Agricultural Society		51,045 81	25,644 90	$25,400 91	
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., State Agricultural Society		3,000 00	1,866 50	1,133 50	
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., State Agricultural Society	$879 00		629 25		
						88,140 65
	State Veterinarian.					
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of State Veterinarian		$2,000 00	$2,000 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Traveling and contingent expenses, State Veterinarian		1,000 00	1,000 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Traveling and contingent expenses, State Veterinarian	$40 37		40 37		
						3,040 37
	Bonds.					
	Purchase of bonds (State School Land Fund)			$868,460 78		
	Payment of interest on Funded Debt Bonds (Interest and Sinking Fund)			141,435 00		
	Payment of interest on San Francisco Depot Bonds (San Francisco Depot Sinking Fund)			24,000 00		
	Payment of interest on relief of Jas. Saultry's widow, etc.			126 32		
						1,034,022 10
	Bank Commissioners (Bank Commissioners' Fund).					
	Salaries of Bank Commissioners		$14,400 00	$14,120 00	$280 00	
	Salary of Secretary, Bank Commissioners		2,736 40	2,736 40		
	Traveling expenses, Bank Commissioners		4,001 53	3,010 28	991 25	
	Stationery, fuel, etc., Bank Commissioners		1,910 54	1,666 39	244 15	

STATEMENT No. 3—Continued.

Date of Act.	Appropriation.	Unexpended Balance.	Appropriation 56th Fiscal Year.	Amount Expended during 56th Fiscal Year.	Amount Unexpended during 56th Fiscal Year.	Total Amount Expended during 56th Fiscal Year.
	Bank Commissioners (Bank Commissioners' Fund)—Cont'd.					
	Office rent, Bank Commissioners		$900 00	$900 00		
Mar. 11, 1905	Printing, binding, etc., Bank Commissioners		1,300 00	243 50	$1,056 50	
						$22,676 57
	Building and Loan Commissioners (Building and Loan Association Inspection Fund).					
	Salaries of Commissioners		$8,893 35	$4,893 35	$4,000 00	
	Salary of Secretary		2,865 00	1,366 65	1,498 35	
	Traveling expenses, Building and Loan Commissioners		1,615 40	590 75	1,024 65	
	Fuel, printing, etc., Building and Loan Commissioners		878 77	465 43	413 34	
	Office rent, Building and Loan Commissioners		1,010 00	510 00	500 00	
						7,826 18
	Restitution of principal, land sold not property of State (State School Land Fund)			$2,948 36		
						2,948 36
	Restitution of interest, land sold not property of State (State School Fund)			$593 88		
						593 88
	Annulment of certificates of purchase (State School Land Fund)			$1,862 71		
						1,862 71
	Annulment of certificates of purchase (State School Fund)			$115 83		
						115 83
	Surrender of certificates of deposits (School Land Deposit Fund)			$3,020 00		
						3,020 00
	Improvement of wharves, docks, etc., San Francisco (San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund)			$910,631 31		
						910,631 31
	Railroad taxes, county portion (Railway Tax Fund)			$930,475 84		
						930,475 84
	Repayment of deposits (Dissolved Savings Bank Fund)			$481 96		
						481 96
	Refund of collateral inheritance tax (State School Fund)			$47 50		
						47 50
	Uses of State Board of Pharmacy (Contingent Fund)			$3,405 10		
						3,405 10
	Repayment of escheated estates (Estates of Dec'd Persons F'd)			17,818 16		
						17,818 16
	Reissue of canceled warrants			$30 29		
						30 29

	Miscellaneous.				
Mar. 26, 1903	Official advertising		$1,000 00	$604 65	$395 35
Mar. 26, 1903	Official advertising	$253 02		170 00	83 02
Mar. 25, 1903	Expenses, etc., State Board of Charities		6,000 00	5,740 57	259 43
Mar. 25, 1903	Expenses, etc., State Board of Charities	2,291 66		179 95	2,111 71
Mar. 25, 1903	Preservation, etc., California Redwood Park	5,354 18		4,420 10	934 08
Mar. 26, 1903	Expenses of State Commission on Voting Machines		750 00	40 00	710 00
Mar. 18, 1903	Maintaining an exhibit, etc., Lewis and Clark Exposition		20,000 00	90,000 00	
Feb. 3, 1905	Maintaining an exhibit, etc., Lewis and Clark Exposition		70,000 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Guardian Marshall Monument		600 00	600 00	
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Guardian Sutter's Fort		600 00	634 35	
Mar. 10, 1903	Improving grounds, etc., Sutter's Fort	683 45		683 45	
Mar. 18, 1905	Improving grounds, etc., Sutter's Fort		3,000 00	1,419 45	1,580 55
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing pure wine labels		100 00	53 75	46 25
Jan. 10, 1905	Expenses of electors of President and Vice-President of U. S.		558 20	558 20	
Mar. 26, 1903	Care of State Burial Grounds		100 00	66 50	33 50
Mar. 26, 1903	Care of State Burial Grounds	36 20		23 20	13 00
Mar. 20, 1905	Salary of Director, Criminal Identification Bureau			300 00	
Mar. 16, 1901	Purchase of land, California Redwood Park	100,000 00		50,000 00	50,000 00
Mar. 26, 1903	Support of soldiers' widows, etc	8,784 06		1,673 30	7,110 76
Mar. 6, 1903	Repairs, etc., Marshall Monument	81 84		44 60	37 24
Mar. 26, 1903	Payment of interest, Hastings College of the Law		7,000 00	3,500 00	3,500 00
Mar. 7, 1905	Repairs, etc., Forestry Station at Santa Monica		5,075 00	5,075 00	
Mar. 18, 1905	Preserving, etc., Monterey Custom House		119 15	119 15	
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., State Veterinary Medical Board		100 00	94 50	5 50
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Lunacy Commission		2,500 00	2,446 50	53 50
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Lunacy Commission	529 50		263 50	266 00
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., State Board of Pharmacy		75 00	75 00	
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., State Board of Pharmacy	19 50		19 50	
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., San Diego Harbor Commissioners		50 00	69 75	14 00
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., San Diego Harbor Commissioners	33 75			
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., San Francisco Pilot Commissioners		100 00	61 50	38 50
Mar. 26, 1903	Claim of Marin County		3,046 75	1,806 25	1,240 50
Mar. 26, 1903	Claim of W. M. Sullivan		5,000 00	5,000 00	
Mar. 26, 1903	Claim of W. H. Murray		1,300 00	1,300 00	
Mar. 26, 1903	Claim of Julius A. Hult		5,000 00	5,000 00	
Feb. 21, 1905	Claim of Bonestell, Richardson & Co. (State School Fund)		4,119 71	4,119 71	
Mar. 18, 1905	Claim of W. F. Gormley		150 00	150 00	
Mar. 18, 1905	Claim of Daugherty and Lacey		300 00	300 00	
Mar. 18, 1905	Claim of A. G. Knight		27 00	27 00	
Mar. 18, 1905	Claim of John Burr		126 70	126 70	
Mar. 18, 1905	Claim of A. S. Bosquit		1,620 50	1,620 50	
Mar. 18, 1905	Claim of Southern Pacific Company		4,371 20	4,371 20	
Mar. 8, 1905	Claim of F. A. Treat		181 61	181 61	

STATEMENT No. 3—Continued.

Date of Act.	Appropriation.	Unexpended Balance.	Appropriation 56th Fiscal Year.	Amount Expended during 56th Fiscal Year.	Amount Unexpended during 56th Fiscal Year.	Total Amount Expended during 56th Fiscal Year.
	Miscellaneous—Continued.					
Mar. 10, 1905	Claim of Lucy J. Harvey		$1,276 00	$1,276 00		
Mar. 7, 1905	Claim of H. W. Scott		560 22	560 22		
Mar. 16, 1905	Claim of Dr. W. J. Hanna		250 00	250 00		
Mar. 18, 1905	Claim of E. J. Card		2,500 00	2,500 00		
Mar. 18, 1905	Claim of Dr. Geo. T. Hesser		150 00	150 00		
Mar. 18, 1905	Claim of I. E. Cohn		150 00	150 00		
Mar. 22, 1905	Claim of J. V. Powers		982 00	222 00	$760 00	
Mar. 18, 1905	Claim of W. C. Van Fleet		2,000 00	2,000 00		
Mar. 19, 1905	Claim of Wm. Saunders		175 00	175 00		
Mar. 18, 1905	Claim of Dr. G. A. White		250 00	250 00		
Mar. 18, 1905	Claim of El Dorado County		2,400 00	2,400 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Traveling expenses, Joint Board of Normal School Trustees		750 00	327 60	422 40	
Mar. 26, 1903	Traveling expenses, Joint Board of Normal School Trustees	296 60		109 20	187 40	
						$203,309 46
	Total actual expenditures					$13,144,487 46
	Transfer Account.					
	Transferred from San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund to San Francisco Depot Sinking Fund			$55,572 00		
	Transferred from General Fund to Fund for Support and Maintenance Veterans' Home of California			55,000 00		
	Transferred from Interest and Sinking Fund to General Fund			15,470 11		
	Transferred from General Fund to State Printing Fund			92,500 00		
						216,542 11
	Total expenditures (including transfers)					$13,361,029 57

STATEMENT No. 3—Continued.

Recapitulation of Expenditures for Fifty-sixth Fiscal Year, ending June 30, 1905.

For What Purpose Expended.	Amount.
Legislative Department	$258,354 69
Judicial Department	310,135 01
Executive Department	30,017 27
State Board of Examiners	12,739 42
Secretary of State	46,976 60
State Controller	22,097 21
State Treasurer	15,908 27
Attorney-General	27,763 03
Surveyor-General	18,295 93
Superintendent of Public Instruction	22,666 66
State School Text-Book Committee	50,182 86
State Printing Office	329,873 67
State Library	43,721 83
National Guard of California	172,153 27
State Board of Health	18,103 26
State Board of Equalization	21,043 53
Railroad Commissioners	19,458 62
Insurance Commissioner	8,872 02
Fish Commission	48,329 06
Bureau of Labor Statistics	9,365 30
Yosemite Valley Commissioners	23,314 93
State Board of Horticulture	17,909 86
Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum	70,630 41
Home for Adult Blind	49,961 22
Home for Feeble-Minded Children	132,188 06
Stockton State Hospital	234,678 83
Napa State Hospital	279,037 28
Agnews State Hospital	213,403 33
Mendocino State Hospital	139,172 86
Southern California State Hospital	185,805 10
State Prison at San Quentin	434,405 60
State Prison at Folsom	168,721 93
Whittier State School	112,665 78
Preston School of Industry	54,961 23
Transportation of insane, prisoners, etc.	80,020 92
Federal and State investigation of water resources, etc., of California	30,195 75
State Mining Bureau	30,826 77
Payment of judgments in coyote scalp cases	210,295 00
Orphans, half orphans, etc.	444,716 15
Veterans' Home	153,750 48
State Board of Education	680 25
State University	568,028 26
State Normal School at San José	53,249 73
State Normal School at Los Angeles	49,885 45
State Normal School at Chico	63,710 72
State Normal School at San Diego	59,442 22
State Normal School at San Francisco	21,490 40
California Polytechnic School	28,101 56
Support of High Schools	229,986 71
Support of Common Schools	3,983,472 34
State Capitol building and grounds	60,526 29
Rewards	8,482 72
Code Commissioner	5,938 26
Commissioner of Public Works	99,228 24
Department of Highways	15,555 55
Lake Tahoe Wagon Road	4,567 80
Débris Commissioner	90,419 62
Dairy Bureau	5,933 47
State Agricultural Society	88,140 65
State Veterinarian	3,040 37
Bonds	1,034,022 10
Bank Commissioners	22,676 57
Building and Loan Commissioners	7,826 18
Restitution of principal, land sold not property of State	2,948 36
Restitution of interest, land sold not property of State	593 88
Annulment of certificates of purchase, State School Land Fund	1,862 71
Annulment of certificates of purchase, State School Fund	115 83

STATEMENT No. 3—Continued.

Recapitulation of Expenditures for Fifty-sixth Fiscal Year, ending June 30, 1906.

For What Purpose Expended.	Amount.
Surrender of certificates of deposit	$3,020 00
Improvement of wharves, docks, etc., San Francisco	910,631 31
Railroad taxes, counties' portion	930,475 84
Repayment of deposits	481 96
Refund of collateral inheritance tax	47 50
Uses of State Board of Pharmacy	3,405 10
Repayment of escheated estates	17,818 16
Reissue of canceled warrants	30 29
Miscellaneous	203,309 46
Transfers	216,542 11
Total expenditures (including transfers)	$13,361,029 57

STATEMENT No. 4.

Showing Amount of each Appropriation, Amount Expended, and Total Expended during the Fifty-seventh Fiscal Year, ending June 30, 1906.

Date of Act.	Appropriation.	Unexpended Balance.	Appropriation 57th Fiscal Year.	Amount Expended during 57th Fiscal Year.	Amount Unexpended during 57th Fiscal Year.	Total Amount Expended during 57th Fiscal Year.
	Legislative Department.					
June 6, 1906	Per diem and mileage of Lieutenant-Governor and Senators		$5,000 00	$4,528 90	$471 10	
June 6, 1906	Pay of Officers and Clerks of the Senate		2,500 00	2,307 50	192 50	
June 3, 1906	Contingent expenses of the Senate		1,500 00			
June 8, 1906	Contingent expenses of the Senate		850 00	2,737 40	12 60	
June 11, 1906	Contingent expenses of the Senate		400 00			
June 5, 1906	Per diem and mileage of Assemblymen		12,000 00	9,118 40	2,881 60	
June 5, 1906	Pay of Officers and Clerks of the Assembly		3,500 00	2,604 00	896 00	
June 3, 1906	Contingent expenses of the Assembly		3,000 00	4,000 00		
June 12, 1906	Contingent expenses of the Assembly		1,000 00			
Mar. 26, 1903	Legislative printing, Thirty-sixth Session	$9 59		9 59		
Mar. 22, 1905	Legislative printing, Thirty-seventh Session		2,500 00	171 75	2,322 25	
						$25,477 54
	Judicial Department.					
Mar. 22, 1905	State's portion of salaries of Judges of the Superior Court		$175,000 00	$172,262 35	$2,737 65	
Mar. 22, 1905	Salaries of Justices of the Supreme Court		42,000 00	41,416 65	583 35	
Mar. 22, 1905	Salaries of Secretaries, Supreme Court		4,800 00	4,800 00		
Mar. 22, 1905	Salaries of Phonographic Reporters, Supreme Court		5,400 00	5,400 00		
Mar. 22, 1905	Salary of Reporter of Decisions, Supreme Court		2,500 00	2,500 00		
Mar. 22, 1905	Salary of Deputy Reporter of Decisions, Supreme Court		2,400 00	2,400 00		
Mar. 22, 1905	Salary of Librarian, Supreme Court		1,500 00	1,500 00		
Mar. 22, 1905	Salaries of Bailiffs, Supreme Court		3,000 00	2,941 65	58 35	
Mar. 22, 1905	Salary of Clerk of Supreme Court		3,000 00	3,000 00		
Mar. 22, 1905	Salary of Chief Deputy Clerk of Supreme Court		2,400 00	2,400 00		
Mar. 22, 1905	Salaries of Deputy Clerks, Supreme Court		9,000 00	9,000 00		
Mar. 22, 1905	Salary of Stenographer, Clerk of Supreme Court		1,000 00	1,000 00		
Mar. 22, 1905	Pay of Porter, Clerk of Supreme Court		720 00	720 00		
Mar. 22, 1905	Salaries of Judges, District Courts of Appeal		54,000 00	54,000 00		
Mar. 22, 1905	Salaries of Clerks, District Courts of Appeal		7,200 00	7,200 00		
Mar. 22, 1905	Salaries of Deputy Clerks, District Courts of Appeal		5,400 00	5,400 00		
Mar. 22, 1905	Salaries of Stenographers, District Courts of Appeal		5,400 00	5,400 00		
Mar. 22, 1905	Salaries of Bailiffs, District Courts of Appeal		3,600 00	3,600 00		
Mar. 22, 1905	Postage and contingent expenses, Supreme Court		125 00	98 75	26 25	
Mar. 26, 1903	Postage and contingent expenses, Supreme Court	$98 90		52 45	46 45	

STATEMENT No. 4 Continued.

Date of Act.	Appropriation.	Unexpended Balance.	Appropriation 57th Fiscal Year.	Amount Expended during 57th Fiscal Year.	Amount Unexpended during 57th Fiscal Year.	Total Amount Expended during 57th Fiscal Year.
	Judicial Department—Continued.					
Mar. 22, 1905	Postage and contingent expenses, Clerk of Supreme Court		$800 00	$611 92	$188 08	
Mar. 26, 1903	Postage and contingent expenses, Clerk of Supreme Court	$193 12		104 12	89 00	
Mar. 22, 1905	Expenses of Supreme Court, Sec. 47, C. C. P.		17,900 00	14,311 51	3,588 49	
Mar. 26, 1903	Expenses of Supreme Court, Sec. 47, C. C. P.	2,928 30		1,533 56	1,394 74	
Mar. 22, 1905	Postage, etc., Clerk District Court of Appeal No. 1		500 00	164 40	335 60	
Mar. 22, 1905	Postage, etc., Clerk District Court of Appeal No. 2		500 00	426 06	73 94	
Mar. 22, 1905	Postage, etc., Clerk District Court of Appeal No. 3		500 00	480 20	19 80	
Mar. 22, 1905	Postage, etc., Clerk District Court of Appeal No. 3		125 00	84 00	41 00	
Mar. 18, 1905	Rent, library, etc., District Court of Appeal No. 1	8,333 33		2,340 49	5,992 84	
Mar. 18, 1905	Rent, library, etc., District Court of Appeal No. 2	7,849 82		6,715 21	1,134 61	
Mar. 18, 1905	Rent, library, etc., District Court of Appeal No. 3	5,722 08		3,621 03	2,101 05	
Mar. 22, 1905	Printing, binding, etc., Clerk of Supreme Court		1,250 00	1,155 75	94 25	
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Clerk of Supreme Court	403 50		403 50		
Mar. 22, 1905	Printing, binding, etc., District Court of Appeal No. 1		500 00	500 00		
Mar. 22, 1905	Printing, binding, etc., District Court of Appeal No. 2		500 00	418 50	81 50	
Mar. 22, 1905	Printing, binding, etc., District Court of Appeal No. 3		500 00	433 50	66 50	
Mar. 22, 1905	Printing, binding, etc., District Courts of Appeal	898 75		898 75		
	Support of Supreme Court Library (Supreme Court Library Fund)			1,389 10		
						$360,683 45
	Executive Department.					
Mar. 22, 1905	Salary of Governor		$6,000 00	$6,000 00		
Mar. 22, 1905	Salary of Private Secretary to Governor		4,000 00	4,000 00		
Mar. 22, 1905	Salary of Executive Secretary to Governor		2,600 00	2,600 00		
Mar. 22, 1905	Salary of Stenographer to Governor		1,600 00	1,600 00		
Mar. 22, 1905	Pay of Messenger to Governor		1,200 00	1,200 00		
Mar. 22, 1905	Special contingent, Governor (secret service)		5,000 00	4,999 03	$0 97	
Mar. 22, 1905	Postage, expressage, etc., Governor		2,750 00			
June 14, 1906	Postage, expressage, etc., Governor		500 00	2,947 87	313 13	
	By amount returned by A. B. Nye, October 7, 1905		11 00			
Mar. 26, 1903	Postage, expressage, etc., Governor	$146 02		146 02		
Mar. 22, 1905	Maintenance of Governor's residence		2,500 00	1,320 12	1,179 88	
Mar. 18, 1905	Repairs, etc., of Governor's residence		6,000 00	5,437 21	562 79	
Mar. 22, 1905	Printing, binding, etc., Governor		625 00	204 50	420 50	
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Governor	149 50		149 50		
						30,604 25

	State Board of Examiners.					
Mar. 22, 1905	Salary of Secretary of Board of Examiners		$3,000 00	$3,000 00		
Mar. 22, 1905	Salary of Assistant Secretary of Board of Examiners		2,400 00	2,400 00		
Mar. 22, 1905	Salaries of Clerks, Board of Examiners		6,400 00	6,400 00		
Mar. 22, 1905	Pay of Porter, Board of Examiners		480 00	480 00		
Mar. 22, 1905	Postage, expressage, etc., Board of Examiners		450 00	426 63	$23 37	
Mar. 26, 1903	Postage, expressage, etc., Board of Examiners	$80 99		9 97	71 02	
Mar. 22, 1905	Traveling expenses, Board of Examiners		850 00	667 64	182 36	
Mar. 26, 1903	Traveling expenses, Board of Examiners	191 63		90 00	101 63	
Mar. 22, 1905	Printing, binding, etc., Board of Examiners		250 00	247 50	2 50	
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Board of Examiners	38 00		38 00		
						13,759 74
	Secretary of State.					
Mar. 22, 1905	Salary of Secretary of State		$3,000 00	$3,000 00		
Mar. 22, 1905	Salary of Deputy Secretary of State		2,700 00	2,700 00		
Mar. 22, 1905	Salary of Bookkeeper, Secretary of State		2,400 00	2,400 00		
Mar. 22, 1905	Salary of Statistician, Secretary of State		2,000 00	2,000 00		
Mar. 22, 1905	Salary of Keeper of Archives, Secretary of State		2,000 00	2,000 00		
Mar. 22, 1905	Salary of Janitor, Secretary of State		2,000 00	2,000 00		
Mar. 22, 1905	Salaries of Clerks, Secretary of State		8,000 00	8,000 00		
Mar. 22, 1905	Salary of Clerk to Janitor, Secretary of State		1,600 00	1,600 00		
Mar. 22, 1905	Pay of Porter, Secretary of State		720 00	720 00		
Mar. 22, 1905	Postage, expressage, etc., Secretary of State		4,000 00	1,907 12	$2,092 88	
Mar. 26, 1903	Postage, expressage, etc., Secretaty of State	$245 10		226 26	884 00	
Mar. 22, 1905	Contingent and traveling expenses, Secretary of State		250 00	230 15	19 85	
Mar. 26, 1903	Contingent and traveling expenses, Secretary of State	54 60		46 55	8 05	
Mar. 20, 1905	Salaries, etc., collecting tax on corporations	21,684 92		12,098 06	9,586 86	
Mar. 18, 1905	Salaries, etc., collecting tax on motor vehicles	17,789 02		3,770 02	14,019 00	
Mar. 22, 1905	Printing, binding, etc., Secretary of State		5,000 00	4,965 00	35 00	
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Secretary of State	1,721 25		1,721 25		
						49,394 41
	State Controller.					
Mar. 22, 1905	Salary of Controller		$3,000 00	$3,000 00		
Mar. 22, 1905	Salary of Deputy Controller		2,700 00	2,700 00		
Mar. 22. 1905	Salary of Bookkeeper, Controller		2,000 00	2,000 00		
Mar. 22, 1905	Salary of Expert, Controller		2,000 00	2,000 00		
Mar. 22, 1905	Salaries of Clerks, Controller		8,000 00	7,986 65	$13 35	
Mar. 22, 1905	Pay of Porter, Controller		720 00	720 00		
Mar. 22, 1905	Postage, expressage, etc., Controller		800 00	731 25	68 75	
Mar. 26, 1903	Postage, expressage, etc., Controller	$105 49		29 30	76 19	
Mar. 22, 1905	Contingent and traveling expenses, Controller		1,000 00	579 88	420 12	
Mar. 26, 1903	Contingent and traveling expenses, Controller	910 05		352 12	557 93	
Mar. 22, 1905	Printing and binding, etc., Controller		2,000 00	1,040 25	959 75	
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing and binding, etc., Controller	1,471 50		1,471 50		
						22,610 95

STATEMENT No. 4—Continued.

Date of Act.	Appropriation.	Unexpended Balance.	Appropriation 57th Fiscal Year.	Amount Expended during 57th Fiscal Year.	Amount Unexpended during 57th Fiscal Year.	Total Amount Expended during 57th Fiscal Year
	State Treasurer.					
Mar. 22, 1905	Salary of Treasurer		$3,000 00	$3,000 00		
Mar. 22, 1905	Salary of Deputy Treasurer		2,700 00	2,700 00		
Mar. 22, 1905	Salary of Bookkeeper, Treasurer		2,400 00	2,400 00		
Mar. 22, 1905	Salary of Clerk, Treasurer		1,600 00	1,600 00		
Mar. 22, 1905	Salaries of Watchmen, Treasurer		4,800 00	4,800 00		
Mar. 22, 1905	Pay of Porter, Treasurer		720 00	720 00		
Mar. 22, 1905	Postage, expressage, etc., Treasurer		400 00	341 92	$58 08	
Mar. 26, 1903	Postage, expressage, etc., Treasurer	$57 63		54 50	3 13	
Mar. 22, 1905	Printing, binding, etc., Treasurer		500 00	413 00	87 00	
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Treasurer	102 25		102 25		$16,131 67
	Attorney-General.					
Mar. 22, 1905	Salary of Attorney-General		$3,000 00	$3,000 00		
Mar. 22, 1905	Salary of Assistant Attorney-General		2,700 00	2,700 00		
Mar. 22, 1905	Salaries of Deputies Attorney-General		7,200 00	7,200 00		
Mar. 22, 1905	Salary of Stenographer, Attorney-General		1,800 00	1,800 00		
Mar. 22, 1905	Salaries of Clerks, Attorney-General		4,800 00	4,608 95	$181 05	
Mar. 22, 1905	Pay of Porter, Attorney-General		480 00	480 00		
Mar. 22, 1905	Postage, expressage, etc., Attorney-General		1,700 00	1,287 56	412 44	
Mar. 26, 1903	Postage, expressage, etc., Attorney-General	$11 07		11 07		
Mar. 22, 1905	Traveling expenses, Attorney-General		500 00	498 35	1 65	
Mar. 26, 1903	Traveling expenses, Attorney-General	33 85		33 85		
Mar. 22, 1905	Costs and expenses of suits, etc.		2,000 00	1,954 45	45 55	
Mar. 26, 1903	Costs and expenses of suits, etc.	19 67		19 50	17	
Mar. 22, 1905	Office rent, Attorney-General, San Francisco		1,800 00	1,435 00	365 00	
Mar. 26, 1903	Office rent, Attorney-General, San Francisco	100 00		100 00		
Mar. 22, 1905	Purchase of law books		500 00	409 55	90 45	
Mar. 22, 1905	Printing, binding, etc., Attorney-General		3,000 00	2,396 25		
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Attorney-General	787 25		787 25		28,721 78
	Surveyor-General.					
Mar. 22, 1905	Salary of Surveyor-General		$3,000 00	$3,000 00		
Mar. 22, 1905	Salary of Deputy Surveyor-General		2,700 00	2,700 00		
Mar. 22, 1905	Salary of Assistant Surveyor-General		2,000 00	2,000 00		
Mar. 22, 1905	Salaries of Clerks, Surveyor-General		6,400 00	6,400 00		
Mar. 22, 1905	Pay of Porter, Surveyor-General		480 00	480 00		

Mar. 22, 1905	Postage, expressage, etc., Surveyor-General		600 00	427 78	$172 22	
Mar. 26, 1903	Postage, expressage, etc., Surveyor-General	$195 98		193 36	2 62	
Mar. 22, 1905	Contingent and traveling expenses, Surveyor-General		375 00	363 47	11 53	
Mar. 26, 1903	Contingent and traveling expenses, Surveyor-General	95 75		58 35	37 40	
Mar. 22, 1905	Purchase and copying of maps		1,500 00	1,040 00	460 00	
Mar. 22, 1905	Traveling expenses, Surveyor-General and Attorney-General, etc.		250 00	250 00		
Mar. 22, 1905	Printing, binding, etc., Surveyor-General		600 00	573 50	26 50	
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Surveyor-General	263 00		263 00		
Mar. 20, 1903	To furnish office of Surveyor-General	163 54		37 50	127 04	
						17,786 96
	Superintendent of Public Instruction.					
Mar. 22, 1905	Salary of Superintendent of Public Instruction		$3,000 00	$3,000 00		
Mar. 22, 1905	Salary of Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction		2,400 00	2,400 00		
Mar. 22, 1905	Salary of Statistician, Superintendent of Public Instruction		2,000 00	2,000 00		
Mar. 22, 1905	Salary of Clerk, etc., Superintendent of Public Instruction		1,600 00	1,600 00		
Mar. 22, 1905	Salary of Text-Book Clerk, Superintendent of Public Instruction		1,600 00	1,600 00		
Mar. 22, 1905	Pay of Porter, Superintendent of Public Instruction		720 00	720 00		
Mar. 22, 1905	Postage, expressage, etc., Superintendent of Public Instruction		1,200 00	1,167 38	$32 62	
Mar. 22, 1905	Contingent, traveling, etc., Superintendent of Public Instruction		1,500 00	1,364 72	135 28	
Mar. 26, 1903	Contingent, traveling, etc., Superintendent of Public Instruction	$326 49		326 49		
Mar. 22, 1905	Printing, binding, etc., Superintendent of Public Instruction		6,000 00	6,000 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Superintendent of Public Instruction	1,387 00		1,387 00		
						21,565 59
	School Text-Book Committee.					
Mar. 26, 1903	Text-book appropriation	$17,567 82		$998 52	$16,569 30	
	Salary of Sec'y, Text-Book Committee (State School Book Fund)			2,500 00		
	Payment of royalties (Text-Book Royalty Fund)			46,182 21		
						49,680 73
	State Printing Office.					
Mar. 22, 1905	Salary of Superintendent of State Printing		$3,000 00	$3,000 00		
Mar. 22, 1905	Salary of Deputy Superintendent of State Printing		2,400 00	2,400 00		
Mar. 22, 1905	Salary of Copy Editor, Superintendent of State Printing		1,800 00	1,650 00	$150 00	
Mar. 22, 1905	Postage, expressage, etc., Superintendent of State Printing		500 00	500 00		
Mar. 22, 1905	Lithographing, engraving, etc., State Printing Office		2,500 00	1,686 65	813 35	
Mar. 26, 1903	Lithographing, engraving, etc., State Printing Office	$289 69		289 00	69	
Mar. 18, 1905	Purchase of machinery, State Printing Office		35,000 00	20,060 24	14,939 76	
Mar. 22, 1905	Insurance of State Printing Office, etc.		900 00	900 00		
Mar. 22, 1905	Printing, binding, etc., Superintendent of State Printing		350 00	325 25	24 75	
	Support of State Printing Office (State Printing Fund)			101,891 62		
	Manufacturing school books (State School Book Fund)			137,918 61		
						270,621 37
	State Library.					
Mar. 22, 1905	Salary of State Librarian		$3,000 00	$3,000 00		
Mar. 22, 1905	Salary of Deputy Librarians		3,600 00	3,600 00		
	Support of State Library (State Library Fund)			42,107 41		
						48,707 41

STATEMENT No. 4—Continued.

Date of Act.	Appropriation.	Unexpended Balance.	Appropriation 57th Fiscal Year.	Amount Expended during 57th Fiscal Year.	Amount Unexpended during 57th Fiscal Year.	Total Amount Expended during 57th Fiscal Year.
	National Guard of California.					
Mar. 22, 1905	Salary of Adjutant-General		$3,000 00	$3,000 00		
Mar. 22, 1905	Salary of Assistant Adjutant-General		2,400 00	2,400 00		
Mar. 22, 1905	Salary of Chief Clerk, Adjutant-General		1,800 00	1,800 00		
Mar. 22, 1905	Salaries of Clerks, Adjutant-General		4,800 00	4,800 00		
Mar. 22, 1905	Salary of Stenographer, Adjutant-General		1,200 00	1,200 00		
Mar. 22, 1905	Salary of Armorer and Porter, Adjutant-General		1,200 00	1,200 00		
Mar. 22, 1905	Postage, expressage, etc., Adjutant-General		800 00	461 68	$338 32	
Mar. 26, 1903	Postage, expressage, etc., Adjutant-General	$39 82		39 82		
Mar. 22, 1905	Printing, binding, etc., Adjutant-General		2,000 00	2,000 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Adjutant-General	578 00		578 00		
Mar. 22, 1905	Armory rents and other expenses, N. G. C.		90,000 00	59,607 30	30,392 70	
Mar. 26, 1903	Armory rents and other expenses, N. G. C.	28,042 30		28,042 30		
Mar. 22, 1905	Armory rents and other expenses, unattached companies, N. G. C.		750 00	375 00	375 00	
Mar. 26, 1903	Armory rents and other expenses, unattached companies, N. G. C.	525 00		125 00	400 00	
Mar. 22, 1905	Care of State Armory, etc.		2,500 00	2,297 34	202 66	
Mar. 26, 1903	Care of State Armory, etc.	521 93		521 00	93	
Mar. 22, 1905	Target practice, etc., N. G. C.		5,000 00	4,431 31	568 69	
Mar. 26, 1903	Target practice, etc., N. G. C.	1,163 60		1,163 60		
Mar. 22, 1905	Allowance for Regimental Headquarters, N. G. C.		7,116 00	4,431 00	2,685 00	
Mar. 26, 1903	Allowance for Regimental Headquarters, N. G. C.	2,129 20		1,779 00	350 20	
Mar. 22, 1905	Allowance for Division and Brigade Headquarters, N. G. C.		2,300 00	1,727 75	572 25	
Mar. 18, 1905	Allowance for Division and Brigade Headquarters, N. G. C.	1,080 34		480 00	600 34	
Mar. 26, 1903	Allowance for Headquarters Brigadier-General	375 00		375 00		
Mar. 22, 1905	Traveling expenses, etc., of officers on detail duty		3,000 00	1,884 24	1,115 76	
Mar. 26, 1903	Traveling expenses, etc., of officers on detail duty	1,100 77		986 10	114 67	
Mar. 26, 1903	Hospital supplies, N. G. C.	275 80		246 80	29 00	
Mar. 22, 1905	Furnishing coal, etc., training ships, Naval Militia		1,500 00	562 34	937 66	
Mar. 26, 1903	Furnishing coal, etc., training ship "Pinta"	1,633 43		111 00	1,522 43	
Mar. 26, 1903	Furnishing coal, etc., training ship "Marion"	387 32		292 99	94 33	
Mar. 22, 1905	Purchase of uniforms, etc., N. G. C.		2,500 00	2,369 00	131 00	
Mar. 26, 1903	Purchase of uniforms, etc., N. G. C.	721 22		705 58	15 64	
Mar. 22, 1905	Encampment, N. G. C.		15,000 00	56 40	14,943 60	
Mar. 26, 1903	Encampment, N. G. C.	3,442 39		348 01	3,094 38	
						$130,397 56

	State Board of Health.					
Mar. 22, 1905	Salary of Secretary of State Board of Health		$3,000 00	$3,000 00		
Mar. 22, 1905	Salary of Statistician of State Board of Health		1,800 00	1,800 00		
Mar. 22, 1905	Salary of Attorney of State Board of Health		3,000 00	3,000 00		
Mar. 22, 1905	Traveling and contingent expenses of State Board of Health		2,500 00	2,139 48	$360 52	
Mar. 26, 1903	Traveling and contingent expenses of State Board of Health	$383 05		382 98	07	
Mar. 20, 1903	Prevention of introduction of Asiatic cholera, etc.	71,223 71		531 25	70,692 46	
Mar. 22, 1905	Printing, binding, etc., State Board of Health		1,000 00	709 50	290 50	
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., State Board of Health	718 00		718 00		
						12,281 21
	State Board of Equalization.					
Mar. 22, 1905	Salaries of Members of State Board of Equalization		$12,000 00	$12,000 00		
Mar. 22, 1905	Salary of Clerk of State Board of Equalization		2,400 00	2,400 00		
Mar. 22, 1905	Pay of Porter of State Board of Equalization		480 00	480 00		
Mar. 8, 1887	Traveling and contingent expenses, State Board of Equalization		5,000 00	4,142 82	$857 18	
Mar. 26, 1903	Traveling and contingent expenses, State Board of Equalization	$1,099 22		885 85	213 37	
Mar. 22, 1905	Postage, expressage, etc., State Board of Equalization		425 00	337 00	88 00	
Mar. 26, 1903	Postage, expressage, etc., State Board of Equalization	33 90		10 69	23 21	
Mar. 22, 1905	Printing, binding, etc., State Board of Equalization		625 00	217 75	407 25	
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., State Board of Equalization	171 00		171 00		
						20,645 11
	Railroad Commissioners.					
Mar. 22, 1905	Salaries of Railroad Commissioners		$12,000 00	$12,000 00		
Mar. 22, 1905	Salary of Secretary, Railroad Commissioners		2,400 00	2,400 00		
Mar. 22, 1905	Salary of Bailiff, Railroad Commissioners		1,200 00	1,200 00		
Mar. 22, 1905	Salary of Stenographer, Railroad Commissioners		900 00	900 00		
Mar. 22, 1905	Fuel, lights, etc., Railroad Commissioners		625 00	597 88	$27 12	
Mar. 26, 1903	Fuel, lights, etc., Railroad Commissioners	$1 53		1 53		
Mar. 22, 1905	Traveling expenses, Railroad Commissioners		350 00	350 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Traveling expenses, Railroad Commissioners	57 95		27 00	30 95	
Mar. 22, 1905	Office rent, Railroad Commissioners		600 00	600 00		
Mar. 22, 1905	Printing, binding, etc., Railroad Commissioners		1,000 00	861 50	138 50	
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Railroad Commissioners	91 00		91 00		
						19,028 91
	Insurance Commissioner.					
Mar. 22, 1905	Salary of Insurance Commissioner		$3,000 00	$3,000 00		
Mar. 22, 1905	Salary of Deputy Insurance Commissioner		1,800 00	1,800 00		
Mar. 22, 1905	Traveling expenses, Insurance Commissioner		500 00	482 50	$17 50	
Mar. 26, 1903	Traveling expenses, Insurance Commissioner	$51 95		51 95		
Mar. 22, 1905	Printing, binding, etc., Insurance Commissioner		1,250 00	1,148 75	101 25	
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Insurance Commissioner	313 75		313 75		
	Rent, printing, etc. (Insurance Commissioner's Special Fund)			2,001 72		
						8,798 67

STATEMENT No. 4 – Continued.

Date of Act.	Appropriation.	Unexpended Balance.	Appropriation 57th Fiscal Year.	Amount Expended during 57th Fiscal Year.	Amount Unexpended during 57th Fiscal Year.	Total Amount Expended during 57th Fiscal Year.
	State Mining Bureau.					
Mar. 22, 1905	Salary of State Mineralogist		$3,000 00	$3,000 00		
Mar. 22, 1905	Support of State Mining Bureau		17,500 00	15,212 08	$2,287 92	
Mar. 26, 1903	Support of State Mining Bureau	$1,314 24		1,313 34	90	
Mar. 22, 1905	Printing, binding, etc., State Mining Bureau		2,500 00	2,500 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., State Mining Bureau	4,785 25		4,785 25		
						$26,810 67
	Fish Commission.					
Mar. 22, 1905	Restoration and preservation of game		$12,500 00	$11,461 11	$1,038 89	
Mar. 26, 1903	Restoration and preservation of game	$622 85		$622 85		
Mar. 22, 1905	Restoration and preservation of fish		10,000 00	9,202 42	797 58	
Mar. 26, 1903	Restoration and preservation of fish	792 88		792 88		
Mar. 22, 1905	Support and maintenance of State Hatcheries		12,500 00	11,487 22	1,012 78	
Mar. 26, 1903	Support and maintenance of State Hatcheries	1,003 79		1,003 79		
Mar. 8, 1901	Propagation of steelhead trout	135 71		135 71		
Mar. 22, 1905	Printing, binding, etc., Fish Commission		700 00	475 75	224 25	
	Propagation of fish (Fish Commission Fund)			10,255 54		
	Protecting, etc., game (Game Preservation Fund)			4,888 80		
						50,326 07
	Bureau of Labor Statistics.					
Mar. 22, 1905	Salary of Labor Commissioner		$3,000 00	$3,000 00		
Mar. 22, 1905	Salary of Deputy Labor Commissioner		1,800 00	1,800 00		
Mar. 22, 1905	Salaries of assistants, etc., Bureau of Labor Statistics		3,500 00	3,196 45	$303 55	
Mar. 22, 1905	Office rent, Bureau of Labor Statistics		600 00	596 66	3 34	
Mar. 22, 1905	Printing, binding, etc., Bureau of Labor Statistics		1,250 00	357 75	892 25	
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Bureau of Labor Statistics	$33 50		33 50		
						8,984 36
	Yosemite Valley and Mariposa Big Tree Grove.					
	Salary of Guardian		$1,500 00	$1,500 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Care of Yosemite Valley	$555 22		554 90	$0 32	
Mar. 26, 1903	Care of Mariposa Big Tree Grove	414 34		407 55	6 79	
Mar. 26, 1903	Traveling expenses, Yosemite Valley Commissioners	717 40		509 29	208 11	
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Yosemite Valley Commissioners	258 25		13 50	244 75	
	Maintenance of Valley (Yosemite Fund)			14,400 67		
						17,385 91

	Commission of Horticulture.					
Mar. 22, 1905	Salary of Commissioner of Horticulture		$3,000 00	$3,000 00		
Mar. 22, 1905	Salary of Deputy Commissioner of Horticulture		2,400 00	2,400 00		
Mar. 22, 1905	Salary of Secretary, Commissioner of Horticulture		2,100 00	2,100 00		
Mar. 22, 1905	Support, etc., Commission of Horticulture		7,500 00	6,060 61	$1,439 39	
Mar. 26, 1903	Support, etc., Commission of Horticulture	$1,479 16		1,553 96		
	Amount paid in by Commissioner October 3, 1905		74 80			
Mar. 18, 1905	Searching for beneficial insects		12,000 00	2,222 07	9,777 93	
Mar. 22, 1905	Printing, binding, etc., Commission of Horticulture		2,500 00	1,251 75	248 25	
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Commission of Horticulture	1,286 50		1,286 50		
						19,874 89
	Deaf and Blind Institution.					
Mar. 22, 1905	Support of Deaf and Blind Institution		$20,480 00	$17,888 25	$2,591 75	
Mar. 26, 1903	Support of Deaf and Blind Institution	$2,950 52		2,844 21	106 31	
Mar. 22, 1905	Salaries of officers, etc., Deaf and Blind Institution		45,600 00	41,258 00	4,342 00	
Mar. 26, 1903	Salaries of officers, etc., Deaf and Blind Institution	5,918 20		3,818 60	2,099 60	
Mar. 10, 1905	Erection of workshops, Deaf and Blind Institution		25,000 00	374 50	24,625 50	
Mar. 22, 1905	Printing, binding, etc., Deaf and Blind Institution		300 00	10 50	289 50	
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Deaf and Blind Institution	229 25		46 00	183 25	
	Uses of Deaf and Blind Institution (Contingent Fund)			6,850 02		
						73,090 08
	Home for Adult Blind.					
Mar. 22, 1905	Support of Home for Adult Blind		$14,000 00	$12,811 30	$1,188 70	
Mar. 26, 1903	Support of Home for Adult Blind	$1,168 85		1,168 85		
Mar. 22, 1905	Salaries of officers, etc., Home for Adult Blind		11,000 00	10,077 31	922 69	
Mar. 26, 1905	Salaries of officers, etc., Home for Adult Blind	913 30		913 30		
Mar. 22, 1905	Printing, binding, etc., Home for Adult Blind		300 00	86 50	213 50	
Mar. 22, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Home for Adult Blind	100 00		100 00		
	Support of Home for Adult Blind (Adult Blind Fund)			19,945 27		
						45,102 53
	Home for Feeble-Minded Children.					
Mar. 22, 1905	Support of Home for Feeble-Minded Children		$65,900 00	$55,798 00	$10,104 00	
	By amount returned by Trustees March 1, 1906		2 00			
Mar. 26, 1903	Support of Home for Feeble-Minded Children	$6,262 38		5,872 06	390 32	
Mar. 22, 1905	Salaries of officers, etc., Home for Feeble-Minded Children		50,377 50	44,398 73	5,978 77	
Mar. 26, 1903	Salaries of officers, etc., Home for Feeble-Minded Children	4,289 73		3,827 66	462 07	
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Home for Feeble-Minded Children	146 75		146 75		
Mar. 18, 1903	Erection of additional buildings, Home for Feeble-Minded Children	10,495 33		8,555 43	1,939 90	
Mar. 18, 1903	Certain improvements, Home for Feeble-Minded Children	778 27		333 99	444 28	
Mar. 18, 1905	Certain improvements, Home for Feeble-Minded Children		5,000 00	4,800 24	199 76	
Mar. 18, 1903	Certain improvements, Home for Feeble-Minded Children	262 20		257 62	4 58	
Mar. 18, 1905	Completion of buildings, Home for Feeble-Minded Children		8,000 00	5,957 39	2,042 61	

STATEMENT No. 4—Continued.

Date of Act.	Appropriation.	Unexpended Balance.	Appropriation 57th Fiscal Year.	Amount Expended during 57th Fiscal Year.	Amount Unexpended during 57th Fiscal Year.	Total Amount Expended during 57th Fiscal Year.
	Home for Feeble Minded Children—Continued.					
Mar. 18, 1905	Erection of additional buildings, Home for Feeble-Minded Children		$3,000 00	$300 00	$4,700 00	
Mar. 7, 1905	Certain claims, Home for Feeble-Minded Children		1,500 00	1,132 33	367 67	
Mar. 25, 1903	Purchase of fire apparatus, Home for Feeble-Minded Children	$37 84		37 50	34	
	Uses of Home for Feeble-Minded Children (Contingent Fund)			7,793 30		
						$139,211 00
	Hospitals for Insane.					
Mar. 22, 1905	Support of Stockton State Hospital		$120,050 00	$108,400 70	$11,649 30	
Mar. 26, 1903	Support of Stockton State Hospital	$9,195 41		8,813 75	381 66	
Mar. 22, 1905	Salaries of officers, etc., Stockton State Hospital		106,500 00	96,279 77	10,220 23	
Mar. 26, 1903	Salaries of officers, etc., Stockton State Hospital	9,682 87		8,963 80	719 07	
Mar. 22, 1905	Purchase of land, Stockton State Hospital		40,000 00	40,000 00		
	Uses of Stockton State Hospital (Contingent Fund)			28,650 87		
						291,108 89
Mar. 22, 1905	Support of Napa State Hospital		$118,950 00	$107,631 86	$11,318 34	
Mar. 26, 1903	Support of Napa State Hospital	$10,336 21		10,331 61		
Mar. 22, 1905	Salaries of officers, etc., Napa State Hospital		105,500 00	95,957 98	9,542 02	
Mar. 26, 1903	Salaries of officers, etc., Napa State Hospital	9,957 83		8,943 12	1,014 71	
Mar. 22, 1905	Purchase of land, Napa State Hospital		40,000 00	863 26	39,136 74	
	Uses of Napa State Hospital (Contingent Fund)			31,263 25		
						254,991 08
Mar. 22, 1905	Support of Agnews State Hospital		$91,000 00	$76,263 82	$14,736 18	
Mar. 26, 1903	Support of Agnews State Hospital	$12,017 23		11,999 53	17 70	
Mar. 22, 1905	Salaries of officers, etc., Agnews State Hospital		79,500 00	68,402 12	11,097 88	
Mar. 26, 1903	Salaries of officers, etc., Agnews State Hospital	11,031 34		6,567 90	4,463 44	
Mar. 22, 1905	Salary of female physician, Agnews State Hospital		1,500 00	192 50	1,307 50	
Mar. 18, 1903	Certain improvements, Agnews State Hospital	2,205 39		2,179 92	25 47	
Mar. 18, 1903	Certain repairs, Agnews State Hospital	941 27		939 88	1 39	
Mar. 25, 1903	Certain improvements, Agnews State Hospital	506 83		29 50	477 33	
Mar. 18, 1903	Water towers, Agnews State Hospital	512 91		53 00	459 91	
	Uses of Agnews State Hospital (Contingent Fund)			32,358 47		
						198,986 64
Mar. 22, 1905	Support of Mendocino State Hospital		$64,000 00	$54,040 53	$9,959 47	
Mar. 26, 1903	Support of Mendocino State Hospital	$10,265 07		9,089 31	1,175 76	
Mar. 22, 1905	Salaries of officers, etc., Mendocino State Hospital		53,250 00	47,420 63	5,829 37	
Mar. 26, 1903	Salaries of officers, etc., Mendocino State Hospital	4,974 01		4,394 54	579 47	

Mar. 25, 1903	Assembly hall, etc., Mendocino State Hospital	8,616 52		8,579 83	36 69	
Mar. 18, 1905	Fencing, etc., Mendocino State Hospital		4,500 00	2,609 59	1,890 41	
	Uses of Mendocino State Hospital (Contingent Fund)			2,705 79		128,840 22
Mar. 22, 1905	Support of Southern California State Hospital		$90,000 00	$78,515 24	$11,484 76	
Mar. 26, 1903	Support of Southern California State Hospital	$12,343 64		10,474 18	1,869 46	
Mar. 22, 1905	Salaries of officers, etc., Southern California State Hospital		61,500 00	52,683 35	8,816 65	
Mar. 26, 1903	Salaries of officers, etc., Southern California State Hospital	6,480 52		4,575 70	1,904 72	
Mar. 25, 1903	Building ward building, etc., Southern California State Hospital	69,287 77		52,232 27	17,055 50	
Mar. 22, 1905	Building wing, Southern California State Hospital		65,000 00	25,635 12	39,364 88	
	Uses of Southern California State Hospital (Contingent Fund)			29,961 56		254,077 42
	State Prisons.					
Mar. 22, 1905	Support of State Prison at San Quentin		$198,176 00	$161,829 87	$36,356 13	
	By amount returned by J. W. Tompkins February 12, 1906		10 00			
Mar. 26, 1903	Support of State Prison at San Quentin	$3,167 22		3,167 12		
Mar. 22, 1905	Salaries of officers, etc., State Prison at San Quentin		103,960 00	93,475 51	10,488 49	
	By amount returned by J. W. Tompkins, February 12, 1906		4 00			
Mar. 26, 1903	Salaries of officers, etc., State Prison at San Quentin	2,420 91		2,420 67	24	
Mar. 18, 1905	Erection of additional cells, etc., State Prison at San Quentin		95,000 00	25,256 91	69,743 09	
Mar. 22, 1905	Printing, binding, etc., State Prison at San Quentin		1,250 00	1,250 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., State Prison at San Quentin	220 50		220 50		
	Uses of San Quentin Prison (San Quentin Prison Fund)			31,112 93		
	Purchase of jute (Jute Revolving Fund)			166,283 45		485,016 96
Mar. 22, 1905	Support of State Prison at Folsom		$75,000 00	$68,592 26	$6,407 74	
Mar. 26, 1903	Support of State Prison at Folsom	$5,419 23		5,419 23		
Mar. 22, 1905	Salaries of officers, etc., State Prison at Folsom		72,500 00	61,122 82	11,377 18	
Mar. 26, 1903	Salaries of officers, etc., State Prison at Folsom	5,061 64		4,810 00	251 64	
Mar. 18, 1905	Erection, etc., additional cells, Folsom Prison		168,000 00	5,044 25	162,955 75	
Mar. 18, 1905	Hospital for insane convicts, Folsom Prison		40,000 00	3,036 29	36,963 71	
Mar. 22, 1905	Printing, binding, etc., Folsom Prison		1,250 00	1,188 50	61 50	
	Uses of Folsom Prison (Folsom Prison Fund)			18,431 71		
	Supplemental machinery, etc. (Rock Crusher Revolving Fund)			17,626 09		185,271 15
	Whittier State School.					
Mar. 22, 1905	Support of Whittier State School		$57,500 00	$52,161 85	$5,338 15	
Mar. 26, 1903	Support of Whittier State School	$4,262 17		4,262 17		
Mar. 22, 1905	Salaries of officers, etc., Whittier State School		50,000 00	45,487 95	4,512 05	
Mar. 22, 1905	Printing, binding, etc., Whittier State School		175 00	157 00	18 00	
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Whittier State School	49 75		49 75		
Mar. 22, 1905	Replumbing, etc., Whittier State School	4,502 56		4,457 17	45 39	
Mar. 18, 1905	Purchasing type, etc., Whittier State School		500 00	498 06	1 94	

STATEMENT No. 4—Continued.

Date of Act.	Appropriation.	Unexpended Balance.	Appropriation 57th Fiscal Year.	Amount Expended during 57th Fiscal Year.	Amount Unexpended during 57th Fiscal Year.	Total Amount Expended during 57th Fiscal Year.
	Whittier State School—Continued.					
Mar. 18, 1905	Constructing reservoir, Whittier State School	$1,242 94		$1,242 91	$0 03	
Mar. 18, 1905	Purchasing new books, Whittier State School		$250 00	119 00	$131 00	
Mar. 18, 1905	Purchase of team, Whittier State School	30 14		30 14		
Mar. 18, 1905	Purchase of sewing-machines, Whittier State School		250 00	250 00		
Mar. 18, 1905	Refurnishing "B" Cottage, Whittier State School		750 00	545 25	204 75	
Mar. 18, 1903	Completion of carpenter shops, etc., Whittier State School	2,804 68		963 13	1,841 55	
	Uses of Whittier State School (Contingent Fund)			1,766 07		
						$111,990 45
	Preston School of Industry.					
Mar. 22, 1905	Support of Preston School of Industry		$30,000 00	$27,450 77	$2,549 23	
Mar. 26, 1903	Support of Preston School of Industry	$517 41		4,686 33	1 55	
Mar. 18, 1905	Support of Preston School of Industry (deficiency)		4,170 47			
Mar. 22, 1905	Salaries of officers, etc., Preston School of Industry		27,500 00	24,780 94	2,719 06	
Mar. 26, 1903	Salaries of officers, etc., Preston School of Industry	2,543 47		2,395 58	147 89	
Mar. 22, 1905	Printing, binding, etc., Preston School of Industry		175 00	109 25	65 75	
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Preston School of Industry	140 25		87 50	52 75	
Mar. 18, 1905	Rebuilding, etc., Preston School of Industry		20,000 00	18,596 80	1,403 20	
Mar. 18, 1905	Purchase of books, Preston School of Industry		250 00	243 26	6 74	
Mar. 18, 1903	Purchase of books, Preston School of Industry	77 47		77 47		
Feb. 23, 1901	Purchase of books, Preston School of Industry	1 35		1 35		
Mar. 26, 1903	Maintenance of water system, etc., Preston School of Industry	1,087 12		901 45	185 67	
Mar. 25, 1901	Maintenance of water system, etc., Preston School of Industry	12 88		12 88		
Mar. 18, 1905	Purchase of bedding, etc., Preston School of Industry		2,500 00	2,465 61	34 39	
Mar. 18, 1903	Purchase of bedding, etc., Preston School of Industry	1,022 93		1,022 93		
	Uses of Preston School of Industry (Contingent Fund)			773 19		
						83,605 31
	Transportation of Prisoners and Insane.					
Mar. 22, 1905	Transportation of prisoners and insane		$67,500 00			
	By amount returned by Sheriff San Diego County		50			
	By amount returned by Sheriff Nevada County		2 05			
	Transportation to San Quentin Prison			$15,744 12		
	Transportation to Folsom Prison			11,414 00		
	Transportation to Whittier State School			1,594 37		
	Transportation to Preston School of Industry			2,920 71	$2,555 58	
	Transportation to Stockton State Hospital			9,457 87		
	Transportation to Napa State Hospital			8,884 70		

	Transportation to Agnews State Hospital			2,629 20		
	Transportation to Mendocino State Hospital			5,530 45		
	Transportation to Southern California State Hospital			5,326 80		
	Transportation to Home for Feeble-Minded Children			1,444 75		
Mar. 26, 1903	Transportation of insane	$1,050 98		1,050 98		
Mar. 26, 1903	Transportation of prisoners	705 65		705 65		
						66,703 60
	Orphans, Half Orphans, etc.					
	Support of orphans for last half fifty-sixth fiscal year			$227,036 76		
Mar. 22, 1905	Support of orphans for first half fifty-seventh fiscal year		$475,000 00	223,236 03		
	Support of orphans for fifty-fifth fiscal year			2,730 93		
						453,003 72
	Veterans' Home.					
	Support of Veterans' Home (Fund)			$146,002 87		
						146,002 87
	State Board of Education.					
Mar. 22, 1905	Traveling expenses, State Board of Education		$750 00	$505 75	$244 25	
Mar. 26, 1903	Traveling expenses, State Board of Education	$277 85		10 75	267 10	
Mar. 22, 1905	Printing, binding, etc., State Board of Education		50 00	7 75	42 25	
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., State Board of Education	2 50		2 50		
						526 75
	State University.					
Mar. 22, 1905	Support and maintenance, State University		$100,000 00	$91,666 63	$8,333 37	
Mar. 26, 1903	Support and maintenance, State University	$8,333 39		8,333 33	06	
	Support (from ad valorem tax)			49,845 00		
	Support (from interest on bonds)			225,298 16		
Mar. 22, 1905	Printing, binding, etc., State University		6,000 00	5,760 50	239 50	
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., State University	7,059 00		7,059 00		
Mar. 18, 1905	Improvement of cereal crops		5,000 00	5,000 00		
Mar. 18, 1905	Purchase of University farm	149,876 40		57 69	149,818 71	
Mar. 22, 1905	Department of Music, University of California		3,000 00	3,000 00		
Mar. 18, 1905	Holding Farmers' Institutes		6,000 00	6,000 00		
Mar. 18, 1905	Investigation of pear-blight, etc.		20,000 00	10,260 52	9,739 48	
Mar. 18, 1905	Completion, etc., President's house, State University		15,000 00	3,443 06	11,556 94	
Mar. 22, 1905	Maintenance poultry station, State University		2,000 00	1,345 43	654 57	
Mar. 18, 1905	Establishment, etc., Pathological Laboratory, State University		30,000 00	3,536 58	26,463 42	
Mar. 18, 1905	Establishing light and power plant, Lick Observatory		10,000 00	2,726 08	7,273 92	
Mar. 18, 1905	Salaries, etc., State Hygienic Laboratory		2,000 00	1,074 87	925 13	
						424,406 85
	State Normal Schools.					
Mar. 22, 1905	Support of San José Normal School		$4,000 00	$3,357 84		
Mar, 26, 1903	Support of San José Normal School	$759 71		757 41	$2 30	
Mar. 22, 1905	Salaries of officers, etc., San José Normal School		49,000 00	43,583 59	5,416 41	
Mar. 26, 1903	Salaries of officers, etc., San José Normal School	5,407 62		5,065 76	341 86	
Mar. 22, 1905	Care, etc., grounds, San José Normal School		2,000 00	1,681 86	318 14	

STATEMENT No. 4—Continued.

Date of Act.	Appropriation.	Unexpended Balance.	Appropriation 57th Fiscal Year.	Amount Expended during 57th Fiscal Year.	Amount Unexpended during 57th Fiscal Year.	Total Amount Expended during 57th Fiscal Year.
	State Normal Schools—Continued.					
Mar. 26, 1903	Care, etc., grounds, San José Normal School	$268 11		$267 87	$0 24	
Mar. 22, 1905	Library, museum, etc., San José Normal School		$1,500 00	608 96	891 04	
Mar. 26, 1903	Library, museum, etc., San José Normal School	336 59		336 29	30	
Mar. 22, 1905	Printing, binding, etc., San José Normal School		500 00	381 75	118 25	
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., San José Normal School	82 25		82 25		
	Uses of San José Normal School (Contingent Fund)			141 88		$56,265 46
Mar. 22, 1905	Support of Los Angeles Normal School		$5,000 00	$3,697 30	$1,302 70	
Mar. 26, 1903	Support of Los Angeles Normal School	$987 47		986 97	50	
Mar. 22, 1905	Salaries of officers, etc., Los Angeles Normal School		47,500 00	47,478 20	12 80	
Mar. 26, 1903	Salaries of officers, etc., Los Angeles Normal School	6,491 35		4,290 85	2,200 50	
Mar. 22, 1905	Care, etc., grounds, Los Angeles Normal School		1,000 00	936 50	63 50	
Mar. 26, 1903	Care, etc., grounds, Los Angeles Normal School	205 32		205 32		
Mar. 22, 1905	Library, museum, etc., Los Angeles Normal School		1,500 00	1,243 77	256 23	
Mar. 26, 1903	Library, museum, etc., Los Angeles Normal School	72 69		72 69		
Mar. 22, 1905	Printing, binding, etc., Los Angeles Normal School		500 00	272 75	227 25	
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Los Angeles Normal School	244 00		244 00		
Mar. 18, 1905	Purchase of additional furniture, etc., Los Angeles Normal School		9,000 00	5,376 33	3,623 67	
Mar. 18, 1903	Purchase of furniture, Los Angeles Normal School	165 99		70 85	95 14	
Mar. 22, 1903	Repair of buildings, etc., Los Angeles Normal School		40,000 00	39,561 26	438 74	
	Uses of Los Angeles Normal School (Contingent Fund)			298 35		104,735 14
Mar. 22, 1905	Support of Chico Normal School		$2,750 00	$2,537 37	$212 63	
Mar. 22, 1905	Salaries of officers, etc., Chico Normal School		30,000 00	26,930 50	3,194 50	
	By amount returned by Trustees November 1, 1905		125 00			
Mar. 22, 1905	Care, etc., grounds, Chico Normal School		1,000 00	890 54	109 46	
Mar. 26, 1903	Care, etc., grounds, Chico Normal School	$208 76		208 76		
Mar. 22, 1905	Library, museum, etc., Chico Normal School		900 00	669 88	230 12	
Mar. 22, 1905	Printing, binding, etc., Chico Normal School		450 00	450 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Chico Normal School	492 75		492 75		
Mar. 22, 1905	Purchase of heating plant, etc., Chico Normal School		10,000 00	9,767 22	232 78	
	Uses of Chico Normal School (Contingent Fund)			995 81		42,942 83
Mar. 22, 1905	Support of San Diego Normal School		$2,500 00	$2,327 18	$172 82	
Mar. 26, 1903	Support of San Diego Normal School	$80 33		80 33		
Mar. 22, 1905	Salaries of officers, etc., San Diego Normal School		29,000 00	26,140 71	2,859 29	

Mar. 22, 1905	Care, etc., grounds of San Diego Normal School		1,000 00	774 30	225 70	
Mar. 22, 1905	Library, museum, etc., San Diego Normal School		1,000 00	812 29	191 48	
	Amount returned by S. T. Black October 30, 1905		3 77			
Mar. 26, 1903	Library, museum, etc., San Diego Normal School	182 23		161 57	20 66	
Mar. 22, 1905	Printing, binding, etc., San Diego Normal School		450 00	232 25	217 75	
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., San Diego Normal School	542 50		421 75	120 75	
Mar. 18, 1905	Improvement of campus, etc., San Diego Normal School	4,288 95		4,088 07	200 88	
Mar. 26, 1903	Completion, etc., San Diego Normal School	592 48		581 95	10 53	
	Uses of San Diego Normal School (Contingent Fund)			29 64		
						35,650 04
Mar. 22, 1905	Support of San Francisco Normal School		$3,000 00	$2,444 01	$555 99	
Mar. 26, 1903	Support of San Francisco Normal School	$458 60		457 54	1 06	
Mar. 22, 1905	Salaries of officers, etc., San Francisco Normal School		24,000 00	19,771 63	228 37	
Mar. 22, 1905	Library, museum, etc., San Francisco Normal School		1,500 00	335 96	1,164 04	
Mar. 22, 1905	Printing, binding, etc., San Francisco Normal School		450 00	408 75	41 25	
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., San Francisco Normal School	168 25		168 25		
Mar. 3, 1905	Purchase of site, etc., San Francisco Normal School		150,000 00	51,297 84	98,702 16	
	Uses of San Francisco Normal School (Contingent Fund)			640 90		
						75,524 88
	California Polytechnic School.					
Mar. 22, 1905	Support of California Polytechnic School		$11,150 00	$9,744 05	$1,405 95	
Mar. 26, 1903	Support of California Polytechnic School	$3 36		3 36		
Mar. 22, 1905	Salaries of officers, etc., California Polytechnic School		20,500 00	18,000 33	1,499 67	
Mar. 26, 1903	Salaries of officers, etc., California Polytechnic School	4,774 00		1,077 00	3,697 00	
Mar. 22, 1905	Care, etc., grounds, California Polytechnic School		2,500 00	2,459 30	40 70	
Mar. 22, 1905	Library, California Polytechnic School		500 00	480 05	19 95	
Mar. 22, 1905	Expenses of Trustees, California Polytechnic School		400 00	177 35	222 65	
Mar. 26, 1903	Expenses of Trustees, California Polytechnic School	20 01		20 00	01	
Mar. 22, 1905	Printing, binding, etc., California Polytechnic School		400 00	197 00	203 00	
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., California Polytechnic School	163 50		163 50		
Mar. 22, 1905	Certain improvements, California Polytechnic School		15,000 00	8,218 22	6,781 78	
Mar. 22, 1905	Construction, etc., science building, California Polytechnic School		30,000 00	2,406 85	27,593 15	
Mar. 18, 1903	Certain improvements, etc., California Polytechnic School	782 71		780 80	1 91	
	Uses of California Polytechnic School (Contingent Fund)			6,282 46		
						50,010 27
	Support of High Schools.					
	Paid Alameda County			$23,226 15		
	Paid Amador County			927 57		
	Paid Butte County			2,893 45		
	Paid Colusa County			1,789 98		
	Paid Contra Costa County			3,830 85		
	Paid Del Norte County			738 07		
	Paid Fresno County			8,378 01		
	Paid Glenn County			1,519 84		
	Paid Humboldt County			4,213 06		

STATEMENT No. 4—Continued.

Date of Act.	Appropriation.	Unexpended Balance.	Appropriation 57th Fiscal Year.	Amount Expended during 57th Fiscal Year.	Amount Unexpended during 57th Fiscal Year.	Total Amount Expended during 57th Fiscal Year.
	Support of High Schools—Continued.					
	Paid Inyo County			$705 09		
	Paid Kern County			1,890 97		
	Paid Kings County			2,347 76		
	Paid Lake County			1,099 21		
	Paid Lassen County			876 33		
	Paid Los Angeles County			39,739 78		
	Paid Madera County			1,092 83		
	Paid Marin County			1,330 81		
	Paid Mendocino County			4,106 17		
	Paid Merced County			1,936 46		
	Paid Modoc County			1,486 48		
	Paid Monterey County			2,964 51		
	Paid Napa County			1,939 34		
	Paid Nevada County			2,492 90		
	Paid Orange County			7,215 79		
	Paid Placer County			1,299 03		
	Paid Riverside County			6,825 96		
	Paid Sacramento County			4,251 10		
	Paid San Benito County			1,118 67		
	Paid San Bernardino County			7,618 05		
	Paid San Diego County			6,726 69		
	Paid San Francisco County			27,179 63		
	Paid San Joaquin County			4,270 98		
	Paid San Luis Obispo County			3,023 87		
	Paid San Mateo County			2,062 90		
	Paid Santa Barbara County			4,643 06		
	Paid Santa Clara County			13,631 92		
	Paid Santa Cruz County			3,687 80		
	Paid Shasta County			1,156 39		
	Paid Siskiyou County			1,637 44		
	Paid Solano County			5,216 69		
	Paid Sonoma County			6,735 05		
	Paid Stanislaus County			1,996 18		
	Paid Sutter County			845 73		
	Paid Tehama County			2,206 34		
	Paid Tulare County			5,278 34		

Paid Tuolumne County			836 61		
Paid Ventura County			3,719 07		
Paid Yolo County			2,063 32		
Paid Yuba County			1,390 39		
					238,522 62
Support of Common Schools.					
Paid Alameda County			$307,962 26		
Paid Alpine County			1,134 24		
Paid Amador County			26,924 92		
Paid Butte County			53,053 83		
Paid Calaveras County			30,909 59		
Paid Colusa County			22,369 59		
Paid Contra Costa County			49,571 88		
Paid Del Norte County			8,459 02		
Paid El Dorado County			26,295 15		
Paid Fresno County			122,183 36		
Paid Glenn County			16,330 79		
Paid Humboldt County			90,115 97		
Paid Inyo County			10,093 31		
Paid Kern County			47,784 83		
Paid Kings County			26,621 82		
Paid Lake County			19,104 21		
Paid Lassen County			14,384 79		
Paid Los Angeles County			570,840 18		
Paid Madera County			18,620 05		
Paid Marin County			36,837 26		
Paid Mariposa County			12,641 55		
Paid Mendocino County			62,953 99		
Paid Merced County			32,092 60		
Paid Modoc County			17,320 20		
Paid Mono County			4,640 61		
Paid Monterey County			57,696 96		
Paid Napa County			36,595 44		
Paid Nevada County			36,561 59		
Paid Orange County			62,994 07		
Paid Placer County			36,600 67		
Paid Plumas County			11,476 62		
Paid Riverside County			57,425 37		
Paid Sacramento County			95,115 52		
Paid San Benito County			21,770 91		
Paid San Bernardino County			83,568 15		
Paid San Diego County			91,607 08		
Paid San Francisco County			777,979 27		
Paid San Joaquin County			79,946 76		
Paid San Luis Obispo County			54,319 19		

STATEMENT No. 4—Continued.

Date of Act.	Appropriation.	Unexpended Balance.	Appropriation 57th Fiscal Year.	Amount Expended during 57th Fiscal Year.	Amount Unexpended during 57th Fiscal Year.	Total Amount Expended during 57th Fiscal Year.
	Support of Common Schools—Continued.					
	Paid San Mateo County			$33,263 59		
	Paid Santa Barbara County			51,336 22		
	Paid Santa Clara County			143,653 75		
	Paid Santa Cruz County			53,794 80		
	Paid Shasta County			52,329 33		
	Paid Sierra County			10,435 94		
	Paid Siskiyou County			46,031 61		
	Paid Solano County			50,732 50		
	Paid Sonoma County			105,097 22		
	Paid Stanislaus County			34,053 89		
	Paid Sutter County			17,224 20		
	Paid Tehama County			33,642 88		
	Paid Trinity County			9,731 70		
	Paid Tulare County			66,935 91		
	Paid Tuolumne County			25,426 81		
	Paid Ventura County			39,839 49		
	Paid Yolo County			34,293 64		
	Paid Yuba County			22,159 67		$3,952,806 75
	State Capitol Building and Grounds.					
Mar. 22, 1905	Pay of employés, Capitol building and grounds		$27,060 00	$27,060 00		
Mar. 22, 1905	Salaries of policemen, Capitol grounds		3,600 00	3,600 00		
Mar. 22, 1905	Purchase of implements, hose, etc.		12,000 00	5,386 66	$6,613 34	
Mar. 26, 1903	Purchase of implements, hose, etc.	$99 11		11 43	87 68	
Mar. 22, 1905	Stationery, fuel, lighting, etc.		13,950 00	13,808 54	141 46	
Mar. 26, 1903	Stationery, fuel, lighting, etc.	363 09		349 64	13 45	
Mar. 22, 1905	Repairs to Capitol building, etc.		5,000 00	3,203 85	1,796 15	
Mar. 26, 1903	Repairs to Capitol building, etc.	541 15		283 39	267 76	
Mar. 22, 1905	Purchase of carpets, furniture, etc.		11,775 00	2,164 43	9,610 57	
Mar. 22, 1905	Lighting Capitol grounds		864 00	720 00	144 00	
Mar. 26, 1903	Lighting Capitol grounds	72 00		72 00		
Mar. 22, 1905	Water for Capitol grounds		1,200 00	600 00	600 00	
Mar. 22, 1905	Water for Capitol building		600 00	450 00	150 00	
Mar. 18, 1905	Remodel, etc., State Capitol		352,925 00	14,091 22	338,833 78	
						81,801 16

	Rewards.					
Mar. 26, 1903	Payment of rewards offered by Governor	$600 00		$200 00	$400 00	
Mar. 22, 1905	Arresting criminals without the State		$5,000 00	5,000 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Arresting criminals without the State	867 28		867 28		
						6,067 28
	Code Commissioner.					
Mar. 22, 1905	Salary of Code Commissioner		$3,600 00	$3,600 00		
Mar. 22, 1905	Salary of Stenographer, Code Commissioner		1,200 00	1,200 00		
Mar. 22, 1905	Postage, etc., Code Commissioner		125 00	84 95	$40 05	
						4,884 95
	Commissioner of Public Works.					
Mar. 22, 1905	Salary of Commissioner		$3,000 00	$3,000 00		
Mar. 22, 1905	Printing, binding, etc., Commissioner of Public Works		250 00	230 00	$20 00	
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Commissioner of Public Works	$38 75		38 75		
Mar. 26, 1903	To improve and rectify river channels, State of California	82,829 77		64,108 12	18,721 65	
						67,376 87
	Department of Highways.					
Mar. 22, 1905	Salary of Highway Commissioner		$3,000 00	$3,000 00		
Mar. 22, 1905	Salary of Secretary, Highway Commissioner		1,500 00	1,500 00		
Mar. 22, 1905	Salary of Stenographer, Highway Commissioner		1,200 00	1,200 00		
Mar. 22, 1905	Pay of Porter, Highway Commissioner		480 00	480 00		
Mar. 22, 1905	Traveling, etc., expenses, Department of Highways		500 00	358 34	$141 66	
Mar. 26, 1903	Traveling, etc., expenses, Department of Highways	$30 11		30 10	01	
Mar. 22, 1905	Printing, binding, etc., Department of Highways		375 00	22 00	353 00	
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Department of Highways	51 75		51 75		
Mar. 22, 1905	Improvement, etc., Sonora and Mono road		4,000 00	3,929 90	70 10	
Mar. 22, 1905	Improvement, etc., Mono Lake Basin road		500 00	487 36	12 64	
Mar. 18, 1905	Erecting, etc., bridges, etc., Sonora and Mono road	18,848 93		3,031 87	15,817 06	
Mar. 22, 1905	Construction of Alturas and Cedarville road	6,900 80		3,666 77	6,234 03	
Mar. 22, 1905	Protect banks of Eel River		16,000 00	17,147 30		
Feb. 28, 1903	Protect banks of Eel River	1,147 30				
Mar. 22, 1905	Procuring guideposts, desert sections of California, etc.		5,000 00	2,248 54	2,751 46	
Mar. 26, 1903	Construction of unfinished part of free wagon road to Mono Lake Basin	24,633 40		13,262 48	11,370 92	
Feb. 28, 1899	Constructing free wagon road from Mono Lake Basin	459 82		459 77	05	
						40,876 18
	Federal and State Investigations Water Resources, etc., of California.					
Mar. 18, 1905	Making topographical maps	$13,067 36		$12,400 55	$866 81	
Mar. 18, 1905	Gauging streams		$10,000 00	8,247 50	1,752 50	
Mar. 16, 1903	Gauging streams	1,524 98		1,521 74	3 24	
Mar. 18, 1905	Hydro-economics		500 00	498 48	1 52	
Mar. 18, 1905	Forest resources		5,000 00	4,424 73	575 27	
Mar. 18, 1905	Distributing water		7,500 00	6,960 63	539 37	
Mar. 16, 1903	Distributing water	432 70		422 48	10 22	
						34,476 11

STATEMENT No. 4—Continued.

Date of Act.	Appropriation.	Unexpended Balance.	Appropriation 57th Fiscal Year.	Amount Expended during 57th Fiscal Year.	Amount Unexpended during 57th Fiscal Year.	Total Amount Expended during 57th Fiscal Year.
	Lake Tahoe Wagon Road.					
Mar. 22, 1905	Salary of Lake Tahoe Wagon Road Commissioner		$600 00	$600 00		
Mar. 22, 1905	Maintenance of Lake Tahoe Wagon Road		4,000 00	3,904 95	$95 05	
Mar. 26, 1903	Maintenance of Lake Tahoe Wagon Road	$32 20		32 20		
Mar. 22, 1905	Construction of bridge work, Lake Tahoe Road		6,000 00	1,284 80	4,715 20	
						$5,821 95
	Débris Commissioner.					
Mar. 22, 1905	Salary of Débris Commissioner		$600 00	$600 00		
Mar. 22, 1905	Salary of Secretary Débris Commissioner		300 00	300 00		
Mar. 22, 1905	Traveling expenses, Débris Commissioner		300 00	234 60	$65 40	
Mar. 22, 1905	Printing, binding, etc., Débris Commissioner		25 00	5 25	19 75	
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Débris Commissioner	$23 75		23 75		
Mar. 17, 1897	Construction of works for restraining, etc., of débris	114,100 97		83,848 51	30,252 66	
						85,012 11
	Dairy Bureau.					
Mar. 4, 1897	Uses of State Dairy Bureau		$5,000 00	$4,645 69	$354 31	
Mar. 26, 1903	Uses of State Dairy Bureau	$1,289 87		798 07	500 80	
Mar. 20, 1905	Inspection of dairies, dairy products, etc.		5,000 00			
	By amount paid in January 2, 1906		127 00	5,125 58	154 27	
	By amount paid in June 5, 1906		152 85			
Mar. 20, 1905	Inspection of dairies, dairy products, etc.	356 07		308 75	47 32	
						10,878 09
	State Agricultural Society.					
Mar. 22, 1905	Aid to State Agricultural Society		$15,000 00	$14,782 05	$217 95	
Mar. 18, 1905	Paying certain indebtedness, State Agricultural Society		25,000 00	25,000 00		
Mar. 16, 1899	Purchase of property, etc., State Agricultural Society	$25,400 91		25,105 04	295 87	
Mar. 22, 1905	Erection of buildings, etc., State Agricultural Society		60,000 00	39,235 47	20,764 53	
Mar. 22, 1905	Printing, binding, etc., State Agricultural Society		3,000 00	2,254 25	745 75	
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., State Agricultural Society	1,383 25		1,383 25		
						107,760 06
	State Veterinarian.					
Mar. 22, 1905	Salary of State Veterinarian		$2,000 00	$2,000 00		
Mar. 22, 1905	Traveling expenses, etc., State Veterinarian		1,000 00	1,000 00		
Mar. 22, 1905	Salary, etc., Assistant State Veterinarian		2,000 00	1,500 00	$500 00	
Mar. 22, 1905	Printing, binding, etc., State Veterinarian		100 00	100 00		
						4,600 00

	Bonds.					
	Purchase of bonds (State School Land Fund)			$56,647 15		
	Payment of interest on Funded Debt Bonds (Interest and Sinking Fund)			70,717 50		
	Payment of interest on San Francisco Depot Bonds (San Francisco Depot Sinking Fund)			12,000 00		
	Payment of interest, relief of Jas. Saultry's widow, etc.			319 70		
						139,684 35
	Bank Commissioners (Bank Commissioners' Fund).					
	Salaries of Bank Commissioners		$14,440 00	$11,550 00	$2,890 00	
	Salary of Secretary, Bank Commissioners		3,600 00	3,600 00		
	Traveling expenses, Bank Commissioners		4,328 85	4,151 58	177 27	
	Office rent, Bank Commissioners		1,200 00	1,200 00		
	Stationery, fuel, etc., Bank Commissioners		4,277 16	4,100 18	176 98	
	Annual Report, Bank Commissioners		2,000 00	248 40	1,751 60	
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Bank Commissioners	$1,056 50		1,056 50		
						25,906 66
	Building and Loan Commissioners (Building and Loan Association Inspection Fund).					
	Salaries of Commissioners		$8,800 00	$4,800 00	$4,000 00	
	Salary of Secretary		3,295 35	1,800 00	1,495 35	
	Traveling expenses, Building and Loan Commissioners		1,824 65	536 50	1,288 15	
	Fuel, printing, etc., Building and Loan Commissioners		889 17	393 47	495 70	
	Office rent, Building and Loan Commissioners		1,100 00	500 00	600 00	
						8,029 97
	Restitution of principal, land sold not property of State (State School Land Fund)			$7,443 12		
						7,443 12
	Restitution of interest, land sold not property of State (State School Fund)			$1,624 99		
						1,624 99
	Annulment of certificates of purchase (State School Land Fund)			$448 25		
						448 25
	Annulment of certificates of purchase (State School Fund)			$14 29		
						14 29
	Surrender of certificates of deposit (School Land Deposit Fund)			$2,660 00		
						2,660 00
	Improvement of wharves, docks, etc., San Francisco (San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund)			$957,484 57		
						957,484 57
	Railroad taxes, counties' portion (Railway Tax Fund)			$964,487 50		
						964,487 50
	Repayment of deposits (Dissolved Savings Bank Fund)			$315 42		
						315 42

STATEMENT No. 4—Continued.

Date of Act.	Appropriation.	Unexpended Balance.	Appropriation 57th Fiscal Year.	Amount Expended during 57th Fiscal Year.	Amount Unexpended during 57th Fiscal Year.	Total Amount Expended during 57th Fiscal Year.
	Building and Loan Commissioners (Building and Loan Association Inspection Fund)—Continued.					
	Refund of collateral inheritance tax (State School Fund)			$45 12		$45 12
	Repayment of moneys, San Luis Obispo County (San Luis Obispo County Condemnation Fund)			$1,555 50		1,555 50
	Uses of State Board of Pharmacy (Contingent Fund)			$3,030 45		3,030 45
	Repayment of escheated estates (Estates of Deceased Persons Fund)			$363 79		363 79
	Reissue of canceled warrants			$833 45		833 45
	Miscellaneous.					
Mar. 22, 1905	Official advertising		$1,000 00	$580 17	$419 83	
Mar. 26, 1903	Official advertising	$395 35		8 00	387 35	
Mar. 22, 1905	Traveling expenses, Joint Board of Normal School Trustees		750 00	361 00	389 00	
Mar. 26, 1903	Traveling expenses, Joint Board of Normal School Trustees	422 40		42 50	379 90	
Mar. 20, 1905	Expenses of Committee on Revenue and Taxation		10,000 00	4,250 13	5,749 87	
Mar. 25, 1903	Expenses, etc., State Board of Charities		6,000 00	4,225 15	1,774 85	
Mar. 25, 1903	Expenses, etc., State Board of Charities	259 43		19 50	239 93	
Mar. 18, 1905	Salaries and expenses, Board of Forestry		17,600 00	3,272 35	14,327 65	
Mar. 22, 1905	Repairs, etc., Woman's Relief Corps Home		2,500 00	1,274 20	1,225 80	
Mar. 22, 1905	Improvements, etc., California Redwood Park		10,000 00	7,691 06	2,308 94	
Mar. 25, 1903	Preserving, etc., California Redwood Park	934 08		604 75	329 33	
Mar. 16, 1901	Purchase of land, etc., California Redwood Park	50,000 00		50,000 00		
Mar. 22, 1905	Salary of Guardian of Marshall Monument		600 00	426 70	173 30	
Mar. 22, 1905	Salary of Guardian of Sutter's Fort		720 00	720 00		
Mar. 22, 1905	Salary of Director, Criminal Identification Bureau		1,800 00	1,800 00		
Mar. 18, 1905	Preserving, etc., Monterey Custom House		1,500 00	415 60	1,084 40	
Mar. 18, 1905	Care and improvement of grounds, Marshall Monument		250 00	30 00	220 00	
Mar. 18, 1905	Improving grounds, etc., Sutter's Fort	1,580 55		1,340 36	240 19	
Mar. 22, 1905	Pure wine labels		150 00	35 00	115 00	
Mar. 22, 1905	Care of State Burial Grounds		100 00	63 80	36 20	
Mar. 26, 1903	Care of State Burial Grounds	66 50		23 20	43 30	
Mar. 22, 1905	Payment of interest, Hastings College of the Law		7,000 00	3,500 00	3,500 00	

Mar. 26, 1903	Payment of interest, Hastings College of the Law	3,500 00		3,500 00		
Mar. 25, 1903	To obtain right-of-way for canal into Calaveras River		60,000 00	60,000 00		
Mar. 6, 1903	Repairs, etc., Marshall Monument	37 24		28 20	9 04	
Mar. 26, 1903	Support Woman's Relief Corps Home	7,110 76		1,424 00	5,686 76	
Mar. 26, 1903	Expenses of State Commission on Voting Machines	710 00		340 00	370 00	
Mar. 22, 1905	Printing, etc., Lunacy Commission		2,750 00	1,457 50	1,292 50	
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, etc., Lunacy Commission	619 50		619 50		
Mar. 22, 1905	Printing, etc., various officers, boards, etc.		2,750 00	1,136 50	1,613 50	
Mar. 22, 1905	Printing, etc., California Redwood Park		150 00	17 25	132 75	
Mar. 22, 1905	Printing, etc., Prison Directors		250 00	92 75	157 25	
Mar. 22, 1905	Printing, etc., San Diego Harbor Commissioners		50 00	18 50	31 50	
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, etc., State Veterinary Medical Board	550 00		550 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, etc., San Francisco Pilot Commissioners	38 50		23 75	14 75	
Feb. 15, 1905	Claim of Citizens' Bank of Los Angeles		4,150 00	4,150 00		
Mar. 25, 1903	Claim of R. Y. Hayne		5,000 00	5,000 00		
Mar. 25, 1903	Claim of M. A. Forster		550 00	550 00		
Mar. 10, 1905	Claim of John F. Forward		4,333 75	2,744 55	1,589 20	
Mar. 18, 1905	Claim of E. A. Dulip		1,765 00	1,765 00		
Mar. 18, 1905	Claim of Lawrence J. Dunnigan		5,000 00	5,000 00		
Mar. 18, 1905	Claim of Edward W. Lehner		668 65	668 65		
Mar. 18, 1905	Claim of Geo. H. Shaw		915 94	915 94		
Mar. 18, 1905	Claim of W. W. Kaye		500 00	500 00		
Mar. 18, 1905	Claim of Charles Bikerdike		12,245 00	12,245 00		
Mar. 18, 1905	Claim of Fred E. Borton		500 00	500 00		
Mar. 18, 1905	Claim of Philip Bauer		2,500 00	2,500 00		
Mar. 22, 1905	Claim of H. W. Randall		1,000 00	500 00	500 00	
Mar. 22, 1905	Claim of John Mullan		45,616 30	22,808 15	22,808 15	
Mar. 22, 1905	Claim of Warren F. Drew		952 50	952 50		
Feb. 24, 1905	Claim of R. B. Young		3,131 00	3,131 00		213,277 71
	Total actual expenditures					$11,945,862 73
	Transfer Account.					
	Transferred from San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund to San Francisco Depot Sinking Fund			$55,572 00		
	Transferred from General Fund to Fund for Support and Maintenance of Veterans' Home of California			65,000 00		
	Transferred from Interest and Sinking Fund to General Fund			12,809 21		
	Transferred from General Fund to State Printing Fund			8,400 00		
	Transferred from Fish Commission Fund to Game Preservation Fund			25 00		
	Transferred from Contingent Fund, San Francisco Normal to General Fund			128 25		

STATEMENT No. 4—Continued.

Date of Act.	Appropriation.	Unexpended Balance.	Appropriation 57th Fiscal Year	Amount Expended during 57th Fiscal Year.	Amount Unexpended during 57th Fiscal Year.	Total Amount Expended during 57th Fiscal Year.
	Transfer Account—Continued.					
	Transferred from General Fund to Contingent Fund, Deaf and Blind Institution			$723 41		
	Transferred from San Francisco Harbor Fund to San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund			5,727 78		
	Transferred from General Fund to San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund			100,000 00		
	Transferred from School Fund to General Fund			42,750 01		
						$291,135 66
	Total expenditures (including transfers)					$12,236,998 39

STATEMENT No. 4—Continued.

Recapitulation of Expenditures for Fifty-seventh Fiscal Year, ending June 30, 1906.

For What Purpose Expended.	Amount.
Legislative Department	$25,477 54
Judicial Department	360,683 45
Executive Department	30,604 25
State Board of Examiners	13,759 74
Secretary of State	49,394 41
State Controller	22,610 95
State Treasurer	16,131 67
Attorney-General	28,721 78
Surveyor-General	17,786 96
Superintendent of Public Instruction	21,565 59
School Text-Book Committee	49,680 73
State Printing Office	270,621 37
State Library	48,707 41
National Guard of California	130,397 56
State Board of Health	12,281 21
State Board of Equalization	20,645 11
Railroad Commissioners	19,028 91
Insurance Commissioner	8,798 67
State Mining Bureau	26,810 67
Fish Commissioner	50,326 07
Bureau of Labor Statistics	8,984 36
Yosemite Valley and Mariposa Big Tree Grove	17,385 91
State Board of Horticulture	19,874 89
Deaf and Blind Institution	73,090 08
Home for Adult Blind	45,102 53
Home for Feeble-Minded Children	139,211 00
Stockton State Hospital	291,108 89
Napa State Hospital	254,991 08
Agnews State Hospital	198,986 64
Mendocino State Hospital	128,840 22
Southern California State Hospital	254,077 42
State Prison at San Quentin	485,016 96
State Prison at Folsom	185,271 15
Whittier State School	111,990 45
Preston School of Industry	83,605 31
Transportation of prisoners and insane	66,703 60
Orphans, half-orphans, etc.	453,003 72
Veterans' Home	146,002 87
State Board of Education	526 75
State University	424,406 85
State Normal School at San José	56,265 46
State Normal School at Los Angeles	104,735 14
State Normal School at Chico	42,942 83
State Normal School at San Diego	35,650 04
State Normal School at San Francisco	75,524 88
California Polytechnic School	50,010 27
Support of High Schools	238,522 62
Support of Common Schools	3,952,806 75
State Capitol building and grounds	81,801 16
Rewards	6,067 28
Code Commissioner	4,884 95
Commissioner of Public Works	67,376 87
Department of Highways	40,876 18
Federal and State investigation of water resources, etc., of California	34,476 11
Lake Tahoe Wagon Road	5,821 95
Débris Commissioner	85,012 11
Dairy Bureau	10,878 09
State Agricultural Society	107,760 06
State Veterinarian	4,600 00
Bonds	139,684 35
Bank Commissioners	25,906 66
Building and Loan Commissioners	8,029 97
Restitution of principal, land sold not property of State	7,443 12
Restitution of interest, land sold not property of State	1,624 99
Annulment of certificates of purchase, State School Land Fund	448 25
Annulment of certificates of purchase, State School Fund	14 29

STATEMENT No. 4—Continued.

For What Purpose Expended.	Amount.
Surrender of certificates of deposit	$2,660 00
Improvement of wharves, docks, etc., San Francisco	957,484 57
Railroad taxes, counties' portion	964,487 50
Repayment of deposits	315 42
Refund of collateral inheritance tax	45 12
Repayment of moneys, San Luis Obispo County	1,555 50
Uses of State Board of Pharmacy	3,030 45
Repayment of escheated estates	363 79
Reissue of canceled warrants	833 45
Miscellaneous	213,277 71
Transfers	291,135 66
Total expenditures (including transfers)	$12,236,998 39

STATEMENT No. 5.

Showing Condition of the Several Funds for Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh Fiscal Years.

GENERAL FUND.

June 30, 1905—To warrants issued	$4,507,208 30	July 1, 1904—By balance	$2,058,610 11
June 30, 1905—To transfers	147,500 00	June 30, 1905—By receipts	5,320,087 52
June 30, 1905—To balance	2,738,236 33	June 30, 1905—By canceled warrants	776 89
		June 30, 1905—By transfers	13,470 11
	$7,392,944 63		$7,392,944 63
June 30, 1906—To warrants issued	$4,453,903 16	July 1, 1905—By balance	$2,738,236 33
June 30, 1906—To transfers	173,528 25	June 30, 1906—By receipts	5,009,555 31
June 30, 1906—To balance	3,177,295 62	June 30, 1906—By transfers	56,282 63
		June 30, 1906—By canceled warrants	652 76
	$7,804,727 03		$7,804,727 03
		July 1, 1906—By balance	$3,177,295 62

SCHOOL FUND.

June 30, 1905—To warrants issued	$3,984,229 55	July 1, 1904—By balance	$1,150,567 19
June 30, 1905—To balance	1,199,732 05	June 30, 1905—By receipts	4,033,394 41
	$5,183,961 60		$5,183,961 60
June 30, 1906—To warrants issued	$3,954,491 15	July 1, 1905—By balance	$1,199,732 05
June 30, 1906—To transfers	42,750 01	June 30, 1906—By receipts	4,142,914 50
June 30, 1906—To balance	1,345,405 39		
	$5,342,646 55		$5,342,646 55
		July 1, 1906—By balance	$1,345,405 39

INTEREST AND SINKING FUND.

June 30, 1905—To warrants issued	$141,435 00	July 1, 1904—By balance	$13,470 11
June 30, 1905—To transfers	13,470 11	June 30, 1905—By receipts	154,244 21
June 30, 1905—To balance	12,809 21		
	$167,714 32		$167,714 32
June 30, 1906—To warrants issued	$70,717 50	July 1, 1905—By balance	$12,809 21
June 30, 1906—To transfers	12,809 21	June 30, 1906—By receipts	161,888 16
June 30, 1906—To balance	91,170 66		
	$174,697 37		$174,697 37
		July 1, 1906—By balance	$91,170 66

STATEMENT No. 5—Continued.

STATE SCHOOL LAND FUND.

June 30, 1905—To warrants issued	$873,271 85	July 1, 1904—By balance	$792,128 98
June 30, 1905—To balance	249,708 94	June 30, 1905—By receipts	330,851 81
	$1,122,980 79		$1,122,980 79
June 30, 1906—To warrants issued	$64,538 52	July 1, 1905—By balance	$249,708 94
June 30, 1906—To balance	526,834 42	June 30, 1906—To receipts	341,664 00
	$591,372 94		$591,372 94
		July 1, 1906—By balance	$526,834 42

SCHOOL LAND DEPOSIT FUND.

June 30, 1905—To warrants issued	$3,020 00	July 1, 1904—By balance	$67,720 00
June 30, 1905—To balance	70,560 00	June 30, 1905—By receipts	5,860 00
	$73,580 00		$73,580 00
June 30, 1906—To warrants issued	$2,660 00	July 1, 1905—By balance	$70,560 00
June 30, 1906—To balance	73,740 00	June 30, 1906—By receipts	5,840 00
	$76,400 00		$76,400 00
		July 1, 1906—By balance	$73,740 00

SAN FRANCISCO HARBOR IMPROVEMENT FUND.

June 30, 1905—To warrants issued	$910,631 31	July 1, 1904—By balance	$58,050 05
June 30, 1905—To transfers	55,572 00	June 30, 1905—By receipts	1,217,575 90
June 30, 1905—To balance	309,422 64		
	$1,275,625 95		$1,275,625 95
June 30, 1906—To warrants issued	$957,484 57	July 1, 1905—By balance	$309,422 64
June 30, 1906—To transfers	61,299 78	June 30, 1906—By receipts	920,251 65
June 30, 1906—To balance	310,889 94	June 30, 1906—By transfers	100,000 00
	$1,329,674 29		$1,329,674 29
		July 1, 1906—By balance	$310,889 94

UNIVERSITY FUND.

June 30, 1905—To warrants issued	$49,845 00	July 1, 1904—By balance	----------
June 30, 1905—To balance	----------	June 30, 1905—By receipts	$49,845 00
June 30, 1906—To warrants issued	$49,845 00	July 1, 1905—By balance	----------
June 30, 1906—To balance	90 00	June 30, 1906—By receipts	$49,935 00
	$49,935 00		$49,935 00
		June 30, 1906—By balance	$90 00

STATEMENT No. 5—Continued.

STATE UNIVERSITY FUND.

June 30, 1905—To warrants issued	$308,528 53	July 1, 1904—By balance	$40 00
June 30, 1905—To balance	----------	June 30, 1905—By receipts	308,488 53
	$308,528 53		$308,528 53
June 30, 1906—To warrants issued	$225,298 16	July 1, 1905—By balance	----------
June 30, 1906—To balance	98,478 43	June 30, 1906—By receipts	$323,776 59
	$323,776 59		$323,776 59
		July 1, 1906—By balance	$98,478 43

STATE HIGH SCHOOL FUND.

June 30, 1905—To warrants issued	$229,986 71	July 1, 1904—By balance	$68,333 95
June 30, 1905—To balance	69,713 67	June 30, 1905—By receipts	231,366 43
	$299,700 38		$299,700 38
June 30, 1906—To warrants issued	$238,522 62	July 1, 1905—By balance	$69,713 67
June 30, 1906—To balance	74,023 37	June 30, 1906—By receipts	242,832 32
	$312,545 99		$312,545 99
		July 1, 1906—By balance	$74,023 37

STATE LIBRARY FUND.

June 30, 1905—To warrants issued	$41,941 83	July 1, 1904—By balance	$25,834 50
June 30, 1905—To balance	14,392 67	June 30, 1905—By receipts	30,500 00
	$56,334 50		$56,334 50
June 30, 1906—To warrants issued	$42,107 41	July 1, 1905—By balance	$14,392 67
June 30, 1906—To balance	8,285 26	June 30, 1906—By receipts	36,000 00
	$50,392 67		$50,392 67
		July 1, 1906—By balance	$8,285 26

SUPREME COURT LIBRARY FUND.

June 30, 1905—To warrants issued	$1,739 05	July 1, 1904—By balance	$6,957 59
June 30, 1905—To balance	6,730 91	June 30, 1905—By receipts	1,512 37
	$8,469 96		$8,469 96
June 30, 1906—To warrants issued	$1,389 10	July 1, 1905—By balance	$6,730 91
June 30, 1906—To balance	6,412 40	June 30, 1906—By receipts	1,070 59
	$7,801 50		$7,801 50
		July 1, 1906—By balance	$6,412 40

STATEMENT No. 5—Continued.

WAR BOND FUND.

June 30, 1905—To warrants issued	.....	July 1, 1904—By balance	$2,829 76
June 30, 1905—To balance	$2,829 76	June 30, 1905—By receipts	.....
	$2,829 76		$2,829 76
June 30, 1906—To warrants issued	.....	July 1, 1905—By balance	$2,829 76
June 30, 1906—To balance	$2,829 76	June 30, 1906—By receipts	.....
	$2,829 76		$2,829 76
		July 1, 1906—By balance	$2,829 76

ADULT BLIND FUND.

June 30, 1905—To warrants issued	$18,782 67	July 1, 1904—By balance	$1,757 83
June 30, 1905—To balance	4,074 26	June 30, 1905—By receipts	21,099 10
	$22,856 93		$22,856 93
June 30, 1906—To warrants issued	$19,945 27	July 1, 1905—By balance	$4,074 26
June 30, 1906—To balance	5,247 04	June 30, 1906—By receipts	21,118 05
	$25,192 31		$25,192 31
		July 1, 1906—By balance	$5,247 04

JUTE REVOLVING FUND.

June 30, 1905—To warrants issued	$130,990 95	July 1, 1904—By balance	$47,154 88
June 30, 1905—To balance	11,706 21	June 30, 1905—By receipts	95,542 28
	$142,697 16		$142,697 16
June 30, 1906—To warrants issued	$166,283 45	July 1, 1905—By balance	$11,706 21
June 30, 1906—To balance	385 06	June 30, 1905—By receipts	154,962 30
	$166,668 51		$166,668 51
		July 1, 1906—By balance	$385 06

ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS FUND.

June 30, 1905—To warrants issued	$17,818 16	July 1, 1904—By balance	$90,392 71
June 30, 1905—To balance	92,244 60	June 30, 1905—By receipts	19,670 05
	$110,062 76		$110,062 76
June 30, 1906—To warrants issued	$363 79	July 1, 1905—By balance	$92,244 60
June 30, 1906—To balance	91,880 81	June 30, 1906—By receipts	.....
	$92,244 60		$92,244 60
		July 1, 1906—By balance	$91,880 81

STATEMENT No. 5—Continued.

RAILWAY TAX FUND.

June 30, 1905—To warrants issued	$930,475 84	July 1, 1904—By balance	$31,027 76
June 30, 1905—To balance	31,027 76	June 30, 1905—By receipts	930,475 84
	$961,503 60		$961,503 60
June 30, 1906—To warrants issued	$964,487 50	July 1, 1905—By balance	$31,027 76
June 30, 1906—To balance	31,027 76	June 30, 1906—By receipts	964,487 50
	$995,515 26		$995,515 26
		July 1, 1906—By balance	$31,027 76

GAME PRESERVATION FUND.

June 30, 1905—To warrants issued	$4,620 55	July 1, 1904—By balance	$1,916 86
June 30, 1905—To balance	1,315 46	June 30, 1905—By receipts	4,019 15
	$5,936 01		$5,936 01
June 30, 1906—To warrants issued	$4,888 80	July 1, 1905—By balance	$1,315 46
June 30, 1906—To balance	1,722 55	June 30, 1905—By transfers	25 00
		June 30, 1906—By receipts	5,270 89
	$6,611 35		$6,611 35
		July 1, 1906—By balance	$1,722 55

FISH COMMISSION FUND.

June 30, 1905—To warrants issued	$12,377 57	July 1, 1904—By balance	$7,325 52
June 30, 1905—To balance	4,974 30	June 30, 1905—By receipts	10,026 35
	$17,351 87		$17,351 87
June 30, 1906—To warrants issued	$10,255 54	July 1, 1905—By balance	$4,974 30
June 30, 1906—To transfers	25 00	June 30, 1906—By receipts	10,340 35
June 30, 1906—To balance	5,034 11		
	$15,314 65		$15,314 65
		July 1, 1906—By balance	$5,034 11

SAN QUENTIN PRISON FUND.

June 30, 1905—To warrants issued	$209,632 35	July 1, 1904—By balance	$10,769 52
June 30, 1905—To balance	29,503 60	June 30, 1905—By receipts	228,366 43
	$239,135 95		$239,135 95
June 30, 1906—To warrants issued	$31,112 93	July 1, 1905—By balance	$29,503 60
June 30, 1906—To balance	----------	June 30, 1906—By receipts	1,609 33
	$31,112 93		$31,112 93
		July 1, 1906—By balance	----------

STATEMENT No. 5—Continued.

FOLSOM PRISON FUND.

June 30, 1905—To warrants issued	$35,006 40	July 1, 1904—By balance	$25,857 83
June 30, 1905—To balance	5,202 69	June 30, 1905—By receipts	14,351 26
	$40,209 09		$40,209 09
June 30, 1906—To warrants issued	$18,431 71	July 1, 1905—By balance	$5,202 69
June 30, 1906—To balance	2,273 66	June 30, 1906—By receipts	15,502 68
	$20,705 37		$20,705 37
		July 1, 1906—By balance	$2,273 66

INSURANCE COMMISSIONER'S SPECIAL FUND.

June 30, 1905—To warrants issued	$2,358 33	July 1, 1904—By balance	$410 20
June 30, 1905—To balance	51 87	June 30, 1905—By receipts	2,000 00
	$2,410 20		$2,410 20
June 30, 1906—To warrants issued	$2,001 72	July 1, 1905—By balance	$51 87
June 30, 1906—To balance	50 15	June 30, 1906—By receipts	2,000 00
	$2,051 87		$2,051 87
		July 1, 1906—By balance	$50 15

BANK COMMISSIONERS' FUND.

June 30, 1905—To warrants issued	$22,453 07	July 1, 1904—By balance	$756 67
June 30, 1905—To balance	1,515 40	June 30, 1905—By receipts	23,211 80
	$23,968 47		$23,968 47
June 30, 1906—To warrants issued	$24,850 16	July 1, 1905—By balance	$1,515 40
June 30, 1906—To balance	8,140 39	June 30, 1906—By receipts	31,475 15
	$32,990 55		$32,990 55
		July 1, 1906—By balance	$8,140 39

STATE SCHOOL BOOK FUND.

June 30, 1905—To warrants issued	$173,094 95	July 1, 1904—By balance	$6,947 01
June 30, 1905—To balance	4,487 16	June 30, 1905—By receipts	170,635 10
	$177,582 11		$177,582 11
June 30, 1906—To warrants issued	$140,418 61	July 1, 1905—By balance	$4,487 16
June 30, 1906—To balance	2,677 32	June 30, 1906—By receipts	138,608 77
	$143,095 93		$143,095 93
		July 1, 1906—By balance	$2,677 32

STATEMENT No. 5—Continued.

DISSOLVED SAVINGS BANK FUND.

June 30, 1905—To warrants issued	$491 96	July 1, 1904—By balance	$31,681 76
June 30, 1905—To balance	31,777 13	June 30, 1905—By canceled warrants	3 13
		June 30, 1905—By receipts	584 20
	$32,269 09		$32,269 09
June 30, 1906—To warrants issued	$315 42	July 1, 1905—By balance	$31,777 13
June 30, 1906—To balance	32,063 82	June 30, 1906—By receipts	602 11
	$32,379 24		$32,379 24
		July 1, 1906—By balance	$32,063 82

STATE PRINTING FUND.

June 30, 1905—To warrants issued	$147,141 07	July 1, 1904—By balance	$6,151 93
June 30, 1905—To balance	22,556 00	June 30, 1905—By receipts	71,045 14
		June 30, 1905—By transfers	92,500 00
	$169,697 07		$169,697 07
June 30, 1906—To warrants issued	$101,891 62	July 1, 1905—By balance	$22,556 00
June 30, 1906—To balance	7,615 47	June 30, 1906—By receipts	78,551 09
		June 30, 1906—By transfers	8,400 00
	$109,507 09		$109,507 09
		July 1, 1906—By balance	$7,615 47

TEXT-BOOK ROYALTY FUND.

June 30, 1905—To warrants issued	$45,354 21	July 1, 1904—By balance	$117 90
June 30, 1905—To balance	1,275 44	June 30, 1905—By receipts	46,511 75
	$46,629 65		$46,629 65
June 30, 1906—To warrants issued	$46,182 21	July 1, 1905—By balance	$1,275 44
June 30, 1906—To balance	629 32	June 30, 1906—By receipts	45,536 09
	$46,811 53		$46,811 53
		July 1, 1906—By balance	$629 32

SAN FRANCISCO SEAWALL FUND.

June 30, 1906—To warrants issued	----------	June 30, 1906—By receipts	$261,800 00
June 30, 1906—To balance	$261,800 00		
	$261,800 00	July 1, 1906—By balance	$261,800 00

SAN DIEGO HARBOR IMPROVEMENT FUND.

June 30, 1905—To warrants issued	----------	July 1, 1904—By balance	$125 38
June 30, 1905—To balance	$125 38	June 30, 1905—By receipts	---------
	$125 38		$125 38
June 30, 1906—To warrants issued	----------	July 1, 1905—By balance	$125 38
June 30, 1906—To balance	$125 38		
	$125 38		$125 38
		July 1, 1906—By balance	$125 38

STATEMENT No. 5—Continued.

SAN FRANCISCO DEPOT SINKING FUND.

June 30, 1905—To warrants issued	$24,000 00	July 1, 1904—By balance	$5,002 37
June 30, 1905—To balance	49,974 37	June 30, 1905—By receipts	13,400 00
		June 30, 1905—By transfers	55,572 00
	$73,974 37		$73,974 37
June 30, 1906—To warrants issued	$12,000 00	July 1, 1905—By balance	$49,974 37
June 30, 1906—To balance	106,946 37	June 30, 1906—By receipts	13,400 00
		June 30, 1906—By transfers	55,572 00
	$118,946 37		$118,946 37
		July 1, 1906—By balance	$12,000 00

BUILDING AND LOAN INSPECTION FUND.

June 30, 1905—To warrants issued	$7,826 18	July 1, 1904—By balance	$7,036 52
June 30, 1905—To balance	7,436 34	June 30, 1905—By receipts	8,226 00
	$15,262 52		$15,262 52
June 30, 1906—To warrants issued	$8,029 97	July 1, 1905—By balance	$7,436 34
June 30, 1906—To balance	7,882 20	June 30, 1906—By receipts	8,475 83
	$15,912 17		$15,912 17
		July 1, 1906—By balance	$7,882 20

ROCK-CRUSHER REVOLVING FUND.

June 30, 1905—To warrants issued	$17,434 55	July 1, 1904—By balance	$4,635 00
June 30, 1905—To balance	4,022 57	June 30, 1905—By receipts	16,822 12
	$21,457 12		$21,457 12
June 30, 1906—To warrants issued	$17,626 09	July 1, 1905—By balance	$4,022 57
June 30, 1906—To balance	4,130 52	June 30, 1906—By receipts	17,734 04
	$21,756 61		$21,756 61
		July 1, 1906—By balance	$4,130 52

CONTINGENT FUND, WHITTIER STATE SCHOOL.

June 30, 1905—To warrants issued	$4,887 96	July 1, 1904—By balance	$2,355 40
June 30, 1905—To balance	495 37	June 30, 1905—By receipts	3,027 93
	$5,383 33		$5,383 33
June 30, 1906—To warrants issued	$1,766 07	July 1, 1905—By balance	$495 37
June 30, 1906—To balance	1,562 74	June 30, 1906—By receipts	2,833 44
	$3,328 81		$3,328 81
		July 1, 1906—By balance	$1,562 74

STATEMENT No. 5—Continued.

CONTINGENT FUND, PRESTON SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY.

June 30, 1905—To warrants issued	$219 61	July 1, 1904—By balance	$14 98
June 30, 1905—To balance	239 92	June 30, 1905—By receipts	444 55
	$459 53		$459 53
June 30, 1906—To warrants issued	$773 19	July 1, 1905—By balance	$239 92
June 30, 1906—To balance	300 03	June 30, 1906—By receipts	833 30
	$1,073 22		$1,073 22
		July 1, 1906—By balance	$300 03

CONTINGENT FUND, CALIFORNIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND.

June 30, 1905—To warrants issued	$5,295 03	July 1, 1904—By balance	$4,279 34
June 30, 1905—To balance	5,348 78	June 30, 1905—By receipts	6,364 47
	$10,643 81		$10,643 81
June 30, 1906—To warrants issued	$6,850 02	July 1, 1905—By balance	$5,348 78
June 30, 1906—To transfers	723 41	June 30, 1906—By receipts	7,283 81
June 30, 1906—To balance	5,059 16		
	$12,632 59		$12,632 59
		July 1, 1906—By balance	$5,059 16

CONTINGENT FUND, STOCKTON STATE HOSPITAL.

June 30, 1905—To warrants issued	$14,838 56	July 1, 1904—By balance	$9,715 09
June 30, 1905—To balance	13,551 29	June 30, 1905—By receipts	18,674 76
	$28,389 85		$28,389 85
June 30, 1906—To warrants issued	$28,650 87	July 1, 1905—By balance	$13,551 29
June 30, 1906—To balance	3,052 89	June 30, 1906—By receipts	18,152 47
	$31,703 76		$31,703 76
		July 1, 1906—By balance	$3,052 89

CONTINGENT FUND, NAPA STATE HOSPITAL.

June 30, 1905—To warrants issued	$56,958 63	July 1, 1904—By balance	$36,763 75
June 30, 1905—To balance	11,029 65	June 30, 1905—By receipts	31,224 53
	$67,988 28		$67,988 28
June 30, 1906—To warrants issued	$31,263 25	July 1, 1905—By balance	$11,029 65
June 30, 1906—To balance	4,344 82	June 30, 1906—By receipts	24,578 42
	$35,608 07		$35,608 07
		July 1, 1906—By balance	$4,344 82

STATEMENT No. 5—Continued.

CONTINGENT FUND, AGNEWS STATE HOSPITAL.

June 30, 1905—To warrants issued	$41,454 37	June 30, 1905—By receipts	$42,751 38
June 30, 1905—To balance	27,762 97	July 1, 1904—By balance	26,465 96
	$69,217 34		$69,217 34
June 30, 1906—To warrants issued	$32,358 47	July 1, 1905—By balance	$27,762 97
June 30, 1906—To balance	20,613 65	June 30, 1906—By receipts	25,209 15
	$52,972 12		$52,972 12
		July 1, 1906—By balance	$20,613 65

CONTINGENT FUND, SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA STATE HOSPITAL.

June 30, 1905—To warrants issued	$2,197 56	July 1, 1904—By balance	$8,647 97
June 30, 1905—To balance	27,616 27	June 30, 1905—By receipts	21,165 86
	$29,813 83		$29,813 83
June 30, 1906—To warrants issued	$29,961 56	July 1, 1905—By balance	$27,616 27
June 30, 1906—To balance	22,307 18	June 30, 1906—By receipts	24,652 47
	$52,268 74		$52,268 74
		July 1, 1906—By balance	$22,307 18

CONTINGENT FUND, MENDOCINO STATE HOSPITAL.

June 30, 1905—To warrants issued	$4,538 01	July 1, 1904—By balance	$9,874 99
June 30, 1905—To balance	15,308 76	June 30, 1905—By receipts	9,971 78
	$19,846 77		$19,846 77
June 30, 1906—To warrants issued	$2,705 79	July 1, 1905—By balance	$15,308 76
June 30, 1906—To balance	22,202 67	June 30, 1906—By receipts	9,599 70
	$24,908 46		$24,908 46
		July 1, 1906—By balance	$22,202 67

CONTINGENT FUND, HOME FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

June 30, 1905—To warrants issued	$5,762 43	July 1, 1904—By balance	$4,773 00
June 30, 1905—To balance	4,646 34	June 30, 1905—By receipts	5,635 77
	$10,408 77		$10,408 77
June 30, 1906—To warrants issued	$7,793 30	July 1, 1905—By balance	$4,646 34
June 30, 1906—To balance	3,319 72	June 30, 1906—By receipts	6,466 68
	$11,113 02		$11,113 02
		July 1, 1906—By balance	$3,319 72

STATEMENT No. 5—Continued.

CONTINGENT FUND, SAN JOSE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

June 30, 1905—To warrants issued	$3 75	July 1, 1904—By balance	$393 65
June 30, 1905—To balance	392 50	June 30, 1905—By receipts	2 60
	$396 25		$396 25
June 30, 1906—To warrants issued	$141 88	July 1, 1905—By balance	$392 50
June 30, 1906—To balance	258 32	June 30, 1906—By receipts	7 70
	$400 20		$400 20
		July 1, 1906—By balance	$258 32

CONTINGENT FUND, LOS ANGELES STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

June 30, 1905—To warrants issued	$340 80	July 1, 1904—By balance	$435 95
June 30, 1905—To balance	206 05	June 30, 1905—By receipts	110 90
	$546 85		$546 85
June 30, 1906—To warrants issued	$298 35	July 1, 1905—By balance	$206 05
June 30, 1906—To balance	113 60	June 30, 1906—By receipts	205 90
	$411 95		$411 95
		July 1, 1906—By balance	$113 60

CONTINGENT FUND, CHICO STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

June 30, 1905—To warrants issued	$1,151 57	July 1, 1904—By balance	$153 76
June 30, 1905—To balance	67 29	June 30, 1905—By receipts	1,065 10
	$1,218 86		$1,218 86
June 30, 1906—To warrants issued	$995 81	July 1, 1905—By balance	$67 29
June 30, 1906—To balance	318 53	June 30, 1906—By receipts	1,247 05
	$1,314 34		$1,314 34
		July 1, 1906—By balance	$318 53

CONTINGENT FUND, SAN DIEGO STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

June 30, 1905—To warrants issued	$1 20	July 1, 1904—By balance	$20 53
June 30, 1905—To balance	29 90	June 30, 1905—By receipts	10 57
	$31 10		$31 10
June 30, 1906—To warrants issued	$29 64	July 1, 1905—By balance	$29 90
June 30, 1906—To balance	11 25	June 30, 1906—By receipts	10 99
	$40 89		$40 89
		July 1, 1906—By balance	$11 25

STATEMENT No. 5—Continued.

CONTINGENT FUND, SAN FRANCISCO STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

June 30, 1905—To warrants issued	$1,478 21	July 1, 1904—By balance	$485 94
June 30, 1905—To balance	261 83	June 30, 1905—By receipts	1,254 10
	$1,740 04		$1,740 04
June 30, 1906—To warrants issued	$640 90	July 1, 1905—By balance	$261 83
June 30, 1906—To balance	1,378 76	June 30, 1906—By transfers	128 25
		June 30, 1906—By receipts	1,629 58
	$2,019 66		$2,019 66
		July 1, 1906—By balance	$1,378 76

CONTINGENT FUND, CALIFORNIA POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL.

June 30, 1905—To warrants issued	$4,050 15	July 1, 1904—By balance	$314 51
June 30, 1905—To balance	777 62	June 30, 1905—By receipts	4,513 26
	$4,827 77		$4,827 77
		July 1, 1905—By balance	$777 62
June 30, 1906—To warrants issued	$6,282 46	June 30, 1906—By receipts	5,879 89
June 30, 1906—To balance	375 05		
	$6,657 51		$6,657 51
		July 1, 1906—By balance	$375 05

CONTINGENT FUND, STATE BOARD OF PHARMACY.

June 30, 1905—To warrants issued	$3,405 10	June 30, 1905—By receipts	$3,405 12
June 30, 1905—To balance	02		
	$3,405 12		$3,405 12
June 30, 1906—To warrants issued	$3,030 45	July 1, 1905—By balance	$0 02
June 30, 1906—To balance	721 63	June 30, 1906—By receipts	3,752 06
	$3,752 08		$3,752 08
		July 1, 1906—By balance	$721 63

SUPPORT AND MAINTENANCE FUND, VETERANS' HOME OF CALIFORNIA

June 30, 1905—To warrants issued	$140,750 48	July 1, 1904—By balance	$188 79
June 30, 1905—To balance	8,971 39	June 30, 1905—By receipts	94,533 08
		June 30, 1905—By transfers	55,000 00
	$149,721 87		$149,721 87
June 30, 1906—To warrants issued	$146,002 87	July 1, 1905—By balance	$8,971 39
June 30, 1906—To balance	9,606 49	June 30, 1906—By receipts	81,637 97
		June 30, 1906—By transfers	65,000 00
	$155,609 36		$155,609 36
		July 1, 1906—By balance	$9,606 49

STATEMENT No. 5—Continued.

NEEDLES SCHOOL DISTRICT (SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY) BOND FUND.

June 30, 1905—To warrants issued	----------	July 1, 1904—By balance	$183 75
June 30, 1905—To balance	$183 75	June 30, 1905—By receipts	----------
	$183 75		$183 75
June 30, 1906—To warrants issued	----------	July 1, 1905—By balance	$183 75
June 30, 1906—To balance	$183 75	June 30, 1906—By receipts	----------
	$183 75		$183 75
		July 1, 1906—By balance	$183 75

SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY CONDEMNATION FUND.

June 30, 1905—To warrants issued	----------	July 1, 1904—By balance	$1,555 50
June 30, 1905—To balance	$1,555 50	June 30, 1905—By receipts	----------
	$1,555 50		$1,555 50
June 30, 1906—To warrants issued	$1,555 50	July 1, 1905—By balance	$1,555 50
June 30, 1906—To balance	----------	June 30, 1906—By receipts	----------
	$1,555 50		$1,555 50
		July 1, 1906—By balance	----------

JAMES SAULTRY RELIEF FUND.

June 30, 1905—To warrants issued	$126 32	July 1, 1904—By balance	----------
June 30, 1905—To balance	----------	June 30, 1905—By receipts	$126 32
	$126 32		$126 32
June 30, 1906—To warrants issued	$319 70	July 1, 1905—By balance	----------
June 30, 1906—To balance	----------	June 30, 1906—By receipts	$319 70
	$319 70		$319 70
		July 1, 1906—By balance	----------

YOSEMITE FUND.

June 30, 1905—To warrants issued	$5,331 78	July 1, 1904—By balance	$4,498 42
June 30, 1905—To balance	9,188 19	June 30, 1905—By receipts	10,021 55
	$14,519 97		$14,519 97
June 30, 1906—To warrants issued	$14,400 67	July 1, 1905—By balance	$9,188 19
June 30, 1906—To balance	5,874 30	June 30, 1906—By receipts	11,086 78
	$20,274 97		$20,274 97
		July 1, 1906—By balance	$5,874 30

SAN FRANCISCO SEAWALL SINKING FUND.

June 30, 1906—To warrants issued	----------	June 30, 1906—By receipts	$1,944 50
June 30, 1906—To balance	$7,672 28	June 30, 1906—By transfers	5,727 78
	$7,672 28		$7,672 28
		July 1, 1906—By balance	$7,672 28

STATEMENT No. 6.

Amount Received for School Purposes from Property Tax, Collateral Inheritance Tax, Poll Tax, and from Interest on State School Lands, from the several Counties of the State, and from other sources, for the Fifty-sixth Fiscal Year, ending June 30, 1905, and Total Distributed to the several Counties for the same time.

Counties.	Property Tax.	Poll Tax.	Interest on Lands.	Collateral Inheritance Tax.	Total Amount Received.	Amount Apportioned.
Alameda	$188,636 68	$29,159 55	$156 80	$28,445 47	$246,398 50	$346,398 50
Alpine	749 41	190 40	282 13	.....	1,221 94	769 86
Amador	8,673 09	3,627 95	54 20	572 38	12,927 62	24,177 31
Butte	27,643 90	61 21	160 32	391 13	34,316 35	45,503 55
Calaveras	10,706 75	5,472 65	78 39	180 96	16,438 75	26,566 17
Colusa	21,054 71	2,597 95	102 50	2,249 15	26,004 31	18,439 58
Contra Costa	33,962 70	5,328 25	.....	162 90	39,453 85	48,058 15
Del Norte	5,379 28	1,238 70	50 40	77 90	6,746 28	6,718 98
El Dorado	7,573 09	3,215 75	919 22	.....	11,708 06	18,799 46
Fresno	59,529 59	13,525 60	713 02	1,776 29	75,544 50	135,057 72
Glenn	17,982 52	2,162 20	174 80	.....	20,319 52	12,406 95
Humboldt	42,726 62	14,443 40	431 85	2,483 47	60,085 34	75,493 03
Inyo	4,189 61	1,278 40	955 63	426 08	6,849 72	9,001 95
Kern	37,958 46	7,191 80	3,358 21	.....	48,508 47	41,748 95
Kings	13,679 95	3,792 00	49 56	.....	17,521 51	27,353 41
Lake	6,045 69	1,809 35	238 55	.....	8,093 59	15,148 90
Lassen	8,568 64	1,734 85	755 21	.....	11,058 70	10,831 63
Los Angeles	344,605 22	100,925 72	951 32	40,739 05	487,221 31	572,689 60
Madera	11,103 39	2,368 75	263 20	.....	13,735 34	15,157 72
Marin	23,070 20	4,507 55	.....	1,851 01	29,428 76	37,198 95
Mariposa	4,205 65	1,436 95	28 00	220 59	5,891 19	9,474 62
Mendocino	21,081 47	8,760 65	731 00	.....	30,573 12	60,987 15
Merced	23,468 79	4,856 90	399 76	.....	28,725 45	25,738 26
Modoc	7,247 39	1,975 70	704 73	.....	9,927 82	15,925 76
Mono	1,891 31	626 45	1,025 41	.....	3,543 17	4,079 25
Monterey	30,362 37	5,210 45	950 29	5,514 38	42,037 49	52,785 64
Napa	22,783 14	4,613 60	70 14	246 39	27,713 27	34,538 39
Nevada	11,409 26	4,025 60	60 80	2,049 31	17,544 97	34,870 57
Orange	23,095 04	7,737 70	1 10	1,115 64	31,949 48	65,993 36
Placer	13,435 03	3,420 40	116 02	26 12	16,997 57	31,921 04
Plumas	6,577 09	1,397 55	1,311 79	28 50	9,314 93	9,235 40
Riverside	23,075 28	9,087 73	461 33	1,344 15	33,968 49	54,612 52
Sacramento	61,211 75	22,984 00	.....	9,689 00	93,884 75	97,050 02
San Benito	11,002 54	2,335 25	1,954 73	109 75	15,402 27	16,733 41
San Bernardino	28,119 69	11,360 85	1,101 26	1,362 54	41,944 34	86,550 89

San Diego	33,986 04	10,832 75	2,299 67	8,011 09	55,129 55	81,548 42
San Francisco	890,590 61	104,094 90		389,098 01	1,383,783 52	946,151 19
San Joaquin	59,094 38	10,525 15	384 43	5,707 97	75,711 93	75,909 46
San Luis Obispo	22,980 92	5,778 75	457 17	2,875 93	32,092 77	47,900 05
San Mateo	30,456 90	4,153 95		58 31	34,669 16	33,268 05
Santa Barbara	30,578 57	5,152 85	87 46	10,171 23	45,990 11	48,565 36
Santa Clara	96,426 42	16,681 80	115 13	5,240 48	118,463 83	154,457 29
Santa Cruz	21,974 29	6,100 95	86 30	175 85	28,337 39	55,569 96
Shasta	18,165 67	6,502 90	528 84	175 85	25,383 26	41,292 04
Sierra	3,351 19	1,638 40			4,989 59	8,133 54
Siskiyou	18,215 32	5,526 20	953 57	183 14	24,878 23	37,814 53
Solano	31,510 82	4,590 85		2,475 62	38,577 29	49,184 09
Sonoma	51,415 36	12,809 50	60 40	1,969 03	66,254 29	100,622 47
Stanislaus	22,724 42	4,510 15	308 80		27,543 37	27,043 97
Sutter	10,860 34	2,271 20		652 71	13,784 25	13,068 71
Tehama	19,283 87	3,054 30	354 11	511 88	23,204 16	28,073 02
Trinity	4,019 88	1,422 75	181 77	78 06	5,703 06	7,358 73
Tulare	17,956 11	7,111 05	513 03	1,208 20	26,788 39	57,907 25
Tuolumne	12,734 16	3,954 20	247 01		16,935 37	23,297 50
Ventura	15,454 94	5,913 75	335 68		21,703 37	40,358 46
Yolo	27,166 51	3,162 00	28 00	244 99	30,601 50	31,136 13
Yuba	9,779 42	2,604 40	513 03	1,208 20	14,105 05	18,871 98
Totals	$2,621,531 44	$528,914 35	$25,585 44	$532,760 16	$3,708,791 39	$3,983,472 34

Total amount received from counties	$3,792,188 76	
Total amount received from interest on bonds	221,558 38	
Total amount received from tax on railroads	129,167 36	
Total receipts	$4,142,914 50	
Balance unapportioned, fifty-sixth fiscal year	1,199,732 05	
Total	$5,342,646 55	
Credit.		
By balance apportioned		$3,952,806 75
By restitution interest, land sold not property of State		1,624 99
By annulment certificates of purchase		14 29
By refund amount received from collateral inheritance tax		45 12
By transfer to General Fund		42,750 01
By balance subject to next semi-annual apportionment		1,345,405 39
Total		$5,342,646 55

STATEMENT No. 7.

Amount Received for School Purposes from Property Tax, Collateral Inheritance Tax, Poll Tax, and from Interest on State School Lands, from the several Counties of the State, and from other sources, for the Fifty-seventh Fiscal Year, ending June 30, 1906, and Total Distributed to the several Counties for the same time.

Counties.	Property Tax.	Poll Tax.	Interest on Land.	Collateral Inheritance Tax.	Total Amount Received.	Amount Apportioned.
Alameda	$210,211 77	$38,482 10	$5 80	$28,313 90	$277,013 57	$307,962 26
Alpine	771 61	105 40	413 11		1,296 12	1,134 24
Amador	10,186 66	4,647 60	98 73	39 90	14,972 89	26,924 92
Butte	29,160 41	7,274 65	160 23		36,495 29	53,053 83
Calaveras	10,431 21	4,481 15	56 48	2,716 97	17,688 81	30,909 59
Colusa	21,527 91	2,693 10	228 00		24,449 01	22,369 59
Contra Costa	34,862 07	7,602 85	12 84		42,477 76	49,571 88
Del Norte	5,776 29	1,210 90		246 54	7,233 73	8,459 02
El Dorado	8,232 89	3,233 40	940 79	1,137 26	13,544 34	26,295 15
Fresno	64,681 67	19,643 00	1,043 37		85,368 04	122,183 36
Glenn	18,148 60	2,123 80	202 80		20,475 20	16,330 79
Humboldt	45,857 85	12,653 55	342 28	664 46	59,518 14	90,115 97
Inyo	4,530 42	1,851 30	1,390 35		7,772 07	10,093 31
Kern	39,345 29	12,125 65	1,770 14	380 12	53,621 20	47,784 83
Kings	14,434 90	3,847 20	251 90		18,534 00	26,621 82
Lake	6,294 25	1,869 35	513 47	183 85	8,860 92	19,104 21
Lassen	9,430 41	1,662 95	861 46		11,954 82	14,384 79
Los Angeles	424,111 74	146,539 93	736 88	30,338 50	601,747 05	570,840 18
Madera	11,562 02	2,766 25	99 55	60 90	14,488 72	18,620 05
Marin	24,484 74	4,526 45		2,427 80	31,448 99	36,837 26
Mariposa	4,530 95	1,034 30	133 88	25 35	5,724 48	12,641 55
Mendocino	22,343 05	8,315 20	984 23		31,642 48	62,953 99
Merced	24,459 38	5,059 20	605 67		30,124 25	32,092 60
Modoc	8,027 69	1,772 95	1,082 68		10,883 32	17,320 20
Mono	2,020 11	690 20	2,985 85		5,696 16	4,640 61
Monterey	32,967 58	5,475 80	1,609 80	910 54	40,963 72	57,696 96
Napa	23,313 10	7,033 60		1,987 90	32,334 60	36,595 44
Nevada	11,961 54	4,420 00	78 00	797 13	17,256 67	36,561 59
Orange	25,161 08	9,391 10		838 04	36,390 22	62,994 07
Placer	13,225 43	2,999 97		67 12	16,292 52	36,600 67
Plumas	7,290 63	1,604 95	426 00		9,321 58	11,476 62
Riverside	25,326 91	10,581 15	473 47	448 07	36,829 60	57,425 37
Sacramento	65,435 00	21,595 50		455 72	87,486 31	95,115 52
San Benito	11,693 02	2,321 85	1,025 37	770 15	15,810 39	21,770 91
San Bernardino	30,796 73	17,373 20	1,274 58	2,652 88	52,097 39	83,568 15

San Diego	37,003 71	12,023 05	2,470 77	2,172 67	53,670 20	91,607 08
San Francisco	961,804 24	89,126 75		172,517 67	1,223,448 66	777,979 27
San Joaquin	63,005 60	13,760 65	307 07	4,953 17	82,026 49	79,946 76
San Luis Obispo	24,994 19	6,215 20	969 38	280 00	32,458 77	54,319 19
San Mateo	31,871 64	3,712 80	329 60		35,914 04	33,263 59
Santa Barbara	33,624 40	6,038 80	68 48	2,766 82	42,498 50	51,336 22
Santa Clara	101,913 47	17,017 60	102 13	10,185 96	129,219 16	143,653 75
Santa Cruz	23,607 46	6,333 30	84 00	3,415 69	33,440 45	53,794 80
Shasta	19,182 57	8,045 65	555 08	244 66	28,027 96	52,329 33
Sierra	3,231 46	1,940 15		79 49	5,251 10	10,435 94
Siskiyou	19,758 78	5,108 40	539 96	1,719 25	27,126 39	46,031 61
Solano	33,254 99	7,859 10		1,185 58	42,299 67	50,732 50
Sonoma	54,737 00	13,515 35	46 45	729 49	69,028 29	105,097 22
Stanislaus	23,304 99	6,664 90		3,201 09	33,170 98	34,053 89
Sutter	10,993 97	1,054 00		459 55	12,507 52	17,224 20
Tehama	20,245 37	3,516 60	1,893 17	2,661 52	28,316 66	33,642 88
Trinity	3,904 75	1,648 25	96 45	524 50	6,173 95	9,731 70
Tulare	29,474 16	7,290 80	900 37	2,369 22	40,034 55	66,935 91
Tuolumne	13,073 11	3,109 30	404 85	156 46	16,743 72	25,426 81
Ventura	16,195 18	5,448 50	315 49	1,942 32	23,901 49	39,839 49
Yolo	28,376 15	3,512 20	49 13	4,641 31	36,578 79	34,293 64
Yuba	10,127 57	2,716 60	22 40	1,080 49	13,947 06	22,159 67
Totals	$2,865,748 76	$604,677 50	$29,012 49	$292,750 01	$3,792,188 76	$3,952,806 75

Total amount received from counties	$3,708,791 39	
Total amount received from interest on bonds	200,591 16	
Total amount received from tax on railroads	124,011 86	
Total receipts	$4,033,394 41	
Balance unapportioned, fifty-fifth fiscal year	1,150,567 19	
Total	$5,183,961 60	
Credit.		
By balance apportioned		$3,983,472 34
By restitution of interest, land sold not property of State		593 88
By annulment of certificates of purchase		115 83
By refund of amount received from collateral inheritance tax		47 50
By balance subject to next semi-annual apportionment		1,199,732 05
Total		$5,183,961 60

STATEMENT

Statement of Amounts of Taxes due State and Counties from Various Railroads

Railroad and County.	No. of Miles in State.	Number of Miles in Counties.	Value Per Mile.	Total Assessment.	Apportioned to Counties.	Value Apportioned Inside Corporate Limits.
Central Pacific Railway Co.	746.76		$20,086 77	$15,000,000		
Alameda		83.14			$1,670,014	$469,226
Butte		45.00			903,905	10,043
Fresno		32.00			642,777	60,259
Madera		29.06			583,721	
Merced		36.75			738,189	29,376
Nevada		30.25			607,625	
Placer		112.75			2,264,783	105,455
Sacramento		41.00			823,558	50,217
San Francisco		2.46			49,414	49,414
San Joaquin		56.75			1,139,924	40,173
Santa Clara		8.50			170,738	26,314
Shasta		82.08			1,648,722	45,999
Sierra		2.15			43,187	
Siskiyou		83.18			1,670,818	
Stanislaus		22.63			454,564	30,130
Sutter		10.00			200,868	
Tehama		40.54			814,318	20,086
Tulare		12.65			254,098	
Yuba		15.87			318,777	45,195
Totals	746.76	746.76	$20,086 77	$15,000,000	$15,000,000	$981,887
Southern Pacific Railroad Co.	2,388.54		$15,000 00	$35,828,100		
Alameda		11.90			$178,500	$141,000
Amador		8.00			120,000	
Butte		13.90			208,500	
Calaveras		10.46			156,900	
Colusa		33.91			508,650	
Contra Costa		80.05			1,200,750	45,150
El Dorado		31.55			473,250	24,600
Fresno		172.93			2,593,950	23,325
Glenn		45.70			685,500	7,500
Kern		181.23			2,718,450	53,700
Kings		23.32			349,800	23,850
Los Angeles		259.34			3,890,100	619,800
Madera		21.00			315,000	
Merced		52.50			787,500	12,000
Monterey		130 03			1,950,450	101,250
Napa		47.43			711,450	68,805
Orange		48.15			722,250	97,800
Riverside		92.60			1,389,000	
Sacramento		49.25			738,750	45,000
San Benito		17.65			264,750	11,250
San Bernardino		47.53			712,950	158,175
San Diego		87.79			1,316,850	
San Francisco		7.36			110,400	110,400
San Joaquin		71.59			1,073,850	15,000
San Luis Obispo		72.60			1,089,000	87,750
San Mateo		25.10			376,500	51,000
Santa Barbara		118.47			1,777,050	90,000
Santa Clara		67.10			1,006,500	110,550
Santa Cruz		27.15			407,250	39,150
Solano		73.45			1,101,750	76,800
Sonoma		30.52			457,800	12,795
Stanislaus		56.86			852,900	
Sutter		26.63			399,450	
Tehama		17.29			259,350	
Tulare		123.83			1,857,450	63,750
Ventura		104.10			1,561,500	87,750
Yolo		87.80			1,317,000	27,187
Yuba		12.47			187,050	22,050
Totals	2,388.54	2,388.54	$15,000 00	$35,828,100	$35,828,100	$2,227,387

No. 9—Continued.

Value Apportioned Outside Corporate Limits.	County Rates (Lesser Rate Inside Corporate Limits).	State Taxes Rate, .49.	County Taxes.	Total State and County Taxes.	First Installment	Second Installment
					Paid Nov. 14, 1905.	Paid Apr. 17, 1906.
----------	----------	$245 00	----------	----------	$122 50	$122 50
$3,416	1.76—2.16	----------	$73 78	----------	36 89	36 89
46,584	1.31—1.71	----------	796 58	----------	398 29	398 29
$50,000	----------	$245 00	$870 36	$1,115 36	$557 68	$557 68
					Paid Oct. 30, 1905.	Paid April 16, 1906.
----------	----------	$2,450 00	----------	----------	$1,225 00	$1,225 00
$5,444	.91—1.31	----------	$95 76	----------	47 88	47 88
7,595	1.11—1.51	----------	115 62	----------	57 81	57 81
5,787	.76—1.11	----------	64 24	----------	32 12	32 12
19,817	.72—1.06	----------	216 86	----------	108 43	108 43
23,817	1.01—1.31	----------	319 82	----------	159 91	159 91
4,847	1.21—1.46	----------	71 78	----------	35 89	35 89
32,249	.87—1.11	----------	367 24	----------	183 62	183 62
4,521	.93—1.26	----------	59 02	----------	29 51	29 51
26,530	.61—1.21	----------	350 68	----------	175 34	175 34
9,477	1.91	----------	181 02	----------	90 51	90 51
18,493	.96—1.36	----------	256 24	----------	128 12	128 12
20,579	.86—1.26	----------	270 62	----------	135 31	135 31
5,162	1.76—2.16	----------	111 50	----------	55 75	55 75
6,569	.76—1.16	----------	88 54	----------	44 27	44 27
18,347	1.31—1.71	----------	325 46	----------	162 73	162 73
15,804	1.01—1.51	----------	238 64	----------	119 32	119 32
6,911	1.51—1.51	----------	118 54	----------	59 27	59 27
384	1.08—1.41	----------	5 40	----------	2 70	2 70
58,544	1.31—1.81	----------	1,082 78	----------	541 39	541 39
21,895	1.16—1.76	----------	435 22	----------	217 61	217 61
1,256	1.164	----------	14 62	----------	7 31	7 31
18,346	.76—1.16	----------	216 90	----------	108 45	108 45
11,392	.89—1.29	----------	155 84	----------	77 92	77 92
3,687	.968—1.46	----------	59 44	----------	29 72	29 72
17,830	.91—1.31	----------	241 32	----------	120 66	120 66
9,685	.75—1.15	----------	122 38	----------	61 19	61 19
367	1.41—1.86	----------	6 82	----------	3 41	3 41
13,617	1.11—1.51	----------	209 96	----------	104 98	104 98
259	1.82—2.26	----------	5 88	----------	2 94	2 94
14,196	.76—1.16	----------	164 66	----------	82 33	82 33
6,884	.86—1.26	----------	91 38	----------	45 69	45 69
11,450	1.11—1.51	----------	175 74	----------	87 87	87 87
1,707	1.06	----------	18 10	----------	9 05	9 05
9,700	.86—1.21	----------	118 82	----------	59 41	59 41
19,494	.81—1.16	----------	236 96	----------	118 48	118 48
7,837	1.86—2.26	----------	184 74	----------	92 37	92 37
7,029	.66—1.06	----------	75 70	----------	37 85	37 85
2,424	2.01—2.41	----------	64 12	----------	32 06	32 06
$469,932	----------	$2,450 00	$6,938 36	$9,388 36	$4,694 18	$4,694 18

STATEMENT No. 9—Continued.

Summary by Roads.

Name.	No. of Miles in State.	Value per Mile.	Total Assessment.	State Taxes.	County Taxes.	Total State and County Taxes.	First Installment.	Second Installment.
Central Pacific Railway Company	746.13	$20,103 74	$15,000,000	$73,500 00	$216,352 36	$289,852 36	$144,926 18	$144,926 18
South Pacific Coast Railway Company	96.16	10,500 00	1,009,680	4,947 44	13,580 74	18,528 18	9,264 09	9,264 09
Southern Pacific Railroad Company	2,392.76	15,000 00	35,891,400	175,867 86	476,828 68	652,696 54	326,348 27	326,348 27
Southern California Motor Road Company	12.00	5,000 00	60,000	294 00	852 74	1,146 74	573 37	573 37
Carson and Colorado Railroad Company	107.62	1,858 39	200,000	980 00	3,244 02	4,224 02	2,112 01	2,112 01
California Northwestern Railway Company	165.52	12,083 13	2,000,000	9,800 00	27,454 58	37,254 58	18,627 29	18,627 29
North Shore Railroad Company	81.55	7,357 45	600,000	2,940 00	7,533 14	10,473 14	5,236 57	5,236 57
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Rail'y Company	1,190.586	10,079 07	12,000,000	58,800 00	175,204 30	234,004 30	117,002 15	117,002 15
Pacific Coast Railway Company	76.10	3,285 15	250,000	1,225 00	3,226 04	4,451 04	2,225 52	2,225 52
Pajaro Valley Consolidated Railroad Company	33.58	4,466 94	150,000	735 00	1,911 18	2,646 18	1,323 09	1,323 09
Nevada County Narrow Gauge Railr'd Company	22.50	5,000 00	112,500	551 26	2,326 70	2,877 96	1,438 98	1,438 98
Nevada-California-Oregon Railway Company	115.70	1,944 69	225,000	1,102 50	3,991 70	5,094 20	2,547 10	2,547 10
Sierra Valleys Railway Company	36.48	1,200 00	43,776	214 50	673 60	888 10	444 05	444 05
Alameda and San Joaquin Railroad Company	35.88	4,180 59	150,000	735 00	1,724 06	2,459 06	1,229 53	1,229 53
Gualala Mill Company	13.00	3,076 92	40,000	196 00	579 36	775 36	387 68	387 68
Sierra Railway Company of California	75.94	5,500 00	417,670	2,046 58	6,874 02	8,920 60	4,460 30	4,460 30
Boca and Loyalton Railroad Company	44.00	4,545 45	200,000	980 00	3,753 44	4,733 44	2,366 72	2,366 72
San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railr'd Co.	99.33	9,263 67	920,160	4,508 78	10,568 12	15,076 90	7,538 45	7,538 45
Lake Tahoe Railway and Transport'n Company	16.10	3,105 59	50,000	245 00	870 36	1,115 36	557 68	557 68
Total railroads	5,360.936	.....	$69,320,186	$339,668 92	$957,549 14	$1,297,218 06	$648,609 03	$648,609 03
The Pullman Company (rolling stock)	2,929.69	$170 67	500,000	2,450 00	6,938 36	9,388 36	4,694 18	4,694 18
Grand total	8,290.626	.....	$69,820,186	$342,118 92	$964,487 50	$1,306,606 42	$653,303 21	$653,303 21

STATEMENT No. 9—Continued.

Recapitulation by Counties.

Counties.	Value Apportioned to County.	Total Tax Due County.	First Installment.	Second Installment.
Alameda	$2,256,593 00	$26,572 16	$13,286 08	$13,286 08
Amador	120,000 00	1,812 00	906 00	906 00
Butte	1,120,848 00	16,884 22	8,442 11	8,442 11
Calaveras	209,975 00	3,380 58	1,690 29	1,690 29
Colusa	514,437 00	5,710 26	2,855 13	2,855 13
Contra Costa	1,839,157 00	19,251 64	9,625 82	9,625 82
El Dorado	473,250 00	9,426 22	4,713 11	4,713 11
Fresno	3,836,267 00	49,960 72	24,980 36	24,980 36
Glenn	690,432 00	10,061 32	5,030 66	5,030 66
Inyo	137,985 00	2,152 56	1,076 28	1,076 28
Kern	3,535,656 00	39,037 42	19,518 71	19,518 71
Kings	633,531 00	7,859 80	3,929 90	3,929 90
Lassen	223,700 00	3,937 12	1,968 56	1,968 56
Los Angeles	5,389,414 00	58,956 04	29,478 02	29,478 02
Madera	1,175,181 00	22,445 96	11,222 98	11,222 98
Marin	765,158 00	9,064 38	4,532 19	4,532 19
Mendocino	329,547 00	4,937 48	2,468 74	2,468 74
Merced	1,952,091 00	26,322 80	13,161 40	13,161 40
Mono	62,015 00	1,091 46	545 73	545 73
Monterey	2,118,817 00	26,286 82	13,143 41	13,143 41
Napa	711,450 00	8,225 44	4,112 72	4,112 72
Nevada	726,525 00	15,673 32	7,836 66	7,836 66
Orange	1,362,309 00	15,031 90	7,515 95	7,515 95
Placer	2,351,123 00	39,778 42	19,889 21	19,889 21
Plumas	110,554 00	1,669 36	834 68	834 68
Riverside	2,549,313 00	37,006 08	18,503 04	18,503 04
Sacramento	1,570,853 00	23,719 88	11,859 94	11,859 94
San Benito	265,134 00	3,701 24	1,850 62	1,850 62
San Bernardino	5,191,891 00	92,219 18	46,109 59	46,109 59
San Diego	2,401,830 00	40,668 62	20,334 31	20,334 31
San Francisco	161,111 00	1,875 34	937 67	937 67
San Joaquin	2,770,079 00	31,791 02	15,895 51	15,895 51
San Luis Obispo	1,231,153 00	15,503 88	7,751 94	7,751 94
San Mateo	380,767 00	5,305 42	2,652 71	2,652 71
Santa Barbara	1,915,970 00	24,735 78	12,367 89	12,367 89
Santa Clara	1,577,035 00	17,415 72	8,707 86	8,707 86
Santa Cruz	701,996 00	12,742 42	6,371 21	6,371 21
Shasta	1,664,123 00	24,942 54	12,471 27	12,471 27
Sierra	149,430 00	3,165 14	1,582 57	1,582 57
Siskiyou	1,686,425 00	19,562 52	9,781 26	9,781 26
Solano	1,109,174 00	13,666 22	6,833 11	6,833 11
Sonoma	2,003,095 00	27,975 42	13,987 71	13,987 71
Stanislaus	1,640,151 00	24,644 62	12,322 31	12,322 31
Sutter	602,194 00	6,383 28	3,191 64	3,191 64
Tehama	1,084,226 00	13,048 16	6,524 08	6,524 08
Tulare	2,795,090 00	32,016 46	16,008 23	16,008 23
Tuolumne	257,070 00	4,395 90	2,197 95	2,197 95
Ventura	1,633,047 00	36,554 22	18,277 11	18,277 11
Yolo	1,324,210 00	13,927 14	6,963 57	6,963 57
Yuba	508,804 00	11,991 90	5,995 95	5,995 95
Totals	$69,820,186 00	$964,487 50	$482,243 75	$482,243 75

STATEMENT No. 10.

Delinquent Taxes Charged to Tax Collectors for the Years 1904 and 1905 (being Exclusive of the Delinquent Taxes Due Upon Railroads Assessed by the State Board of Equalization).

Counties.	Assessment Year of 1904.			Assessment Year of 1905.		
	Delinquent Tax on Real Estate for State Purposes.	Delinquent Tax on Personal Property and Money for State Purposes.	Total Tax Delinquent for State Purposes.	Delinquent Tax on Real Estate for State Purposes.	Delinquent Tax on Personal Property and Money for State Purposes.	Total Tax Delinquent for State Purposes.
Alameda	$14,642 57	$3,635 10	$18,277 67	$9,183 81	$343 61	$9,527 42
Alpine	18 46	.....	18 46	13 23	.....	13 23
Amador	799 15	.....	799 15	1,441 85	203 08	1,644 93
Butte	1,098 14	146 98	1,245 12	468 70	39 44	508 14
Calaveras	3,257 84	259 55	3,517 39	2,611 65	75 55	2,687 20
Colusa	429 92	25 38	455 30	613 93	13 67	627 60
Contra Costa	5,380 82	184 33	5,565 15	4,572 09	117 53	4,689 62
Del Norte	316 53	39 32	355 85	223 04	28 71	251 75
El Dorado	772 58	51 65	824 23	753 61	127 19	880 80
Fresno	3,221 71	187 55	3,409 26	2,042 39	212 13	2,254 52
Glenn	248 42	171 12	419 54	437 78	8 28	446 06
Humboldt	1,000 75	116 12	1,116 87	600 53	93 97	694 50
Inyo	553 53	30 94	584 47	270 43	20 52	290 95
Kern	3,016 58	119 85	3,136 43	2,207 83	344 09	2,551 92
Kings	987 04	138 27	1,125 31	267 86	11 07	278 93
Lake	539 26	19 51	558 77	355 16	11 14	366 30
Lassen	713 14	32 40	745 54	521 18	25 53	546 71
Los Angeles	31,340 17	455 21	31,795 38	13,642 21	402 03	14,044 24
Madera	516 03	172 08	688 11	361 91	219 20	581 11
Marin	343 48	41 20	384 68	411 18	20 53	431 71
Mariposa	630 23	50 56	680 79	393 21	13 34	406 55
Mendocino	1,403 54	96 73	1,500 27	866 88	42 09	908 97
Merced	447 37	101 30	548 67	316 68	4 07	320 75
Modoc	352 85	92 98	445 83	353 29	54 51	407 80
Mono	294 36	73 75	368 11	271 98	7 72	279 70
Monterey	1,013 74	97 25	1,110 99	695 15	71 27	766 42
Napa	843 17	26 35	869 52	209 36	29 64	239 00
Nevada	1,321 15	34 94	1,356 09	995 32	17 62	1,012 94
Orange	920 85	113 77	1,034 62	248 00	66 65	314 65
Placer	1,433 25	21 00	1,454 25	2,132 86	44 25	2,177 11
Plumas	1,837 71	25 49	1,863 20	1,242 26	3 08	1,245 34
Riverside	1,806 70	6 81	1,813 51	1,215 02	28 66	1,243 68
Sacramento	1,086 33	22 40	1,108 73	475 71	3 18	478 89
San Benito	575 21	37 02	612 23	76 97	.....	76 97
San Bernardino	3,168 38	167 50	3,335 88	1,982 61	88 65	2,071 26
San Diego	3,467 98	137 08	3,605 06	2,163 41	36 36	2,199 77
San Francisco	44,165 97	8,654 10	52,820 07	33,618 75	8,468 07	42,086 82
San Joaquin	447 97	25 19	473 16	610 27	12 22	622 49
San Luis Obispo	1,431 04	346 22	1,777 26	1,063 60	198 35	1,261 95
San Mateo	573 35	75 49	648 84	359 60	65 58	425 18
Santa Barbara	1,460 24	30 80	1,491 04	619 27	25 28	644 55
Santa Clara	3,126 76	99 83	3,226 59	1,516 35	115 52	1,631 87
Santa Cruz	557 39	17 91	575 30	142 86	2 54	145 40
Shasta	2,447 01	136 88	2,583 89	1,865 49	158 13	2,023 62
Sierra	478 04	41 57	519 61	260 91	.....	260 91
Siskiyou	1,293 21	92 20	1,385 41	786 46	41 53	827 99
Solano	1,262 33	78 59	1,340 92	966 25	87 04	1,053 29
Sonoma	1,582 65	130 22	1,712 87	1,382 11	254 96	1,637 07
Stanislaus	264 64	12 55	277 19	196 35	14 04	210 39
Sutter	154 73	5 91	160 64	23 25	1 49	24 74
Tehama	1,022 59	115 51	1,138 10	477 40	29 95	507 35
Trinity	1,158 56	78 67	1,237 23	865 63	20 04	885 67
Tulare	978 29	128 88	1,107 17	953 38	2 55	955 93
Tuolumne	3,100 53	111 92	3,212 45	2,667 10	87 83	2,754 93
Ventura	500 60	108 81	609 41	339 14	15 41	354 55
Yolo	458 52	101 99	560 51	162 80	27 22	190 02
Yuba	289 98	111 30	401 28	136 04	6 64	142 68
Totals	$156,553 34	$17,436 03	$173,989 37	$103,652 09	$12,462 75	$116,114 84

STATEMENT No. 11.

Values of Property and Amounts of Taxes Charged to Tax Collectors for the Year 1905 (Exclusive of Values of Railroads Assessed by the State Board of Equalization, and Taxes Due Thereon).

Counties	Inside. Value of Real Estate and Improvements.	Inside. Value of Personal Property and Amount of Money.	Inside. Total Value of Taxable Property.	Outside. Value of Real Estate and Improvements.	Outside. Value of Personal Property and Amount of Money.	Outside. Total Value of Taxable Property.	Inside & Outside. Total Value of Taxable Property, exclusive of Railroads, assessed by the State Board of Equalization.	Inside. Amount of Tax for State Purposes. Rate, 40 cents each $100.	Outside. Amount of Tax for State Purposes. Rate, 40 cents each $100.	Inside & Outside. Total Amount of State Taxes.	Inside. Amount of Tax for County Purposes.	Outside. Amount of Tax for County Purposes.	Inside & Outside. Total Amount of County Tax.	Inside & Outside. Total State and County Taxes.
[illegible]	$7,701,591	$10,673,911	$87,775,502	$20,038,850	$6,872,929	$26,911,479	$114,386,981	$430,099 96	$130,396 25	$560,496 21	$768,757 07	$348,010 37	$1,147,367 44	$1,707,863 65
[illegible]	.....	.....	.....	4,164,103	57,404	4,221,507	4,221,507	.....	2,295 08	2,295 08	.....	5,160 06	5,160 06	7,454 14
[illegible]	1,334,155	742,753	2,076,908	11,622,983	2,114,178	13,737,131	15,814,039	10,176 85	67,311 94	77,488 79	23,033 67	207,430 67	230,464 34	307,953 13
[illegible]	.....	.....	.....	5,021,800	853,625	5,875,425	5,875,425	.....	28,796 88	28,796 88	.....	94,594 34	94,594 34	123,393 22
[illegible]	582,880	276,045	858,925	9,534,129	1,385,278	10,919,407	11,772,372	4,179 38	53,505 24	57,684 62	6,482 30	121,295 75	127,778 05	185,372 67
[illegible] Counties	1,335,780	974,540	2,310,320	14,042,000	3,321,600	17,363,600	20,071,770	12,980 79	86,064 80	98,951 68	18,038 46	186,174 69	204,233 15	303,184 83
[illegible]	292,000	98,019	395,919	2,701,001	302,294	2,903,295	3,299,214	1,400 01	14,239 15	15,725 16	3,395 70	42,388 11	45,783 81	61,508 97
[illegible]	523,655	153,680	677,335	3,042,140	770,700	3,812,840	4,490,215	3,318 04	18,683 36	22,002 30	11,243 76	76,639 49	87,883 65	109,885 95
[illegible]	1,736,988	1,428,988	3,165,976	21,119,800	3,518,561	24,638,450	34,904,216	49,663 25	120,873 41	170,540 66	102,371 24	333,156 49	435,527 73	606,068 39
[illegible]	366,865	26,112	631,977	8,332,270	970,624	9,302,883	9,964,860	3,094 60	45,584 13	48,682 02	7,646 92	135,822 66	143,469 01	192,151 03
[illegible]	5,715,999	1,484,376	7,200,006	16,021,902	1,692,471	17,824,063	24,824,069	33,240 18	86,357 00	121,638 08	58,320 29	213,251 16	271,571 45	393,209 53
[illegible]	226,440	114,648	341,134	1,587,765	539,985	2,127,750	2,469,054	1,071 46	10,428 84	11,498 30	.....	33,155 55	33,155 55	44,653 85
[illegible]	3,084,740	810,187	3,894,977	12,826,504	4,834,658	17,661,162	21,556,139	19,085 39	86,760 39	105,845 78	53,846 30	196,516 20	250,362 50	356,208 28
[illegible]	1,230,432	427,215	1,657,647	5,320,233	706,403	6,026,748	7,684,415	8,220 57	29,531 07	37,751 64	15,602 30	75,937 02	91,539 32	129,290 96
[illegible]	1,034,125	38,600	1,072,725	4,042,000	468,875	4,510,875	5,583,600	1,529 91	14,774 00	16,303 93	3,562 87	52,773 61	56,336 48	72,683 01
[illegible]	3,012,925	135,734	3,148,659	8,325,462	1,191,291	9,516,753	12,665,412	1,757 43	24,581 65	26,339 08	4,949 50	88,293 27	93,242 77	119,581 85
[illegible]	149,962,896	33,609,636	183,532,032	36,864,025	5,754,282	42,618,257	226,150,329	890,307 05	208,829 60	1,108,136 65	1,119,545 52	515,881 27	1,635,226 79	2,743,363 44
[illegible]	.....	.....	.....	4,780,745	1,272,175	6,053,230	6,053,230	.....	30,689 18	30,689 18	.....	119,657 12	119,657 12	150,346 30
[illegible]	4,632,220	508,490	5,140,710	7,344,270	883,330	8,227,600	13,368,310	25,189 47	40,316 24	65,504 71	44,210 10	99,553 96	143,764 06	209,268 77
[illegible]	.....	.....	.....	1,857,940	399,931	2,257,871	2,257,871	.....	11,063 56	11,063 56	.....	45,383 21	45,383 21	56,446 77
[illegible]	1,551,006	712,839	2,263,845	8,332,618	1,451,783	9,784,391	12,048,236	11,062 84	42,943 31	54,006 15	31,132 09	132,126 85	163,258 94	222,265 09
[illegible]	720,000	220,238	1,140,238	10,289,281	1,792,002	12,081,373	13,275,356	5,850 52	59,108 73	65,049 25	11,462 23	164,596 67	176,058 90	240,818 15
[illegible]	127,744	50,786	178,530	2,870,318	1,392,777	4,266,092	4,444,622	1,071 78	20,903 66	21,975 44	1,552 98	45,720 57	46,773 55	68,749 19
[illegible]	.....	.....	.....	820,972	353,362	1,174,334	1,174,334	.....	5,704 23	5,704 23	.....	20,056 28	20,056 28	26,422 54
[illegible]	3,027,585	509,540	3,578,125	12,315,115	1,479,125	13,794,240	17,372,365	17,527 44	67,588 85	85,113 29	30,762 44	173,742 18	204,504 62	289,617 91
[illegible]	3,433,505	1,059,890	4,493,395	7,227,435	1,322,429	8,549,855	13,043,300	22,017 88	41,894 21	63,912 17	37,744 04	101,745 27	139,489 31	203,400 48
[illegible]	1,697,120	460,745	2,157,865	4,887,430	598,585	4,486,115	6,643,980	10,573 54	21,984 97	32,555 51	37,578 43	96,900 09	134,478 52	167,034 03
[illegible]	4,153,170	626,185	4,779,355	7,770,015	920,000	8,710,330	13,468,885	23,271 84	42,735 70	65,997 54	36,695 10	101,146 55	137,841 65	203,839 19
[illegible]	1,160,585	299,000	1,459,585	5,230,200	676,780	6,006,980	7,466,565	6,993 59	29,426 54	36,420 04	18,849 91	102,713 54	121,563 45	157,983 49
[illegible]	.....	.....	.....	3,767,240	404,720	4,111,970	4,111,970	.....	20,148 65	20,148 65	.....	62,160 75	62,160 75	82,239 40
[illegible]	6,728,245	867,980	7,596,225	3,980,755	504,245	5,485,013	13,141,238	37,221 74	27,179 56	64,392 30	76,722 36	83,729 70	160,452 06	224,844 36
[illegible]	16,645,760	3,763,610	20,409,370	15,560,900	1,685,500	15,260,400	35,669,770	100,005 92	74,894 06	174,847 88	308,181 48	229,026 04	537,207 52	712,055 40
[illegible]	600,000	245,820	925,770	4,492,420	770,920	5,263,340	6,189,110	4,585 27	25,700 37	30,375 64	10,106 31	74,213 09	84,319 40	114,695 04
[illegible]	6,710,815	786,207	7,526,202	8,323,328	797,532	9,122,860	16,649,062	35,751 41	44,104 93	79,856 34	95,586 31	165,120 15	260,706 46	341,152 90
[illegible]	17,047,248	1,771,873	13,134,121	5,348,523	1,202,635	7,151,158	20,270,279	65,851 69	35,040 67	100,892 36	135,885 90	125,868 38	261,754 28	362,646 64
[illegible]	40,900,200	122,294,385	524,200,906	24,220,906	.....	24,220,906	524,200,906	2,968,757 06	.....	2,968,757 06	6,102,108 60	.....	6,102,108 60	8,670,865 66
[illegible]	10,254,546	2,526,748	12,781,294	18,745,783	1,742,140	20,487,934	33,269,228	87,052 06	100,998 88	188,050 94	105,566 11	.....	105,566 11	146,602 04
[illegible]	1,832,224	598,664	2,430,888	9,087,995	1,762,841	10,850,844	13,281,732	11,090 93	53,367 86	64,457 76	21,632 29	139,972 52	161,604 81	226,062 57
[illegible]	2,257,915	573,000	2,830,915	12,746,340	2,441,700	15,188,040	17,940,885	13,534 06	73,422 76	87,954 42	26,731 95	221,749 47	248,481 42	336,435 84
[illegible]	2,257,755	9,462,000	11,719,755	9,495,000	1,446,150	10,941,150	17,487,744	32,050 20	52,624 94	84,675 14	60,532 06	144,322 20	204,854 16	288,529 30
[illegible]	20,670,035	2,594,667	23,175,622	28,971,900	3,138,103	32,110,003	55,285,625	113,960 58	157,339 02	270,899 57	173,817 16	394,265 03	543,082 19	813,981 76
[illegible]	5,222,276	955,555	6,177,831	5,604,000	619,140	6,223,140	12,400,971	30,351 53	30,305 44	61,056 97	87,856 04	175,746 16	263,602 20	324,659 17
[illegible]	1,229,533	504,918	1,734,451	7,621,495	1,178,095	8,800,570	10,600,241	7,868 37	43,121 81	50,990 18	17,758 57	152,885 58	170,644 16	221,633 34
[illegible]	302,320	148,220	450,760	1,375,020	128,975	1,503,995	1,955,755	2,213 02	7,369 68	9,582 70	8,222 44	33,009 30	42,212 24	51,795 34
[illegible]	1,248,425	656,703	1,905,128	8,270,364	1,310,300	9,580,664	11,485,792	4,785 83	47,629 37	52,415 20	7,422 95	113,310 49	120,733 44	173,148 64
[illegible]	3,842,995	1,024,249	4,867,244	11,711,557	1,338,055	13,048,212	17,913,810	23,841 43	65,998 24	87,777 67	41,844 14	164,407 47	206,251 61	294,029 28
[illegible]	6,595,785	1,572,540	8,168,325	19,067,535	2,039,710	21,127,235	29,295,560	41,494 79	105,523 45	145,018 24	89,762 29	287,898 18	387,660 47	532,677 51
[illegible]	2,278,929	555,500	2,834,429	9,801,160	1,503,400	11,304,560	12,956,020	6,180 71	55,857 78	62,038 49	14,001 21	172,600 22	186,601 43	248,639 92
[illegible]	.....	.....	.....	5,068,045	917,975	5,986,040	5,986,040	.....	29,334 60	29,334 60	.....	63,452 02	63,452 02	92,786 62
[illegible]	1,196,999	348,045	1,485,915	7,594,410	1,855,820	9,422,270	10,908,185	7,279 98	46,167 02	53,447 00	12,777 59	114,005 77	126,783 36	180,230 36
[illegible]	.....	.....	.....	1,931,771	340,119	2,271,890	2,271,890	.....	11,132 26	11,132 26	.....	47,036 88	47,036 88	59,069 14
[illegible]	1,889,400	487,130	2,376,530	11,323,446	1,958,333	13,281,989	15,658,519	11,645 00	65,081 74	76,726 74	19,249 80	154,671 07	173,920 86	250,647 60
[illegible]	255,570	195,230	450,800	5,310,000	707,010	6,317,010	7,767,810	4,847 78	30,406 38	35,254 16	11,208 70	106,322 16	117,530 86	152,785 02
[illegible]	1,247,200	434,250	1,681,450	5,945,047	347,968	6,293,035	8,974,485	9,122 08	35,773 91	44,895 97	24,626 67	155,773 55	180,400 22	225,296 19
[illegible]	1,672,170	455,950	2,128,120	11,993,890	1,329,570	13,323,460	15,451,580	10,329 79	64,989 86	75,319 65	13,913 39	146,590 34	154,503 93	229,823 58
[illegible]	1,534,496	651,750	2,186,246	2,002,495	578,405	2,576,900	5,381,200	9,825 52	17,522 40	27,347 92	40,304 67	86,181 60	126,486 27	153,834 19
[illegible]	$783,875,866	$200,865,680	$984,684,636	$488,474,967	$81,016,375	$569,521,350	$1,554,202,986	$4,824,957 70	$2,790,847 82	$7,615,805 52	$9,984,574 66	$7,749,778 06	$17,744,352 72	$25,360,158 24

Note.—"Inside" and "Outside" relate to property situate inside and outside incorporated cities and towns.

Total Value of All Property and Amount of Taxes Levied for the Year 1905.

Total property assessed by local assessors "Inside"	$984,681,636	Total taxes charged by Auditors for State purposes "Inside"	$4,824,957 70	Total taxes charged by Auditors for County purposes "Inside"	$9,984,574 66
Total property assessed by local assessors "Outside"	569,521,350	Total taxes charged by Auditors for State purposes "Outside"	2,790,847 82	Total taxes charged by Auditors for County purposes "Outside"	7,749,778 06
Total property assessed by the State Board of Equalization (railroads)	$1,554,202,986	Total taxes charged by Auditors for State purposes	$7,615,805 52	Total taxes charged by Auditors for County purposes	$17,744,352 72
	69,820,186	Total taxes charged by Controller for State purposes (railroads)	342,118 02	Total taxes charged by Controller for County purposes (railroads)	964,487 50
Total all taxable property	$1,624,023,172	Total State taxes	$7,957,724 44	Total County taxes	$18,708,840 22

Total State taxes	$7,957,724 44
Total County taxes	18,708,840 22
Total State and County taxes for the year 1905	$26,666,564 66

STATEMENT No. 12.

Values of Property and Amounts of Taxes Charged to Tax Collectors for the Year 1906 (Exclusive of Values of Railroads Assessed by the State Board of Equalization, and Taxes Due Thereon).

Counties.	Inside. Value of Real Estate and Improvements.	Inside. Value of Personal Property and Amount of Money.	Inside. Total Value of Taxable Property.	Outside. Value of Real Estate and Improvements.	Outside. Value of Personal Property and Amount of Money.	Outside. Total Value of Taxable Property.	Inside & Outside. Total Value of Taxable Property, Exclusive of Railroads Assessed by the State Board of Equalization.	Inside. Amount of Tax for State, 55.5 cents each $100.	Outside. Amount of Tax for State Purposes, State, 55.5 cents each $100.	Inside & Outside. Total Amount of State Taxes.	Inside. Amount of Tax for County Purposes.	Outside. Amount of Tax for County Purposes.	Inside & Outside. Total Amount of County Tax	Inside & Outside. Total State and County Taxes.
Alameda	$82,274,150	$10,668,481	$92,942,631	$21,321,225	$6,594,075	$27,915,300	$120,857,931	$442,406 92	$132,876 83	$575,283 75	$905,291 23	$383,536 22	$1,288,817 45	$1,864,101 20
Alpine				426,677	62,637	488,314	488,314		2,324 37	2,324 37		6,221 13	6,221 13	8,545 50
Amador	481,688	107,709	589,397	4,044,884	278,002	4,322,886	4,912,283	2,805 52	20,576 79	23,382 31	6,860 58	65,890 32	72,740 90	96,123 21
Butte	2,262,445	885,473	3,277,918	11,007,073	1,839,580	12,847,203	16,125,123	16,102 88	61,152 69	76,255 57	33,555 88	182,944 19	216,500 07	292,755 64
Calaveras				5,280,040	899,720	6,146,360	6,146,360		29,256 67	29,256 67		105,983 25	105,983 25	135,239 92
Colusa	593,590	275,182	868,442	9,534,336	1,284,620	10,818,956	11,687,398	4,133 78	54,393 62	58,727 36	6,721 74	121,830 09	128,551 83	184,279 13
Contra Costa	4,171,005	1,838,285	6,009,290	12,967,868	2,413,500	15,381,405	21,390,845	28,604 51	74,167 92	102,772 43	43,567 69	167,345 25	210,912 94	313,685 37
Del Norte	198,923	127,153	326,078	2,735,073	212,248	2,947,367	3,272,445	1,532 13	14,024 47	15,581 60	3,991 19	44,917 87	48,909 06	64,490 66
El Dorado	333,916	164,195	498,095	3,115,175	556,835	3,574,010	4,072,105	3,322 98	18,444 09	21,767 07	7,776 89	57,114 70	64,891 59	86,658 66
Fresno	8,708,997	1,580,246	10,289,743	21,858,688	3,986,467	25,845,155	36,134,898	48,979 18	123,022 94	172,002 12	115,696 71	360,808 87	506,526 87	681,338 86
Glenn	375,925	217,125	593,850	8,400,923	965,009	9,355,882	9,949,732	2,820 73	44,534 00	47,360 73	5,784 10	119,193 94	124,978 04	172,338 77
Humboldt	6,226,983	1,547,206	7,774,189	10,065,335	1,593,044	11,658,379	25,432,460	37,003 58	84,694 93	121,698 51	67,345 55	224,010 55	292,356 10	413,972 61
Inyo	358,157		358,157	1,716,952	675,128	2,392,080	2,748,197	1,025 21	11,386 20	12,411 41	4,181 05	36,455 00	40,636 05	53,047 46
Kern	3,240,180	827,153	4,067,333	13,462,074	5,171,164	18,633,238	22,700,571	19,360 50	88,694 21	108,054 71	35,548 49	209,457 60	244,996 09	353,049 80
Kings	1,265,810	474,205	1,740,015	5,402,368	814,015	6,216,383	7,984,811	8,415 75	26,591 00	35,006 75	14,038 94	69,874 54	83,913 48	121,920 23
Lake	352,650	70,928	423,578	2,685,700	520,436	3,215,136	3,638,714	2,016 23	15,304 05	17,320 28	5,537 68	55,428 94	60,966 62	78,086 30
Lassen	203,655	144,723	348,378	3,877,475	1,065,416	4,945,416	5,293,794	1,658 38	23,055 38	24,713 76	2,570 64	90,776 69	93,347 33	118,061 09
Los Angeles	192,973,175	51,244,745	244,217,920	48,762,016	5,584,588	54,346,604	298,564,818	1,162,477 30	258,643 43	1,421,120 93	1,279,701 90	610,746 73	1,890,448 63	3,311,569 56
Madera				5,070,490	1,190,460	6,260,950	6,260,950		29,802 12	29,802 12		89,155 93	89,155 93	119,958 05
Marin	4,911,070	464,325	5,375,395	7,067,356	813,185	8,880,541	13,956,175	25,580 87	40,398 51	65,979 38	40,530 47	135,627 81	176,158 28	242,137 66
Mariposa				1,814,288	207,357	2,121,645	2,121,645		10,099 68	10,099 68		49,311 68	49,311 68	59,411 36
Mendocino	2,164,639	776,534	2,941,173	7,795,781	1,545,855	9,341,636	12,282,809	13,986 98	44,323 39	58,323 37	34,515 03	148,261 70	182,876 73	241,200 10
Merced	1,011,075	312,303	1,323,378	10,405,484	1,904,075	12,209,559	13,534,097	6,288 28	58,123 02	64,422 28	11,566 32	155,564 56	167,130 88	231,553 16
Modoc	117,988	74,222	192,206	3,030,388	1,072,160	4,302,548	4,494,754	914 90	20,480 12	21,395 02	1,449 23	46,209 36	47,658 59	69,053 61
Mono				772,940	207,785	980,435	980,435		4,666 87	4,666 87		19,844 00	19,844 00	24,510 87
Monterey	3,248,633	559,276	3,807,905	12,355,223	1,564,145	13,919,370	17,727,275	18,125 50	66,255 49	84,380 99	38,992 66	198,798 70	237,792 36	321,603 35
Napa	3,764,940	1,682,080	4,847,020	7,409,735	1,402,615	8,812,350	13,659,370	23,071 81	41,946 79	65,018 60	43,817 06	107,983 16	151,680 22	216,698 82
Nevada	1,692,605	469,893	2,162,500	4,014,865	578,480	4,593,475	6,755,975	10,205 50	21,964 94	32,170 44	32,936 90	92,917 94	125,854 84	158,025 28
Orange	4,940,935	700,610	5,650,575	8,594,910	600,040	9,194,710	15,215,285	30,898 74	45,528 06	76,426 80	46,960 74	117,672 05	164,632 79	240,057 59
Placer	1,210,035	296,440	1,466,475	5,338,335	382,375	5,940,710	7,407,185	6,680 42	28,277 78	35,258 20	16,483 18	90,536 42	107,019 60	142,277 80
Plumas				3,637,538	510,248	4,147,786	4,147,786		19,742 23	19,742 23		63,208 33	63,208 33	82,950 56
Riverside	7,175,667	1,045,390	8,220,447	5,560,322	722,420	6,282,742	14,503,189	39,128 33	29,953 45	69,082 78	67,736 48	83,315 90	151,052 38	220,135 16
Sacramento	17,797,960	3,940,530	21,738,490	13,610,720	1,747,420	15,358,140	37,096,630	103,475 21	73,104 74	176,579 95	322,989 20	227,914 80	550,514 00	727,093 95
San Benito	764,200	253,030	1,017,230	4,931,78	798,490	5,442,205	6,459,435	4,842 01	25,762 09	30,604 10	12,145 72	82,482 00	94,627 72	125,231 82
San Bernardino	6,775,995	992,875	7,768,870	8,398,988	906,837	9,305,823	17,074,363	36,978 26	44,295 72	81,273 98	102,855 49	160,432 39	263,287 88	344,561 86
San Diego	13,379,972	2,130,125	15,510,097	5,942,07	1,300,572	7,242,649	22,752,746	75,828 06	34,475 01	110,303 07	182,088 54	128,484 59	310,573 13	418,876 20
San Francisco	287,280,832	88,645,395	375,926,227				375,932,447	1,786,476 50		1,786,476 50	4,966,954 00		4,966,954 00	6,753,410 50
San Joaquin	10,917,405	3,319,995	14,236,011	20,893,24	1,612,390	22,505,644	36,741,655	67,763 41	107,126 86	174,890 27	116,188 73	264,216 26	374,402 99	549,293 26
San Luis Obispo	1,973,034	661,712	2,634,746	9,441,111	1,936,764	11,371,875	14,006,561	12,542 00	54,131 60	66,673 60	24,322 27	146,019 10	169,341 37	235,985 06
San Mateo	2,366,225	368,685	2,734,910	13,740,638	2,771,140	16,511,833	19,246,743	13,018 17	78,896 32	91,914 49	15,843 68	177,037 48	192,880 76	284,795 25
Santa Barbara	7,217,113	470,398	7,687,511	8,836,974	2,059,240	10,896,223	18,573,734	36,932 55	51,818 42	88,410 97	67,189 02	138,691 17	205,880 79	294,291 76
Santa Clara	21,414,275	2,503,955	23,920,210	20,614,10	4,473,975	24,088,075	113,860 20	102,239 23	276,119 41	378,358 64	168,393 28	376,332 35	544,725 63	820,950 06
Santa Cruz	5,404,450	896,580	6,406,010	5,705,03	646,135	6,411,165	12,968,175	30,160 52	36,517 14	61,447 66	82,784 65	110,728 49	193,513 14	254,780 80
Shasta	1,244,769	336,473	1,601,272	8,814,32	1,052,639	9,866,964	11,468,236	7,622 06	46,966 75	54,588 81	17,968 29	156,372 53	168,370 82	222,959 63
Sierra	317,075	137,525	454,600	1,441,19	133,875	1,575,065	2,029,665	2,163 90	7,407 31	9,571 21	6,928 10	31,874 32	38,802 42	48,373 63
Siskiyou	746,310	241,262	987,572	9,657,340	1,440,893	10,098,233	11,492,535	4,734 78	49,939 68	54,704 46	6,704 29	107,497 81	114,202 10	168,906 56
Solano	4,121,046	1,388,768	5,509,814	11,728,06	1,075,542	12,803,603	18,313,417	26,226 71	60,945 15	87,171 86	48,155 77	163,117 90	211,273 67	298,445 53
Sonoma	6,924,650	1,338,860	8,262,916	19,125,238	2,228,130	21,351,715	29,614,925	38,310 45	101,634 16	140,944 61	86,455 77	236,587 80	323,043 57	463,988 17
Stanislaus	936,310	324,835	1,261,205	9,833,83	1,020,010	11,853,845	12,735,070	6,098 53	54,520 39	60,618 92	12,478 94	157,376 10	169,855 04	230,473 96
Sutter				5,203,96	914,035	6,117,940	6,117,940		26,121 40	26,121 40		77,942 55	77,942 55	103,663 95
Tehama	1,178,110	352,270	1,530,380	7,621,13	1,819,160	9,740,355	11,270,735	7,284 41	46,932 21	54,216 62	12,915 35	119,218 14	132,133 49	186,780 11
Trinity				1,958,38	298,277	2,256,667	2,256,667		10,741 73	10,741 73		47,931 61	47,931 61	58,673 34
Tulare	2,145,500	635,445	2,780,945	11,579,78	1,971,259	13,551,032	16,331,977	13,237 08	64,903 03	78,140 11	21,524 16	159,080 42	180,613 58	258,753 69
Tuolumne	788,610	208,939	996,549	5,423,71	623,965	6,045,680	7,042,229	4,744 01	28,777 25	33,521 26	16,185 43	134,455 03	150,640 46	184,161 72
Ventura	1,236,540	482,866	1,939,406	6,172,23	1,197,642	7,369,940	9,309,346	9,231 57	35,080 91	44,312 48	26,647 44	130,742 74	157,390 18	201,702 66
Yolo	1,723,120	573,808	2,296,928	11,925,93	1,437,307	13,363,235	15,660,163	10,033 38	63,009 00	73,042 38	15,481 24	143,521 14	159,002 43	232,544 81
Yuba	1,355,325	633,855	1,989,180	2,963,20	294,675	3,257,875	5,747,055	9,468 49	17,887 48	27,355 97	38,271 91	87,333 02	125,604 93	152,960 90
Totals	$732,719,409	$187,134,585	$919,853,994	$509,881,09	$83,497,744	$593,366,762	$1,513,220,756	$4,378,543 56	$2,824,425 11	$7,202,968 67	$9,214,412 74	$7,828,293 63	$17,042,706 39	$24,245,675 06

Total Value of all Property and Amount of Taxes Levied for the Year 1906.

Total value of property assessed by local Assessors "Inside"	$919,853,994	Total taxes charged by Auditors for State purposes "Inside"	$4,378,543 56	Total taxes charged by Auditors for County purposes "Inside"	$9,214,412 74
Total value of property assessed by local Assessors "Outside"	593,366,762	Total taxes charged by Auditors for State purposes "Outside"	2,824,425 11	Total taxes charged by Auditors for County purposes "Outside"	7,828,293 63
Total value of property assessed by local Assessors	$1,513,220,756	Total taxes charged by Auditors for State purposes	$7,202,968 67	Total taxes charged by Auditors for County purposes	$17,042,706 39
Total value of property assessed by the State Board of Equalization (railroads)	81,010,821	Total taxes charged by Controller for State purposes (railroads)	385,611 52	Total taxes charged by Controller for County purposes (railroads)	1,081,985 36
Total value of all taxable property	$1,594,231,577	Total State taxes	$7,588,580 19	Total County taxes	$18,124,692 37

Total State taxes	$7,588,580 19
Total County taxes	18,124,692 37
Total State and County taxes for the year 1904	$25,713,272 56

STATEMENT No. 13.

Amounts of State Taxes Levied, Amounts Collected, and Amounts Uncollected in the Several Counties, for and on Account of Property Tax for the Years 1904 and 1905.

Counties.	Tax of 1904—July 1, 1904 to June 30, 1905.			Tax of 1905—July 1, 1905 to June 30, 1906.		
	Amounts Levied.	Amounts Collected.	Amounts Uncollected Including Cancellations and Refundings.	Amounts Levied.	Amounts Collected.	Amounts Uncollected Including Cancellations and Refundings.
Alameda	$570,598 42	$551,141 49	$19,456 93	$560,496 21	$547,725 47	$12,770 74
Alpine	2,465 44	2,436 65	28 79	2,295 08	2,243 30	51 78
Amador	26,949 39	24,361 87	2,587 52	26,118 57	23,985 17	2,133 40
Butte	84,272 68	82,286 87	1,985 81	77,488 79	76,569 32	919 47
Calaveras	32,359 45	28,199 73	4,159 72	28,789 58	25,903 96	2,885 62
Colusa	63,673 20	63,233 92	439 28	57,684 62	56,947 79	736 83
Contra Costa	103,005 91	97,661 47	5,344 44	98,351 68	91,168 82	7,182 86
Del Norte	16,632 86	16,217 88	414 98	15,725 16	15,330 49	394 67
El Dorado	23,019 12	22,186 86	832 26	22,002 30	21,117 19	885 11
Fresno	179,524 57	175,193 08	4,331 49	170,540 66	167,326 02	3,214 64
Glenn	54,394 46	53,974 92	419 54	48,680 82	48,234 46	446 36
Humboldt	128,878 73	127,755 20	1,123 53	121,638 08	120,943 58	694 50
Inyo	12,664 97	11,955 51	709 46	12,098 37	11,767 89	330 48
Kern	114,516 36	111,719 14	2,797 22	105,835 78	102,133 96	3,701 82
Kings	40,806 61	39,660 66	1,145 95	37,751 64	37,283 55	468 09
Lake	18,248 81	17,732 58	516 23	16,306 53	16,222 57	83 96
Lassen	25,916 35	25,092 81	823 54	26,339 08	25,121 51	1,217 57
Los Angeles	1,044,799 72	1,013,366 12	31,433 60	1,108,136 65	1,093,341 11	14,795 54
Madera	33,475 97	32,776 91	699 06	30,689 68	30,030 81	658 87
Marin	69,592 31	69,207 64	384 67	65,504 71	64.703 18	801 53
Mariposa	12,925 63	12,229 86	695 77	11,063 56	10,621 78	441 78
Mendocino	62,185 50	60,357 93	1,827 57	59,036 35	57,221 55	1,814 80
Merced	71,076 66	70,492 42	584 24	65,049 25	64,707 40	341 85
Modoc	21,529 54	21,058 11	471 43	21,975 64	20,998 34	977 30
Mono	5,904 54	5,536 45	368 09	5,754 23	5,474 53	279 70
Monterey	92,700 69	89,646 98	3,053 71	85,113 29	84,234 66	878 63
Napa	68,505 14	67,686 80	818 34	63,912 17	60,995 36	2,916 81
Nevada	34,962 09	33,607 60	1,354 49	32.555 51	30.751 42	1,804 09
Orange	69,440 78	68,309 51	1,131 27	65,997 54	65,542 87	454 67
Placer	40,572 98	39,118 73	1,454 25	36,426 04	34,248 93	2,177 11
Plumas	21,127 80	19,293 73	1,834 07	20,148 65	18,509 92	1,638 73
Riverside	68,837 83	67,032 15	1,805 68	64,392 30	63,164 64	1,227 66
Sacramento	185,184 15	182,846 48	2,337 67	174,487 88	173,073 51	1,414 37
San Benito	33,491 21	32,878 98	612 23	30,375 64	30,211 19	164 45
San Bernardino	84,238 18	80,902 30	3,335 88	80,452 44	78,368 37	2,084 07
San Diego	102,826 91	98,733 21	4,093 70	100,892 36	93,982 77	6,909 59
San Francisco	2,690,548 76	2,637,723 84	52,824 92	2,568,757 06	2,515,616 30	53,140 76
San Joaquin	177,915 77	177,210 25	705 52	167,442 94	166,737 23	705 71
San Luis Obispo	68,997 05	66,972 28	2,024 77	65,077 76	63,783 89	1,293 87
San Mateo	91,382 54	90,752 93	629 61	87,954 42	83,534 56	4,419 86
Santa Barbara	90,312 07	86,038 53	4.273 54	85,680 24	84,811 21	869 03
Santa Clara	288,335 28	284,649 30	3,685 98	270,899 57	267,560 23	3,339 34
Santa Cruz	65,350 56	64,774 20	576 36	61,036 97	60,633 30	403 67
Shasta	55,045 21	52,139 05	2,906 16	50,961 18	48,352 99	2,608 19
Sierra	9,672 93	9,141 24	531 69	9.583 20	7,557 47	2,025 73
Siskiyou	55,458 21	53,942 95	1,515 26	51,808 82	50,991 93	816 89
Solano	94,939 68	93,568 42	1,371 26	87,777 67	86,704 04	1,073 63
Sonoma	153,637 49	152,090 63	1,546 86	145.018 24	142,596 20	2,422 04
Stanislaus	68,263 28	67,986 09	277 19	62,014 49	61,635 18	379 31
Sutter	32,492 50	32,278 06	214 44	29,331 60	29,035 05	296 55
Tehama	58,381 46	57,240 49	1,140 97	53,447 60	52,784 31	663 29
Trinity	10,672 41	9,418 11	1,254 30	11,132 26	9,701 54	1,430 72
Tulare	83,334 57	81,574 26	1,760 31	76,726 74	75,639 71	1,087 03
Tuolumne	39,995 22	36,782 77	3,212 45	35,284 36	32,165 64	3,118 72
Ventura	46,931 76	46,322 35	609 41	42,895 99	42,541 44	354 55
Yolo	81,321 44	80,804 06	517 38	75,319 65	74,725 00	594 65
Yuba	29,353 83	28,934 17	419 66	27,347 92	26,682 45	665 47
Totals	$7,913,646 98	$7,726,236 53	$187,410 45	$7,615,605 52	$7,453,997 06	$161,608 46

STATEMENT No. 14.

Mileage and Commissions for Assessing, Collecting, and Paying in State Taxes for the Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh Fiscal Years, ending June 30, 1905, and June 30, 1906, respectively.

Counties.	Fifty-fourth Fiscal Year—July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905.			Fifty-fifth Fiscal Year—July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906.		
	Treasurers' Mileage	Assessors' Com'sions at 6 per cent on Pers'nal Property.	Total.	Treasurers' Mileage.	Assessors' Com'sions at 6 per cent on Pers'nal Property.	Total.
Alameda	$67 20	$885 36	$952 56	$67 20	$923 23	$990 43
Alpine	180 00	15 06	195 06	180 00	7 43	187 43
Amador	47 20	49 75	96 95	47 20	51 77	98 97
Butte	68 80	148 87	217 67	68 80	123 77	192 57
Calaveras	58 40	117 54	175 94	58 40	89 72	148 12
Colusa	61 60	170 91	232 51	61 60	127 59	189 19
Contra Costa	49 60	478 32	527 92	49 60	400 15	449 75
Del Norte	200 00	6 22	206 22	200 00	11 37	211 37
El Dorado	48 00	83 42	131 42	48 00	71 36	119 36
Fresno	135 20	802 48	937 68	135 20	647 55	782 75
Glenn	70 40	121 53	191 93	70 40	106 78	177 18
Humboldt	200 00	255 07	455 07	200 00	242 18	442 18
Inyo	200 00	37 70	237 70	200 00	29 58	229 58
Kern	200 00	1,255 67	1,455 67	200 00	1,121 99	1,321 99
Kings	171 20	152 24	323 44	171 20	116 35	287 55
Lake	128 00	37 34	165 34	128 00	27 22	155 22
Lassen	200 00	69 25	269 25	200 00	48 36	248 36
Los Angeles	200 00	3,484 82	3,684 82	200 00	3,547 31	3,747 31
Madera	117 60	135 07	252 67	117 60	116 44	234 04
Marin	84 00	138 25	222 25	84 00	126 39	210 39
Mariposa	144 00	54 34	198 34	144 00	38 64	182 64
Mendocino	120 00	97 32	217 32	120 00	92 81	212 81
Merced	91 20	254 66	345 86	91 20	193 01	284 21
Modoc	200 00	85 42	285 42	200 00	66 36	266 36
Mono	200 00	11 86	211 86	200 00	10 85	210 85
Monterey	166 40	179 23	345 63	166 40	149 54	315 94
Napa	48 80	156 07	204 87	48 80	144 56	193 36
Nevada	61 60	164 15	225 75	61 60	137 32	198 92
Orange	200 00	155 95	355 95	200 00	109 93	309 93
Placer	29 60	102 83	132 43	29 60	98 22	127 82
Plumas	108 80	19 80	128 60	108 80	33 77	142 57
Riverside	200 00	159 30	359 30	200 00	158 52	358 52
Sacramento	80	607 53	608 33	80	581 37	582 17
San Benito	138 40	79 82	218 22	138 40	67 88	206 28
San Bernardino	200 00	160 52	360 52	200 00	167 02	367 02
San Diego	200 00	318 45	518 45	200 00	356 31	556 31
San Francisco	72 00	12,852 31	12,924 31	72 00	11,430 58	11,502 58
San Joaquin	38 40	286 18	324 58	38 40	222 96	261 36
San Luis Obispo	200 00	181 02	381 02	200 00	185 36	385 36
San Mateo	95 20	141 50	236 70	95 20	174 15	269 35
Santa Barbara	200 00	201 62	401 62	200 00	243 39	443 39
Santa Clara	102 40	500 75	603 15	102 40	686 58	788 98
Santa Cruz	158 40	146 58	304 98	158 40	145 80	304 20
Shasta	136 80	176 22	313 02	136 80	131 07	267 87
Sierra	95 20	21 99	117 19	95 20	21 17	116 37
Siskiyou	200 00	120 08	320 08	200 00	114 68	314 68
Solano	32 00	287 22	319 22	32 00	278 23	310 23
Sonoma	72 00	351 32	423 32	72 00	258 20	330 20
Stanislaus	61 60	210 65	272 25	61 60	175 54	237 14
Sutter	46 40	72 30	118 70	46 40	58 82	105 22
Tehama	108 00	154 32	262 32	108 00	127 84	235 84
Trinity	173 60	16 70	190 30	173 60	11 65	185 25
Tulare	164 80	266 20	431 00	164 80	223 10	387 90
Tuolumne	100 00	167 51	267 51	100 00	151 52	251 52
Ventura	200 00	117 06	317 06	200 00	88 88	288 88
Yolo	18 40	145 99	164 39	18 40	120 32	138 72
Yuba	41 60	85 78	127 38	41 60	99 10	140 70
Totals	$6,913 60	$27,555 42	$34,469 02	$6,913 60	$25,291 59	$32,205 19

STATEMENT No. 15.

The Valuation of Real and Personal Property, and the Rate of Taxation (for State purposes) on each One Hundred Dollars, from the Organization of the State Government to the year 1906, inclusive. (Table revised and corrected in 1906.)

Year.	Total Assessed Value of Property in California.	Value of Personal Property, including Money.	Percentage of Personal Property.	State Rate of Taxation.
1850	$57,670,689	$13,968,797	24.22	.50
1851	49,231,052	20,935,116	42.52	.65
1852	64,579,375	24,213,395	37.49	.65
1853	95,335,646	33,674,000	35.32	.60
1854	111,191,630	39,040,428	35.11	.60
1855	103,887,193	34,858,319	33.56	.60
1856	115,007,440	40,942,699	35.60	.70
1857	126,059,461	59,149,630	46.92	.70
1858	125,955,877	54,185,728	43.01	.60
1859	131,060,279	56,580,344	43.17	.60
1860	148,193,540	68,369,383	46.06	.60
1861	147,811,617	73,350,591	49.62	.60
1862	160,369,071	74,014,666	46.15	.77
1863	174,104,955	80,496,645	46.23	.92
1864	179,164,730	78,117,375	43.60	1.25
1865	183,534,312	79,782,436	43.47	1.15
1866	200,368,826	92,490,635	46.15	1.13
1867	212,205,339	100,105,600	47.17	1.13
1868	237,483,175	105,112,083	44.26	1.00
1869	260,563,879	104,723,592	40.19	.97
1870	277,538,134	108,001,588	38.90	.865
1871	267,868,126	86,074,230	32.13	.865
1872	637,232,823	219,942,323	34.51	.50
1873	528,747,043	118,425,520	22.20	.50
1874	611,495,197	210,779,127	34.46	.649
1875	618,083,315	199,243,292	32.07	.605
1876	595,073,177	140,431,866	23.60	.735
1877	586,953,022	128,780,824	21.77	.63
1878	584,578,036	118,304,451	20.23	.55
1879	549,142,610	112,325,850	20.45	.625
1880	666,399,985	174,514,906	26.18	.64
1881	659,835,762	160,058,309	24.24	.655
1882	608,555,960	134,048,617	22.02	.596
1883	765,729,430	167,338,644	21.85	.497
1884	821,078,767	166,394,997	20.26	.452
1885	859,512,384	172,760,681	20.09	.544
1886	817,445,729	152,889,567	18.70	.56
1887	956,740,805	165,663,387	17.31	.608
1888	1,107,952,700	173,273,458	15.63	.504
1889	1,111,550,979	170,661,836	15.35	.722
1890	1,101,137,290	169,489,475	15.39	.58
1891	1,242,300,434	190,163,597	15.30	.446
1892	1,275,678,822	186,579,990	14.62	.434
1893	1,216,380,398	173,509,311	14.26	.576
1894	1,204,347,291	162,641,812	13.50	.493
1895	1,132,512,903	157,050,570	13.87	.685
1896	1,264,973,043	187,676,729	14.84	.429
1897	1,089,373,316	152,449,506	13.99	.51
1898	1,132,230,221	158,694,274	14.01	.488
1899	1,193,961,761	218,138,436	18.27	.601
1900	1,217,648,863	228,664,981	18.78	.498
1901	1,241,359,555	236,208,276	19.03	.48
1902	1,290,238,964	251,112,343	19.46	.382
1903	1,597,944,240	312,220,698	19.54	.561
1904	1,545,698,785	282,409,057	18.27	.535
1905	1,624,023,172	281,852,033	17.35	.49
1906	1,594,231,577	270,632,329	16.97	.476

STATEMENT

Values of Property in, and Indebtedness of, Each County for the Year 1905,

Counties.	Classification.	Value of Real Estate.	Value of Improvements on Real Estate.	Value of Personal Property.	Money and Solvent Credits.	Total Value of Property as Returned by Auditors.
Alameda	3d	$58,117,701	$39,022,440	$16,507,905	$738,935	$114,386,981
Alpine	57th	228,614	182,277	55,846	1,648	468,385
Amador	35th	3,083,298	1,607,805	615,017	24,202	5,330,322
Butte	23d	9,751,263	3,205,845	2,692,292	164,639	15,814,039
Calaveras	35d	3,161,870	1,859,930	824,440	29,185	5,875,425
Colusa	42d	8,896,799	1,220,250	1,477,952	177,371	11,772,372
Contra Costa	19th	11,640,160	3,935,670	4,150,825	345,115	20,071,770
Del Norte	55th	2,639,636	269,265	295,760	4,553	3,209,214
El Dorado	40th	2,330,870	1,234,925	915,495	8,975	4,490,265
Fresno	7th	22,062,670	7,794,117	4,805,333	142,096	34,804,216
Glenn	47th	7,926,348	772,776	1,072,901	162,835	9,934,860
Humboldt	11th	18,252,542	3,484,710	2,620,356	466,491	24,824,099
Inyo	53d	1,483,795	330,580	618,989	35,690	2,469,054
Kern	26th	12,771,529	3,182,765	5,584,260	60,585	21,599,139
Kings	37th	5,282,888	1,287,817	1,014,320	119,390	7,704,415
Lake	45th	2,076,655	745,730	479,735	25,745	3,327,865
Lassen	51st	3,421,800	606,587	1,230,573	116,362	5,375,322
Los Angeles	2d	128,234,806	58,491,615	38,417,560*	1,006,358	226,150,339
Madera	44th	4,293,385	697,380	1,251,075	21,360	6,263,200
Marin	29th	8,374,580	3,601,910	1,356,770	35,050	13,368,310
Mariposa	49th	1,463,795	394,145	391,792	8,139	2,257,871
Mendocino	14th	7,812,380	2,071,254	2,076,016	88,586	12,048,236
Merced	39th	9,894,124	1,368,847	1,992,855	19,530	13,275,356
Modoc	48th	2,331,968	669,291	1,358,074	125,489	4,484,822
Mono	56th	515,637	305,335	345,412	7,950	1,174,334
Monterey	16th	12,265,950	3,076,750	1,932,995	96,670	17,372,365
Napa	27th	6,167,985	4,493,045	2,157,885	224,385	13,043,300
Nevada	21st	2,826,455	2,758,195	1,002,040	57,290	6,643,980
Orange	15th	8,806,000	3,096,785	1,484,960	81,140	13,468,885
Placer	28th	4,244,775	2,246,070	890,415	52,625	7,433,885
Plumas	50th	3,191,604	510,636	400,798	8,932	4,111,970
Riverside	20th	6,837,456	4,931,605	1,304,455	67,770	13,141,286
Sacramento	5th	19,805,090	10,345,570	5,052,410	404,700	35,609,770
San Benito	43d	4,169,895	1,012,475	954,375	62,365	6,199,110
San Bernardino	10th	9,296,648	5,539,295	1,468,705	114,219	16,418,867
San Diego	9th	12,584,740	5,031,031	2,889,785	84,723	20,590,279
San Francisco	1st	304,135,185	97,831,165	88,567,502	33,697,084	524,230,936
San Joaquin	8th	21,502,296	7,597,835	4,162,267	909,630	34,172,028
San Luis Obispo	25th	8,831,973	2,087,854	2,196,989	164,516	13,281,332
San Mateo	32d	10,919,745	4,214,730	2,499,690	315,720	17,949,885
Santa Barbara	17th	11,418,859	3,856,225	2,112,535	98,145	17,485,764
Santa Clara	4th	34,446,070	15,196,785	5,107,665	535,105	55,285,625
Santa Cruz	13th	7,182,525	3,701,335	1,456,315	116,350	12,456,525
Shasta	22d	6,503,013	2,353,755	1,493,453	50,020	10,400,241
Sierra	54th	1,208,580	468,970	273,295	4,910	1,955,755
Siskiyou	24th	7,139,526	1,817,299	1,474,825	141,579	10,573,229
Solano	12th	11,130,682	4,423,178	2,230,791	129,159	17,913,810
Sonoma	6th	17,661,070	8,002,240	3,505,705	426,545	29,595,560
Stanislaus	38th	8,982,765	1,744,215	1,804,015	125,025	12,656,020
Sutter	46th	4,196,530	871,535	865,405	52,570	5,986,040
Tehama	36th	6,884,265	1,848,485	2,048,960	126,475	10,908,185
Trinity	52d	1,588,901	342,870	319,587	20,532	2,271,890
Tulare	18th	10,133,305	3,079,551	2,340,117	105,546	15,658,519
Tuolumne	34th	4,023,800	2,272,230	889,695	15,165	7,200,890
Ventura	30th	5,858,237	1,334,220	1,446,150	115,677	8,754,284
Yolo	31st	11,176,380	2,399,480	1,557,505	237,995	15,371,360
Yuba	41st	2,990,635	1,360,220	1,094,970	135,375	5,581,200
Totals		$924,162,053	$348,188,900	$239,137,812	$42,714,221	$1,554,202,986

NOTE.—Where two rates of taxation are given, the lesser rate is that levied upon property situate

*Includes "solvent credits."

No. 16.

and Rate of Taxation (State Rate, 49 cents).

Value of Railroads as Assessed by State Board of Equalization.	Grand Total Value of all Property.	Original Assessed Value of Mortgages.	Assessed Value of University and other State Mortgages.	Funded Debt.	Floating Debt, with Estimated Interest.	Total County Indebtedness.	Total State and County Rate of Taxation, Each $100.
$2,256,593	$116,643,574	$22,627,600	$691,875		$57,345 56	$57,345 56	$1.40–$1.80
	468,385	25,750			13,703 79	13,703 79	1.60
120,000	5,450,322	609,541					2.00
1,120,848	16,934,887	2,143,901		$38,000		38,000 00	1.60 –2.00
209,975	6,085,400	780,240					2.10
514,437	12,286,809	1,753,750					1.25 –1.60
1,839,157	21,910,927	3,810,465		161,000		161,000 00	1.21 –1.55
	3,209,214	290,091			361 00	361 00	1.60 –1.95
473,250	4,963,515	361,770		11,000	550 00	11,550 00	2.15 –2.50
3,836,267	38,640,483	5,459,282					1.50 –1.80
690,432	10,625,292	1,667,307		36,000		36,000 00	1.70 –1.95
	24,824,099	2,919,974		13,000		13,000 00	1.30 –1.70
137,985	2,607,039	265,132		60,000		60,000 00	1.80 –2.05
3,535,656	25,134,795	573,885		235,000		235,000 00	1.36 –1.60
633,531	8,337,946	1,135,788		13,000		13,000 00	1.42 –1.75
	3,327,865	460,045		39,200		39,200 00	1.74 –2.24
223,700	5,599,022	425,195					1.87 –2.25
5,389,414	231,539,753	8,590,180	914,005	110,000		110,000 00	1.10 –1.70
1,175,181	7,438,381	444,535					2.40
765,158	14,133,468	2,513,845					1.35 –1.70
	2,257,871	100,233		6,000		6,000 00	2.50
329,547	12,377,783	1,215,265		85,000		85,000 00	1.60 –2.00
1,952,091	15,227,447	2,756,577	37,890	120,000		120,000 00	1.45 –1.85
	4,484,822	422,225					1.45 –1.55
62,015	1,236,349	53,145					2.25
2,118,817	19,491,182	2,340,015		104,000	4,160 00	108,160 00	1.35 –1.75
711,450	13,754,750	1,653,700					1.33 –1.68
726,525	7,370,505	445,510					2.25 -2.65
1,362,309	14,831,194	237,270		75,000		75,000 00	1.25 –1.65
2,351,123	9,785,008	964,480		40,000		40,000 00	1.80 –2.20
110,554	4,222,524	297,274		35,100		35,100 00	2.00
2,549,313	15,690,599	224,920		150,000		150,000 00	1.50 –2.00
1,570,853	37,180,623	811,480	26,000	301,000	13,205 00	314,205 00	2.00 –2.00
265,134	6,464,244	1,238,170		4,000		4,000 00	1.57 –1.90
5,191,891	21,610,758	883,460					1.80 –2.30
2,401,830	22,992,109	2,336,908		57,000	11,183 00	68,183 00	1.65 –2.25
161,111	524,392,047	72,319,280	166,000	4,245,100		4,245,100 00	1.654
2,770,079	36,942,107	3,307,971		54,000		54,000 00	1.25 –1.65
1,231,153	14,512,485	1,769,189		20,000		20,000 00	1.38 –1.78
380,767	18,330,652	1,514,665		48,000		48,000 00	1.458–1 95
1,915,970	19,401,734	2,352,190					1.40 –1.80
1,577,035	56,862,660	7,960,985		19,000		19,000 00	1.24 –1.64
701,996	13,158,521	2,308,655		11,000		11,000 00	1.90 –2 35
1,664,123	12,064,364	669,930		30,000		30,000 00	1.60 –2.00
149,430	2,105,185	108,715					2.31 –2.75
1,686,425	12,259,654	1,122,055		3,500		3,500 00	1.25 –1.65
1,109,174	19,022,984	2,707,608					1 35 –1.75
2,003,095	31,598,655	4,307,045		107,000		107,000 00	1.55 –1.90
1,640,151	14,296,171	2,380,420			1,075 00	1,075 00	1.60 –2.00
602,194	6,588,234	1,061,290					1.55
1,084,226	11,992,411	1,557,045	5,000	23,500		23,500 00	1.35 –1.70
	2,271,890	140,759		8,000	787 93	8,787 93	2.60
2,795,090	18,453,609	2,436,361					1.30 –1.65
257,070	7,457,960	1,115,725					1.63 –2.20
1,633,047	10,387,331	940,629					2.35 –2.75
1,324,210	16,695,570	1,908,760					1.15 –1.55
508,804	6,090,004	711,160					2.50 –2 90
$69,820,186	$1,624,023,172	$185,539,345	$1,840,770	$6,262,400	$102,371 28	$6,364,771 28	

within the limits of incorporated cities or towns, such property being exempt from road tax.

STATEMENT

Values of Property in, and Indebtedness of, Each County for the Year 1906,

Counties.	Classification.	Value of Real Estate.	Value of Improvements on Real Estate.	Value of Personal Property.	Money and Solvent Credits.	Total Value of Property as Returned by Auditors.
Alameda	3d	$61,526,500	$42,068,875	$16,516,281	$746,275	$120,857,931
Alpine	57th	237,880	187,797	60,159	2,478	488,314
Amador	35th	2,852,443	1,674,099	358,841	26,870	4,912,253
Butte	23d	10,021,915	3,378,155	2,495,605	229,448	16,125,123
Calaveras	33d	3,302,830	1,983,810	832,070	27,650	6,146,360
Colusa	42d	8,891,901	1,255,715	1,398,402	161,400	11,707,418
Contra Costa	19th	12,280,335	4,558,725	4,371,900	379,885	21,590,845
Del Norte	55th	2,712,237	221,761	334,768	4,679	3,273,445
El Dorado	40th	2,446,745	1,203,140	915,095	7,935	4,572,915
Fresno	7th	22,619,186	8,095,595	5,262,047	158,070	36,134,898
Glenn	27th	7,989,502	787,246	1,080,781	92,203	9,949,732
Humboldt	11th	18,645,715	3,646,405	2,711,542	428,798	25,432,460
Inyo	53d	1,327,217	745,852	630,836	44,292	2,748,197
Kern	26th	12,349,690	4,352,564	5,944,948	53,369	22,700,571
Kings	37th	5,398,180	1,298,213	1,158,723	129,495	7,984,611
Lake	45th	2,250,635	787,715	565,594	34,770	3,638,714
Lassen	51st	3,470,555	610,975	1,111,536	120,728	5,313,794
Los Angeles	2d	170,863,780	70,861,355	* 55,407,600	1,422,083	298,554,818
Madera	44th	4,305,975	764,515	1,169,020	21,440	6,260,950
Marin	29th	8,627,270	3,951,395	1,218,040	59,470	13,856,175
Mariposa	49th	1,434,737	379,551	307,207	350	2,121,845
Mendocino	14th	7,915,485	2,044,935	2,192,699	99,690	12,252,809
Merced	39th	9,967,215	1,449,604	2,089,768	27,510	13,534,097
Modoc	48th	2,491,452	656,920	1,250,619	95,763	4,494,754
Mono	56th	501,716	270,924	200,945	6,850	980,435
Monterey	60th	12,298,540	3,305,320	2,039,790	83,625	17,727,275
Napa	27th	6,397,860	4,776,815	2,301,980	182,715	13,659,370
Nevada	21st	2,960,630	2,746,970	979,780	68,595	6,755,975
Orange	50th	9,992,795	3,566,730	1,569,140	86,620	15,215,285
Placer	28th	4,348,455	2,219,915	766,820	71,995	7,407,185
Plumas	50th	3,106,670	530,560	496,776	13,522	4,147,528
Riverside	20th	7,429,059	5,315,320	1,728,610	40,200	14,513,189
Sacramento	5th	20,482,060	10,926,620	5,204,000	483,950	37,096,630
San Benito	43d	4,295,800	1,082,155	962,245	89,235	6,429,435
San Bernardino	10th	8,987,530	6,187,121	1,780,580	119,132	17,074,363
San Diego	9th	14,059,669	5,262,380	3,295,033	135,664	22,752,746
San Francisco	1st	237,038,272	50,248,580	68,328,110	20,317,485	375,932,447
San Joaquin	8th	23,657,271	8,153,389	4,047,823	883,172	36,741,655
San Luis Obispo	25th	9,140,328	2,273,817	2,366,509	225,907	14,006,561
San Mateo	32d	11,985,060	4,121,858	2,586,465	553,360	19,246,743
Santa Barbara	17th	11,838,822	4,205,265	2,431,090	98,557	18,573,734
Santa Clara	4th	35,199,475	15,828,900	4,691,725	2,288,185	58,008,285
Santa Cruz	13th	7,214,945	4,049,515	1,565,545	79,170	12,909,175
Shasta	22d	7,586,504	2,472,620	1,368,967	40,145	11,468,236
Sierra	54th	1,259,975	498,290	263,010	8,390	2,029,665
Siskiyou	24th	7,784,190	1,976,460	1,574,254	157,631	11,492,535
Solano	12th	11,264,121	4,584,986	2,328,840	135,470	18,313,417
Sonoma	6th	17,880,655	8,166,980	3,217,925	349,065	29,614,625
Stanislaus	38th	8,808,450	1,981,715	1,849,195	95,710	12,735,070
Sutter	46th	4,301,325	902,580	875,420	38,615	6,117,940
Tehama	36th	7,108,295	1,990,990	2,026,860	144,570	11,270,715
Trinity	52d	1,622,726	335,664	280,705	17,572	2,256,667
Tulare	18th	10,258,718	3,466,575	2,482,244	124,460	16,331,997
Tuolumne	34th	3,967,365	2,243,020	813,070	18,825	7,042,280
Ventura	30th	6,136,078	1,360,105	1,666,796	146,367	9,309,346
Yolo	31st	11,196,838	2,452,210	1,650,655	360,460	15,660,163
Yuba	41st	2,913,960	1,404,565	1,292,020	136,510	5,747,055
Totals	.....	$916,953,537	$325,873,831	$238,417,008	$31,976,380	$1,513,220,756

NOTE.—Where two rates of taxation are given, the lesser rate is that levied upon property situate

* Includes "solvent credits."

No. 17.

and Rate of Taxation (State Rate, 47.6 Cents).

Value of Railroads as Assessed by State Board of Equalization.	Grand Total Value of all Property.	Original Assessed Value of Mortgages.	Assessed Value of University and other State Mortgages.	Funded Debt.	Floating Debt, with Estimated Interest.	Total County Indebtedness.	Total State and County Rate of Taxation, Each $100.
$2,337,274	$123,195,205	$21,659,150	$823,125		$86,425 52	$86,425 52	$1.45-$1.85
	488,314	30,600					1.75
130,081	5,042,334	323,966					1.64 -2.00
1,139,458	17,264,581	1,907,132		$38,000		38,000 00	1.50 -1.90
250,585	6,396,945	651,170					2 20
557,994	12,265,412	1,865,021					1.25 -1 60
2,255,581	23,846,426	4,351,340		161,000		161,000 00	1.20 -1.55
	3,273,445	282,532					1.70 -2.00
513,009	5,085,924	320,450					1.59 -1.95
4,348,494	40,483,392	7,545,270					1 60 -2.00
748,725	10,698,457	1,665,417		28,000		28,000 00	1.45 -1.75
	25,432,460			13,000		13,000 00	1 35 -1.75
137,985	2,886,182	245,738		60,000		60,000 00	1.65 -2.00
4,165,638	26,866,209	1,345,113		235,000		235,000 00	1.35 -1.60
804,815	8,789,426	1,157,260					1.27 -1.60
	3,638,714	477,820		37,000		37,000 00	1.736-2.20
253,121	5,566,915	445,556					1.30 -1.70
6,098,907	304,653,725	6,171,145	768,665	78,000		78,000 00	1.00 -1.60
1,337,904	7,598,854	538,455					1.90
978,030	14,834,205	2,703,760		96,000		96,000 00	1.23 -1.58
	2,121,845	81,981		5,000		5,000 00	2.80
376,917	12,629,726	1,384,840	30,000	82,500		82,500 00	1.70 -2.10
2,226,811	15,760,908	2,757,720	34,610	110,000		110,000 00	1.35 -1.75
	4,494,754	448,469					1.23 -1.55
62,015	1,042,450	45,990					2.50
2,286,389	20,013,664	2,015,915		98,000	3,920 00	101,920 00	1.50 -1.90
859,614	14,518,984	1,884,575					1.38 -1.70
749,178	7,505,153	433,740					2.00 -2.40
1,808,252	17,023,537	222,545		70,000		70,000 00	1.30 -1.70
2,356,848	9,764,033	882,560		36,000		36,000 00	1.60 -2.00
147,150	4,294,678	531,062		35,100		35,100 00	2.00
3,161,828	17,675,017	180,970		150,000		150,000 00	1.30 -1.80
1,634,035	38,730,665	705,840		261,000	11,480 00	272,480 00	1.96 -1.96
287,430	6,716,866	1,925,450		2,000		2,000 00	1.67 -2.00
8,619,563	25,693,926	780,930					1.80 -2.20
3,052,216	25,804,962	3,079,666		36,000		36,000 00	1.65 -2.25
170,565	376,103,012	60,848,124		4,568,600		4,568,600 00	1.798
3,071,752	39,813,407	4,517,289	21,000	35,000		35,000 00	1.25 -1.65
1,355,367	15,361,928	1,698,856		110,000		110,000 00	1.36 -1.76
413,025	19,659,768	2,071,553		48,000		48,000 00	1.048-1.55
2.096,610	20,670,344	2,702,272					1.35 -1.75
1,475,935	59,484,220	7,693,015		10,000		10,000 00	1.18 -1.58
672,983	13,582,158	705,560					1.75 -2.20
1,666,118	13,134,354	715,835		23,000		23,000 00	1.60 -2.00
198,606	2,228,271	102,405					2.00 -2.50
1,688,446	13,180,981	1,153,385					1.15 -1.50
1,202,792	19,516,209	2,909,641					1.35 -1.75
2,281,431	31,896,056	4,503,280					1.21 -1.57
1,876,983	14,612,053	2,565,645					1.45 -1.85
635,996	6,753,936	1,202,995					1.75
1,107,420	12,378,135	1,505,180	10,000	17,000		17,000 00	1.32 -1.70
	2,256,667	129,720		5,000		5,000 00	2.60
3,289,516	19,621,513	2,675,812					1.25 -1.65
389,920	7,432,200	1,112,705					2.10 -2.70
1,770,724	11,080,070	774,056					1.85 -2.25
1,435,881	17,096,044	2,071,970					1.15 -1.55
524,904	6,271,959	645,925					2.40 -2.80
$81,010,821	$1,594,231,577	$173,354,371	$1,687,400	$6,448,200	$101,825 52	$6,550,025 52	

within the limits of incorporated cities or towns, such property being exempt from road tax.

EXHIBITS

SHOWING THE

ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY

AS RETURNED BY COUNTY AUDITORS FOR THE YEAR 1906,

AND THE

INDEBTEDNESS OF THE COUNTIES OF THE STATE.

1906

ALAMEDA COUNTY.

Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation, for the Year 1906.

Number of acres of land	441,480
Value of real estate other than city and town lots	$15,229,950 00
Value of improvements thereon	6,060,075 00
Value of city and town lots	46,296,550 00
Value of improvements thereon	35,914,325 00
Value of improvements on real estate assessed to others than the owners of such real estate	93,625 00
Total value of real estate	61,526,500 00
Total value of improvements on real estate	42,068,025 00
Value of personal property	16,516,081 00
Amount of money and solvent credits	746,275 00
Total amount of preceding items	120,856,881 00
Value of railroads assessed by State Board of Equalization	2,337,274 00
Grand total value of all property	123,194,155 00
Total value of mortgages, trust deeds, and other debt obligations assessed	21,659,150 00
Assessed value of mortgages held by University of California, Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Asylum, and other State institutions	823,125 00
Rate of taxation on each $100:	
State	Inside, .476; outside, .476
County	Inside, .974; outside, 1.374
Total	Inside, 1.45 ; outside, 1.85

Indebtedness.

Floating debt, principal	$86,425 52
Cash in the County Treasury applicable to payment of indebtedness	97,722 57

Description and Value of Public Buildings.

Blocks 42 and 43 in City of Oakland	$400,000 00
Court House, Jail, Receiving Hospital, Hall of Records and fixtures	350,000 00
County Hospital and grounds	75,000 00
Total	$825,000 00

ALPINE COUNTY.

Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation, for the Year 1906.

Number of acres of land	56,092
Value of real estate other than city and town lots	$236,685 00
Value of improvements thereon	185,392 00
Value of city and town lots	1,195 00
Value of improvements thereon	2,405 00
Total value of real estate	237,880 00
Total value of improvements on real estate	187,797 00
Value of personal property	60,159 00
Amount of money and solvent credits	2,478 00
Total amount of preceding items	488,314 00
Grand total value of all property	488,314 00
Total value of mortgages, trust deeds, and other debt obligations assessed	30,600 00
Rate of taxation on each $100:	
State	.476
County	1.274
Total	1.75

Indebtedness.

Floating debt, principal	$4,852 61
Floating debt, interest	8,564 51
Total debt	$13,417 12
Cash in the County Treasury applicable to payment of indebtedness	39 21

Description and Value of Public Buildings.

Court House	$2,000 00
Jail	400 00
Two safes	500 00
Vault	500 00
Poor House	300 00
Total	$3,700 00

AMADOR COUNTY.

Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation, for the Year 1906.

Number of acres of land	269,936
Value of real estate other than city and town lots	$2,707,553 00
Value of improvements thereon	943,781 00
Value of city and town lots	279,940 00
Value of improvements thereon	799,093 00
Total value of real estate	2,987,493 00
Total value of improvements on real estate	1,742,874 00
Value of personal property	358,841 00
Amount of money and solvent credits	26,870 00
Total amount of preceding items	5,116,078 00
Value of railroads assessed by State Board of Equalization	130,081 00
Grand total value of all property	5,246,159 00
Total value of mortgages, trust deeds, and other debt obligations assessed	323,966 00

Rate of taxation on each $100:

State	Inside, .476; outside, .476
County	Inside, 1.164; outside, 1.524
Total	Inside, 1.64 ; outside, 2.00

Description and Value of Public Buildings.

Court House, Jail and lot	$25,000 00
Hall of Records	15,000 00
Furniture in Hall of Records	5,000 00
Furniture, books, etc.	15,000 00
Hospital Building, grounds and furniture	25,000 00
Total	$85,000 00

BUTTE COUNTY.

Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation, for the Year 1906.

Number acres of land	893,483
Value of real estate other than city and town lots	$8,841,880 00
Value of improvements thereon	1,322,695 00
Value of city and town lots	1,180,005 00
Value of improvements thereon	2,055,460 00
Total value of real estate	10,021,885 00
Total value of improvements on real estate	3,378,155 00
Value of personal property	2,495,605 00
Amount of money and solvent credits	229,448 00
Total amount of preceding items	16,125,093 00
Value of railroads assessed by State Board of Equalization	1,139,458 00
Grand total value of all property	17,264,551 00
Total value of mortgages, trust deeds, and other debt obligations assessed	1,907,132 00

Rate of taxation on each $100:

State	Inside, .476; outside, .476
County	Inside, 1.024; outside, 1.424
Total	Inside, 1.50; outside, 1.90

Indebtedness.

Funded Debt. Name by which Bonds are Known.	Date of Act under which Bonds were Issued.	Amount of Bonds Issued.	Year of Issue.	Amount of Bonds Outstanding.	Year of Maturity.	Rate of Interest	Interest—When Payable.
Butte County Bonds.	County Gov. Act, 1895.	$38,000 00	1897	$38,000 00	1911	5%	Jan. & July

Total amount of bonds outstanding $38,000 00

Description and Value of Public Buildings.

Block 20, Town of Oroville, and brick Court House	$20,000 00
County Hospital and 60 acres of land	30,000 00
Brick County Jail	20,000 00
Total	$70,000 00

CALAVERAS COUNTY.

Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation, for the Year 1906.

Number of acres of land	481,762
Value of real estate other than city and town lots	$3,101,340 00
Value of improvements thereon	1,332,285 00
Value of city and town lots	201,490 00
Value of improvements thereon	651,525 00
Total value of real estate	3,302,830 00
Total value of improvements on real estate	1,983,810 00
Value of personal property	832,070 00
Amount of money and solvent credits	27,650 00
Total amount of preceding items	6,146,360 00
Value of railroads assessed by State Board of Equalization	250,585 00
Grand total value of all property	6,396,945 00
Total value of mortgages, trust deeds, and other debt obligations assessed	651,170 00
Rate of taxation on each $100:	
State	.476
County	1.724
Total	2.20

Description and Value of Public Buildings.

Hall of Records and lot	$12,000 00
Court House and Jail	10,500 00
Building adjoining Hall of Records and lots	7,500 00
County Hospital, personal property, and 55 acres of land	15,000 00
Total	$45,000 00

COLUSA COUNTY.

Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation, for the Year 1906.

Number of acres of land	609,596
Value of real estate other than city and town lots	$8,605,516 00
Value of improvements thereon	593,495 00
Value of city and town lots	286,385 00
Value of improvements thereon	662,220 00
Total value of real estate	8,891,901 00
Total value of improvements on real estate	1,255,715 00
Value of personal property	1,398,402 00
Amount of money and solvent credits	161,400 00
Total amount of preceding items	11,707,418 00
Value of railroads assessed by State Board of Equalization	557,994 00
Grand total value of all property	12,265,412 00
Total value of mortgages, trust deeds, and other debt obligations assessed	1,865,021 00
Rate of taxation on each $100:	
State	Inside, .476; outside, .476
County	Inside, .774; outside, 1.124
Total	Inside, 1.25 ; outside, 1.60

Description and Value of Public Buildings.

Court House and grounds	$35,000 00
Hall of Records	25,000 00
Hospital and grounds	20,000 00
Jail	20,000 00
Total	$100,000 00

No. 8.

Upon Assessments made by the State Board of Equalization for the Year 1904.

Value Apportioned Outside Corporate Limits.	County Rates (Lesser Rate Inside Corporate Limits)	State Taxes. Rate, .535.	County Taxes.	Total State and County Taxes.	First Installment.	Second Installment
					Paid Nov. 26, 1904	Paid April 21, 1905
----------	----------	$80,250 00	----------	----------	$40,125 00	$40,125 00
$1,200,788	.955—1.305	----------	$20,151 38	----------	10,075 69	10,075 69
893,862	1.015—1.415	----------	12,750 08	----------	6,375 04	6,375 04
582,518	.965—1.265	----------	7,950 34	----------	3,975 17	3,975 17
583,721	1.565	----------	9,135 24	----------	4,567 62	4,567 62
708,813	1.465—1.815	----------	13,295 32	----------	6,647 66	6,647 66
607,625	1.465—1.865	----------	11,332 20	----------	5,666 10	5,666 10
2,159,328	1.065—1.415	----------	31,677 58	----------	15,838 79	15,838 79
773,341	1.465—1.465	----------	12,065 12	----------	6,032 56	6,032 56
	1.12	----------	553 44	----------	276 72	276 72
1,099,751	.765—1.165	----------	13,119 42	----------	6,559 71	6,559 71
144,424	.775—1.175	----------	1,900 92	----------	950 46	950 46
1,602,723	1.245—1.565	----------	25,655 30	----------	12,827 65	12,827 65
43,187	1.775—2.215	----------	956 60	----------	478 30	478 30
1,670,818	.715—1.115	----------	18,629 62	----------	9,314 81	9,314 81
424,434	.855—1.215	----------	5,414 48	----------	2,707 24	2,707 24
200,868	1.015	----------	2,038 82	----------	1,019 41	1,019 41
794,232	.815—1.115	----------	9,019 38	----------	4,509 69	4,509 69
254,098	.815—1.165	----------	2,960 24	----------	1,480 12	1,480 12
273,582	2.015—2.415	----------	7,517 68	----------	3,758 84	3,758 84
$14,018,113	----------	$80,250 00	$206,123 16	$286,373 16	$143,186 58	$143,186 58
					Paid Nov. 26, 1904	Paid April 21, 1905
----------	----------	$191,680 34	----------	----------	$95,840 17	$95,840 17
$37,500	.955—1.305	----------	$1,835 92	----------	917 96	917 96
120,000	1.365	----------	1,638 00	----------	819 00	819 00
208,500	1.015—1.415	----------	2,950 28	----------	1,475 14	1,475 14
156,900	1.465	----------	2,298 58	----------	1,149 29	1,149 29
508,650	.715—1.065	----------	5,417 12	----------	2,708 56	2,708 56
1,155,600	.965—1.265	----------	15,054 04	----------	7,527 02	7,527 02
448,650	1.295—1.665	----------	7,788 60	----------	3,894 30	3,894 30
2,570,625	.965—1.265	----------	32,743 48	----------	16,371 74	16,371 74
678,000	1.195—1.465	----------	10,022 32	----------	5,011 16	5,011 16
2,664,750	.76 —1.015	----------	27,455 34	----------	13,727 67	13,727 67
325,950	.90 —1.215	----------	4,174 94	----------	2,087 47	2,087 47
3,270,300	·59 —1.19	----------	42,573 40	----------	21,286 70	21,286 70
315,000	1.565	----------	4,929 74	----------	2,464 87	2,464 87
775,500	1.465—1.815	----------	14,251 12	----------	7,125 56	7,125 56
1,849,200	.815—1.215	----------	23,292 96	----------	11,646 48	11,646 48
642,645	.865—1.205	----------	8,339 04	----------	4,169 52	4,169 52
624,450	.665—1.065	----------	7,300 76	----------	3,650 38	3,650 38
1,389,000	1.265—1.665	----------	23,126 84	----------	11,563 42	11,563 42
693,750	1.465—1.465	----------	10,822 68	----------	5,411 34	5,411 34
253,500	1.035—1.365	----------	3,576 72	----------	1,788 36	1,788 36
554,775	1.465—1.865	----------	12,663 82	----------	6,331 91	6,331 91
1,316,850	1.215—1.715	----------	22,583 98	----------	11,291 99	11,291 99
	1.12	----------	1,236 48	----------	618 24	618 24
1,058,850	.765—1.165	----------	12,450 36	----------	6,225 18	6,225 18
1,001,250	.845—1.245	----------	13,207 04	----------	6,603 52	6,603 52
325,500	.788—1.265	----------	4,519 46	----------	2,259 73	2,259 73
1,687,050	.915—1.315	----------	23,008 20	----------	11,504 10	11,504 10
895,950	.775—1.175	----------	11,384 14	----------	5,692 07	5,692 07
368,100	1.365—1.815	----------	7,215 42	----------	3,607 71	3,607 71
1,024,950	.945—1.345	----------	14,511 34	----------	7,255 67	7,255 67
445,005	.705—1.065	----------	4,829 50	----------	2,414 75	2,414 75
852,900	.855—1.215	----------	10,362 74	----------	5,181 37	5,181 37
399,450	1.015	----------	4,054 42	----------	2,027 21	2,027 21
259,350	.815—1.115	----------	2,891 76	----------	1,445 88	1,445 88
1,793,700	.815—1.165	----------	21,416 16	----------	10,708 08	10,708 08
1,473,750	1.265—1.665	----------	25,647 98	----------	12,823 99	12,823 99
1,289,813	.625—1.015	----------	13,261 52	----------	6,630 76	6,630 76
165,000	2.015—2.415	----------	4,429 06	----------	2,214 53	2,214 53
$33,600,713	----------	$191,680 34	$459,265 26	$650,945 60	$325,472 80	$325,472 80

STATEMENT

Railroad and County.	No. of Miles in State.	Number of Miles in Counties.	Value Per Mile.	Total Assessment.	Apportioned to Counties.	Value Apportioned Inside Corporate Limits.
South Pacific Coast Railway Co.	96.16		$10,500 00	$1,009,680		
Alameda		31.46			$330,330	$88,830
Santa Clara		37.00			388,500	28,035
Santa Cruz		27.70			290,850	26,180
Totals	96.16	96.16	$10,500 00	$1,009,680	$1,009,680	$143,045
Southern California Motor Road Co.	12.00		$5,000 00	$60,000		
Riverside		6.00			$30,000	$16,900
San Bernardino		6.00			30,000	11,750
Totals	12.00	12.00	$5,000 00	$60,000	$60,000	$28,650
Carson and Colorado Railway Co.	107.62		$1,858 40	$200,000		
Inyo		74.25			$137,985	
Mono		33.37			62,015	
Totals	107.62	107.62	$1,858 40	$200,000	$200,000	
California Northwestern Ry. Co. (Lessee S. F. & N. P. Ry. Co.)	165.52		$12,083 13	$2,000,000		
Marin		29.50			$356,452	$24,166
Mendocino		26.00			314,162	9,667
Sonoma		110.02			1,329,386	63,835
Totals	165.52	165.52	$12,083 13	$2,000,000	$2,000,000	$97,668
Southern California Railway Co.	478.066		$11,504 68	$5,500,000		
Los Angeles		76.708			$882,502	$246,902
Orange		62.691			721,240	82,719
Riverside		96.928			1,115,127	259,902
San Bernardino		136.691			1,572,587	173,260
San Diego		105.048			1,208,544	300,157
Totals	478.066	478.066	$11,504 68	$5,500,000	$5,500,000	$1,062,940
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Ry. Co.	712.52		$9,000 00	$6,412,680		
Alameda		5.61			$50,490	$40,320
Contra Costa		61.28			551,520	22,770
Fresno		56.99			512,910	12,240
Kern		77.77			699,930	28,620
Kings		27.68			249,120	11,700
Madera		26.44			237,960	
Merced		40.36			363,240	12,960
San Bernardino		290.02			2,610,180	
San Joaquin		39.50			355,500	19,350
Stanislaus		21.14			190,260	
Tulare		65.73			591,570	32,220
Totals	712.52	712.52	$9,000 00	$6,412,680	$6,412,680	$180,180
North Shore Railroad Co.	84.50		$7,100 58	$600,000		
Marin		58.50			$415,385	$30,177
Sonoma		26.00			184,615	
Totals	84.50	84.50	$7,100 58	$600,000	$600,000	$30,177
Pacific Coast Railway Co.	76.10		$3,285 15	$250,000		
San Luis Obispo		39.50			$129,763	$5,749
Santa Barbara		36.60			120,237	
Totals	76.10	76.10	$3,285 15	$250,000	$250,000	$5,749

No. 8—Continued.

Value Apportioned Outside Corporate Limits.	County Rates (Lesser Rate Inside Corporate Limits).	State Taxes Rate, .535.	County Taxes.	Total State and County Taxes.	First Installment.	Second Installment.
					Paid Nov. 26, 1904.	Paid April 21, 1905.
----------	----------	$5,401 78	----------	----------	$2,700 89	$2,700 89
$241,500	.955—1.305	----------	$3,999 90	----------	1,999 95	1,999 95
360,465	.775—1.175	----------	4,452 74	----------	2,226 37	2,226 37
264,670	1.365—1.815	----------	5,161 12	----------	2,580 56	2,580 56
$866,635	----------	$5,401 78	$13,613 76	$19,015 54	$9,507 77	$9,507 77
					Paid Nov. 26, 1904.	Paid April 21, 1905.
----------	----------	$321 00	----------	----------	$160 50	$160 50
$13,100	1.265—1.665	----------	$431 90	----------	215 95	215 95
18,250	1.465—1.865	----------	512 50	----------	256 25	256 25
$31,350	----------	$321 00	$944 40	$1,265 40	$632 70	$632 70
					Paid Nov. 26, 1904.	Paid April 21, 1905.
----------	----------	$1,070 00	----------	----------	$535 00	$535 00
$137,985	1.45 —1.715	----------	$2,366 44	----------	1,183 22	1,183 22
62,015	1.715	----------	1,063 56	----------	531 78	531 78
$200,000	----------	$1,070 00	$3,430 00	$4,500 00	$2,250 00	$2,250 00
					Paid Nov. 28, 1904.	Paid April 24, 1905.
----------	----------	$10,700 00	----------	----------	$5,350 00	$5,350 00
$332,286	.777—1.135	----------	$3,959 22	----------	1,979 61	1,979 61
304,495	1.065—1.465	----------	4,563 80	----------	2,281 90	2,281 90
1,265,551	.705—1.065	----------	13,928 16	----------	6,964 08	6,964 08
$1,902,332	----------	$10,700 00	$22,451 18	$33,151 18	$16,575 59	$16,575 59
					Paid Nov. 22, 1904.	Paid April 22, 1905.
----------	----------	$29,425 00	----------	----------	$14,712 50	$14,712 50
$635,600	.59 —1.19	----------	$9,020 36	----------	4,510 18	4,510 18
638,521	.665—1.065	----------	7,350 32	----------	3,675 16	3,675 16
855,225	1.265—1.665	----------	17,527 26	----------	8,763 63	8,763 63
1,399,327	1.465—1.865	----------	28,635 70	----------	14,317 85	14,317 85
908,387	1.215—1.715	----------	19,225 74	----------	9,612 87	9,612 87
$4,437,060	----------	$29,425 00	$81,759 38	$111,184 38	$55,592 19	$55,592 19
					Paid Nov. 22, 1904.	Paid April 22, 1905.
----------	----------	$34,307 84	----------	----------	$17,153 92	$17,153 92
$10,170	.955—1.305	----------	$517 78	----------	258 89	258 89
528,750	.965—1.265	----------	6,908 42	----------	3,454 21	3,454 21
500,670	.965—1.265	----------	6,451 60	----------	3,225 80	3,225 80
671,310	.76 —1.015	----------	7,031 30	----------	3,515 65	3,515 65
237,420	.90 —1.215	----------	2,989 96	----------	1,494 98	1,494 98
237,960	1.565	----------	3,724 08	----------	1,862 04	1,862 04
350,280	1.465—1.815	----------	6,547 44	----------	3,273 72	3,273 72
2,610,180	1.465—1.865	----------	48,679 86	----------	24,339 93	24,339 93
336,150	.765—1.165	----------	4,064 18	----------	2,032 09	2,032 09
190,260	.855—1.215	----------	2,311 66	----------	1,155 83	1,155 83
559,350	.815—1.165	----------	6,779 02	----------	3,389 51	3,389 51
$6,232,500	----------	$34,307 84	$96,005 30	$130,313 14	$65,156 57	$65,156 57
					Paid Nov. 22, 1904.	Paid April 22, 1905.
----------	----------	$3,210 00	----------	----------	$1,605 00	$1,605 00
$385,208	.777—1.135	----------	$4,606 58	----------	2,303 29	2,303 29
184,615	.705—1.065	----------	1,966 14	----------	983 07	983 07
$569,823	----------	$3,210 00	$6,572 72	$9,782 72	$4,891 36	$4,891 36
					Paid Oct. 26, 1904.	Paid Oct. 26, 1904.
----------	----------	$1,337 50	----------	----------	$668 75	$668 75
$124,014	.845—1.245	----------	$1,592 56	----------	796 28	796 28
120,237	.915—1.315	----------	1,581 12	----------	790 56	790 56
$244,251	----------	$1,337 50	$3,173 68	$4,511 18	$2,255 59	$2,255 59

STATEMENT

Railroad and County.	No. of Miles in State.	Number of Miles in Counties.	Value Per Mile.	Total Assessment.	Apportioned to Counties.	Value Apportioned Inside Corporate Limits.
Pajaro Valley Consolidated R. R. Co.	33.63		$4,460 30	$150,000		
Monterey		32.84			$146,476	
Santa Cruz		.79			3,524	
Totals	33.63	33.63	$4,460 30	$150,000	$150,000	
Nevada County Narrow Gauge R. R. Co.	22.50		$5,000 00	$112,500		
Nevada		18.78			$93,900	$4,900
Placer		3.72			18,600	
Totals	22.50	22.50	$5,000 00	$112,500	$112,500	$4,900
Nevada - California - Oregon Railway Co.	115.70		$1,944 69	$225,000		
Lassen		112.44			$218,660	
Sierra		3.26			6,340	
Totals	115.70	115.70	$1,944 69	$225,000	$225,000	
Sierra Valleys Railway Co.	36.48		$1,200 00	$43,776		
Lassen		4.20			$5,040	
Plumas		32.28			38,736	
Totals	36.48	36.48	$1,200 00	$43,776	$43,776	
Alameda and San Joaquin R. R. Co.	35.88		$4,180 59	$150,000		
Alameda		2.79			$11,664	
San Joaquin		33.09			138,336	$8,361
Totals	35.88	35.88	$4,180 59	$150,000	$150,000	$8,361
Sierra Railway Co. of California	75.94		$5,500 00	$417,670		
Calaveras		9.65			$53,075	
Stanislaus		19.55			107,525	
Tuolumne		46.74			257,070	
Totals	75.94	75.94	$5,500 00	$417,670	$417,670	
Gualala Mill Company	13.00		$3,076 92	$40,000		
Mendocino		5.00			$15,385	
Sonoma		8.00			24,615	
Totals	13.00	13.00	$3,076 92	$40,000	$40,000	
Lake Tahoe R. R. and Transportation Co.	16.10		$3,105 59	$50,000		
Nevada		1.10			$3,416	
Placer		15.00			46,584	
Totals	16.10	16.10	$3,105 59	$50,000	$50,000	
Boca and Loyalton R. R. Co.	42.40		$4,716 98	$200,000		
Nevada		3.50			$16,509	
Plumas		14.20			66,981	
Sierra		24.70			116,510	$50,000
Totals	42.40	42.40	$4,716 98	$200,000	$200,000	$50,000

No. 8—Continued.

Value Apportioned Outside Corporate Limits.	County Rates (Lesser Rate Inside Corporate Limits.)	State Taxes. Rate, .535.	County Taxes.	Total State and County Taxes.	First Installment.	Second Installment.
					Paid Oct. 17, 1904.	Paid Oct. 17, 1904.
.....	.....	$802 50	.....	.....	$401 25	$401 25
$146,476	.815—1.215	.....	$1,779 68	.....	889 84	889 84
3,524	1.365—1.815	.....	63 96	.....	31 98	31 98
$150,000	.....	$802 50	$1,843 64	$2,646 14	$1,323 07	$1,323 07
					Paid Nov. 22, 1904.	Paid April 22, 1905.
.....	.....	$601 84	.....	.....	$300 94	$300 94
$89,000	1.465—1.865	.....	$1,731 64	.....	865 82	865 82
18,600	1.065—1.415	.....	263 20	.....	131 60	131 60
$107,600	.....	$601 88	$1,994 84	$2,596 72	$1,298 36	$1,298 36
					Paid Nov. 26, 1904.	Paid April 24, 1905.
.....	.....	$1,203 74	.....	.....	$601 87	$601 87
$218,660	.715—1.065	.....	$2,328 72	.....	1,164 36	1,164 36
6,340	1.775—2.215	.....	140 42	.....	70 21	70 21
$225,000	.....	$1,203 74	$2,469 14	$3,672 88	$1,836 44	$1,836 44
					Paid Nov. 26, 1904.	Paid April 24, 1905.
.....	.....	$234 20	.....	.....	$117 10	$117 10
$5,040	.715—1.065	.....	$53 68	.....	26 84	26 84
38,736	1.465	.....	567 48	.....	283 74	283 74
$43,776	.....	$234 20	$621 16	$855 36	$427 68	$427 68
					Paid Nov. 26, 1904.	Paid April 21, 1905.
.....	.....	$802 50	.....	.....	$401 25	$401 25
$11,664	.955—1.305	.....	$152 22	.....	76 11	76 11
129,975	.765—1.165	.....	1,578 16	.....	789 08	789 08
$141,639	.....	$802 50	$1,730 38	$2,541 24	$1,266 44	$1,266 44
					Paid Nov. 25, 1904	Paid April 24, 1905.
.....	.....	$2,234 54	.....	.....	$1,117 27	$1,117 27
$53,075	1.465	.....	$777 54	.....	388 77	388 77
107,525	.855—1.215	.....	$1,306 42	.....	653 21	653 21
257,070	.895—1.465	.....	3,766 08	.....	1,883 04	1,883 04
$417,670	.....	$2,234 54	$5,850 04	$8,084 58	$4,042 29	$4,042 29
					Paid Oct. 17, 1904.	Paid Jan. 2, 1905.
.....	.....	$214 00	.....	.....	$107 00	$107 00
$15,385	1.065—1.465	.....	$225 40	.....	112 70	112 70
24,615	.705—1.065	.....	262 14	.....	131 07	131 07
$40,000	.....	$214 00	$487 54	$701 54	$350 77	$350 77
					Paid Nov. 21, 1904.	Paid April 11, 1905.
.....	.....	$267 50	.....	.....	$133 75	$133 75
$3,416	1.465—1.865	.....	$63 70	.....	31 85	31 85
46,584	1.065—1.415	.....	659 16	.....	329 58	329 59
$50,000	.....	$267 50	$722 86	$990 36	$495 18	$495 18
					Paid Nov. 26, 1904.	Paid April 24, 1905.
.....	.....	$1,070 00	.....	.....	$535 00	$535 00
$16,509	1.465—1.865	.....	$307 90	.....	153 95	153 95
66,981	1.465	.....	981 28	.....	490 64	490 64
66,510	1.775—2.215	.....	2,360 70	.....	1,180 35	1,180 35
$150,000	.....	$1,070 00	$3,649 88	$4,719 88	$2,359 94	$2,359 94

STATEMENT

Railroad and County.	No. of Miles in State.	Number of Miles in Counties.	Value Per Mile.	Total Assessment.	Apportioned to Counties.	Value Apportioned Inside Corporate Limits.
San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake R. R. Co.	102.24		$9,000 00	$920,160		
Los Angeles		75.37			$678,330	$160,200
Riverside		17.39			156,510	74,457
San Bernardino		9.48			85,320	25,560
Totals	102.24	102.24	$9,000 00	$920,160	$920,160	$260,217
The Pullman Company	2,864.61		$174 55	$500,000		
Alameda		8.40			$1,466	$1,029
Butte		45.00			7,854	87
Colusa		33.91			5,919	
Contra Costa		115.25			20,116	966
Fresno		144.09			25,151	791
Glenn		28.90			5,044	87
Kern		195.21			34,073	1,087
Kings		27.79			4,850	227
Los Angeles		184.05			32,125	4,976
Madera		55.53			9,692	
Merced		111.25			19,418	506
Monterey		110.30			19,252	475
Nevada		30.25			5,280	
Orange		48.00			8,378	1,255
Placer		112.75			19,680	916
Riverside		92.60			16,163	
Sacramento		46.00			8,029	960
San Benito		2.25			392	
San Bernardino		353.38			61,682	3,212
San Diego		153.48			26,789	4,397
San Francisco		7.36			1,284	1,284
San Joaquin		110.64			19,312	550
San Luis Obispo		72.60			12,672	1,021
San Mateo		25.00			4,363	593
Santa Barbara		109.47			19,108	873
Santa Clara		57.00			9,949	1,317
Santa Cruz		2.15			375	
Shasta		82.08			14,327	400
Sierra		2.15			375	
Siskiyou		83.18			14,519	
Solano		43.50			7,592	552
Stanislaus		68.59			11,972	262
Sutter		10.00			1,745	
Tehama		57.83			10,094	174
Tulare		122.05			21,303	1,061
Ventura		54.50			9,513	603
Yolo		42.25			7,374	284
Yuba		15.87			2,770	393
Totals	2,864.61	2,864.61	$174 55	$500,000	$500,000	$30,338

No. 8—Continued.

Value Apportioned Outside Corporate Limits.	County Rates (Lesser Rate Inside Corporate Limits).	State Taxes Rate, .535.	County Taxes.	Total State and County Taxes.	First Installment	Second Installment.
					Paid Nov. 28, 1904.	Paid April 22, 1905.
----------	----------	$4,922 86	----------	----------	$2,461 43	$2,461 43
$518,130	.59 —1.19	----------	$7,110 92	----------	3,555 46	3,555 46
82,053	1.265—1.665	----------	2,308 06	----------	1,154 03	1,154 03
59,760	1.465—1.865	----------	1,488 98	----------	744 49	744 49
$659,943	----------	$4,922 86	$10,907 96	$15,830 82	$7,915 41	$7,915 41
					Paid Oct. 15, 1904.	Paid Apr. 14, 1905.
----------	----------	$2,675 00	----------	----------	$1,337 50	$1,337 50
$437	.955—1.305	----------	$15 52	----------	7 76	7 76
7,767	1.015—1.415	----------	110 78	----------	55 39	55 39
5,919	.715—1.065	----------	63 04	----------	31 52	31 52
19,150	.965—1.265	----------	251 56	----------	125 78	125 78
24,360	.965—1.265	----------	315 78	----------	157 89	157 89
4,957	1.195—1.465	----------	73 66	----------	36 83	36 83
32,986	.76—1.015	----------	343 06	----------	171 53	171 53
4,623	.90—1.215	----------	58 20	----------	29 10	29 10
27,149	.59—1.19	----------	352 42	----------	176 21	176 21
9,692	1.565	----------	151 68	----------	75 84	75 84
18,912	1.465—1.815	----------	350 66	----------	175 33	175 33
18,777	.815—1.215	----------	231 02	----------	116 01	116 01
5,280	1.465—1.865	----------	98 48	----------	49 24	49 24
7,123	.665—1.065	----------	84 20	----------	42 10	42 10
18,764	1.065—1.415	----------	275 26	----------	137 63	137 63
16,163	1.265—1.665	----------	269 12	----------	134 56	134 56
7,069	1.465—1.465	----------	117 62	----------	58 81	58 81
392	1.035—1.365	----------	5 36	----------	2 68	2 68
58,470	1.465—1.865	----------	1,137 52	----------	568 76	568 76
22,392	1.215—1.715	----------	437 44	----------	218 72	218 72
----------	1.12	----------	14 38	----------	7 19	7 19
18,762	.765—1.165	----------	222 78	----------	111 39	111 39
11,651	.845—1.245	----------	153 68	----------	76 84	76 84
3,770	.788—1.265	----------	52 36	----------	26 18	26 18
18,235	.915—1.315	----------	247 78	----------	123 89	123 89
8,632	.775—1.175	----------	111 62	----------	55 81	55 81
375	1.365—1.815	----------	6 80	----------	3 40	3 40
13,927	1.245—1.565	----------	222 94	----------	111 47	111 47
375	1.775—2.215	----------	8 30	----------	4 15	4 15
14,519	.715—1.115	----------	161 88	----------	80 94	80 94
7,040	.945—1.345	----------	99 90	----------	49 95	49 95
11,710	.855—1.215	----------	144 52	----------	72 26	72 26
1,745	1.015	----------	17 72	----------	8 86	8 86
9,920	.815—1.115	----------	112 02	----------	56 01	56 01
20,242	.815—1.165	----------	244 46	----------	122 23	122 23
8,910	1.265—1.665	----------	155 98	----------	77 99	77 99
7,090	.625—1.015	----------	73 74	----------	36 87	36 87
2,377	2.015—2.415	----------	65 32	----------	32 66	32 66
$469,662	----------	$2,675 00	$6,859 56	$9,534 56	$4,767 28	$4,767 28

STATEMENT No. 8—Continued.

Summary by Roads.

Name.	No. of Miles in State.	Value per Mile.	Total Assessment.	State Taxes.	County Taxes.	Total State and County Taxes.	First Installment	Second Installment.
Central Pacific Railway Company	746.76	$20.086 77	$15,000.000	$80,250 00	$206,123 16	$286,373 16	$143,186 58	$143,186 58
South Pacific Coast Railway Company	96.16	10.500 00	1,009,680	5,401 78	13,613 76	19,015 54	9,507 77	9,507 77
Southern Pacific Railroad Company	2,388.54	15,000 00	35,828,100	191,680 34	459,265 26	650,945 60	325,472 80	325,472 80
Southern California Motor Road Company	12.00	5,000 00	60,000	321 00	944 40	1,265 40	632 70	632 70
Carson and Colorado Railway Company	107.62	1,858 40	200,000	1,070 00	3,430 00	4,500 00	2,250 00	2,250 00
California Northwestern Railway Company	165.52	12,083 13	2,000,000	10,700 00	22,451 18	33,151 18	16,575 59	16,575 59
Southern California Railway Company	478.066	11,504 68	5,500,000	29,425 00	81,759 38	111,184 38	55,592 19	55,592 19
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company	712.52	9,000 00	6,412,680	34,307 84	96,005 30	130,313 14	65,156 57	65,156 57
North Shore Railroad Company	84.50	7,100 58	600,000	3,210 00	6,572 72	9,782 72	4,891 36	4,891 36
Pacific Coast Railway Company	76.10	3,285 15	250,000	1,337 50	3,173 68	4,511 18	2,255 59	2,255 59
Pajaro Valley Consolidated Railroad Company	33.63	4,460 30	150,000	802 50	1,843 64	2,646 14	1,323 07	1,323 07
Nevada County Narrow Gauge Railroad Company	22.50	5,000 00	112,500	601 88	1,994 84	2,596 72	1,298 36	1,298 36
Nevada-California-Oregon Railway Company	115.70	1,944 69	225,000	1,203 74	2,469 14	3,672 88	1,836 44	1,836 44
Sierra Valleys Railway Company	36.48	1,200 00	43,776	234 20	621 16	855 36	427 68	427 68
Alameda and San Joaquin Railroad Company	35.88	4,180 59	150,000	802 50	1,730 38	2,532 88	1,266 44	1,266 44
Sierra Railway Company of California	75.94	5,500 00	417,670	2,234 54	5,850 04	8,084 58	4,042 29	4,042 29
Gualala Mill Company	13.00	3,076 92	40,000	214 00	487 54	701 54	350 77	350 77
Lake Tahoe Railway and Transportation Company	16.10	3,105 59	50,000	267 50	722 86	990 36	495 18	495 18
Boca and Loyalton Railroad Company	42.40	4,716 98	200,000	1,070 00	3,649 88	4,719 88	2,359 94	2,359 94
San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad Co.	102.24	9,000 00	920,160	4,922 86	10,907 96	15,830 82	7,915 41	7,915 41
Total railroads	5,361.656		$69,169,566	$370,057 18	$923,616 28	1,293,673 46	$646,836 73	$646,836 73
The Pullman Company (rolling stock)	2,864.61	174 55	500,000	2,675 00	6,859 56	9,534 56	4,767 28	4,767 28
Grand totals	8,226.266		$69,669,566	$372,732 18	$930,475 84	1,303,208 02	$651,604 01	$651,604 01

STATEMENT No. 8—Continued.

Recapitulation by Counties.

Counties.	Value Apportioned to County.	Total Tax Due County.	First Installment.	Second Installment.
Alameda	$2,242,464 00	$26,672 72	$13,336 36	$13,336 36
Amador	120,000 00	1,638 00	819 00	819 00
Butte	1,120,259 00	15,811 14	7,905 57	7,905 57
Calaveras	209,975 00	3,076 12	1,538 06	1,538 06
Colusa	514,569 00	5,480 16	2,740 08	2,740 08
Contra Costa	1,772,386 00	22,214 02	11,107 01	11,107 01
El Dorado	473,250 00	7,788 60	3,894 30	3,894 30
Fresno	3,774,788 00	47,461 20	23,730 60	23,730 60
Glenn	690,544 00	10,095 98	5,047 99	5,047 99
Inyo	137,985 00	2,366 44	1,183 22	1,183 22
Kern	3,452,453 00	34,829 70	17,414 85	17,414 85
Kings	603,770 00	7,223 10	3,611 55	3,611 55
Lassen	223,700 00	2,382 40	1,191 20	1,191 20
Los Angeles	5,483,057 00	59,057 10	29,528 55	29,528 55
Madera	1,146,373 00	17,940 74	8,970 37	8,970 37
Marin	771,837 00	8,565 80	4,282 90	4,282 90
Mendocino	329,547 00	4,789 20	2,394 60	2,394 60
Merced	1,908,347 00	34,444 54	17,222 27	17,222 27
Mono	62,015 00	1,063 56	531 78	531 78
Monterey	2,116,178 00	25,304 66	12,652 33	12,652 33
Napa	711,450 00	8,339 04	4,169 52	4,169 52
Nevada	726,730 00	13,533 92	6,766 96	6,766 96
Orange	1,451,868 00	14,735 28	7,367 64	7,367 64
Placer	2,349,647 00	32,875 20	16,437 60	16,437 60
Plumas	105,717 00	1,548 76	774 38	774 38
Riverside	2,706,800 00	43,663 18	21,831 59	21,831 59
Sacramento	1,570,337 00	23,005 42	11,502 71	11,502 71
San Benito	265,142 00	3,582 08	1,791 04	1,791 04
San Bernardino	5,072,719 00	93,118 38	46,559 19	46,559 19
San Diego	2,552,183 00	42,247 16	21,123 58	21,123 58
San Francisco	161,098 00	1,804 30	902 15	902 15
San Joaquin	2,726,922 00	31,434 90	15,717 45	15,717 45
San Luis Obispo	1,231,435 00	14,953 28	7,476 64	7,476 64
San Mateo	380,863 00	4,571 82	2,285 91	2,285 91
Santa Barbara	1,916,395 00	24,837 10	12,418 55	12,418 55
Santa Clara	1,575,687 00	17,849 42	8,924 71	8,924 71
Santa Cruz	701,999 00	12,447 30	6,223 65	6,223 65
Shasta	1,663,049 00	25,878 24	12,939 12	12,939 12
Sierra	166,412 00	3,466 02	1,733 01	1,733 01
Siskiyou	1,685,337 00	18,791 50	9,395 75	9,395 75
Solano	1,109,342 00	14,611 24	7,305 62	7,305 62
Sonoma	1,996,416 00	20,985 94	10,492 97	10,492 97
Stanislaus	1,617,221 00	19,539 82	9,769 91	9,769 91
Sutter	602,063 00	6,110 96	3,055 48	3,055 48
Tehama	1,083,762 00	12,023 16	6,011 58	6,011 58
Tulare	2,724,421 00	31,399 88	15,699 94	15,699 94
Tuolumne	257,070 00	3,766 08	1,883 04	1,883 04
Ventura	1,571,013 00	25,803 96	12,901 98	12,901 98
Yolo	1,324,374 00	13,335 26	6,667 63	6,667 63
Yuba	508,597 00	12,012 06	6,006 03	6,006 03
Totals	$69,669,566 00	$930,475 84	$465,237 92	$465,237 92

STATEMENT

Statement of Amounts of Taxes Due State and Counties from Various Railroads

Railroad and County.	No. of Miles in State.	Number of Miles in Counties.	Value Per Mile.	Total Assessment.	Apportioned to Counties.	Value Apportioned Inside Corporate Limits.
Central Pacific Railway Co.	746.13		$20,103 74	$15,000,000		
Alameda		83.14			$1,671,425	$469,623
Butte		45.00			904,668	10,053
Fresno		32.00			643,319	60,311
Madera		29.06			584,214	
Merced		36.75			738,812	29,401
Nevada		30.25			608,138	
Placer		112.75			2,266,696	105,544
Sacramento		41.00			824,253	50,259
San Francisco		2.46			49,455	
San Joaquin		56.75			1,140,887	40,207
Santa Clara		8.50			170,882	26,336
Shasta		82.08			1,650,115	46,037
Sierra		1.52			30,558	
Siskiyou		83.18			1,672,229	
Stanislaus		22.63			454,948	30,156
Sutter		10.00			201,037	
Tehama		40.54			815,006	20,103
Tulare		12.65			254,312	
Yuba		15.87			319,046	45,233
Totals	746.13	746.13	$20,103 74	$15,000,000	$15,000,000	$933,263
Southern Pacific Railroad Co.	2,392.76		$15,000 00	$35,891,400		
Alameda		11.90			$178,500	$141,000
Amador		8.00			120,000	
Butte		13.90			208,500	
Calaveras		10.46			156,900	
Colusa		33.91			508,650	
Contra Costa		80.05			1,200,750	45,150
El Dorado		31.55			473,250	24,600
Fresno		172.93			2,593,950	23,325
Glenn		45.70			685,500	7,500
Kern		181.23			2,718,450	53,700
Kings		23.32			349,800	23,850
Los Angeles		259.34			3,890,100	636,750
Madera		21.00			315,000	
Merced		52.50			787,500	12,000
Monterey		130.03			1,950,450	101,250
Napa		47.43			711,450	68,805
Orange		48.15			722,250	89,400
Riverside		92.60			1,389,000	
Sacramento		49.25			738,750	45,000
San Benito		17.65			264,750	11,250
San Bernardino		47.53			712,950	158,175
San Diego		87.79			1,316,850	
San Francisco		7.36			110,400	
San Joaquin		71.59			1,073,850	15,000
San Luis Obispo		72.60			1,089,000	87,750
San Mateo		25.10			376,500	51,000
Santa Barbara		118.47			1,777,050	90,000
Santa Clara		67.10			1,006,500	110,550
Santa Cruz		27.15			407,250	47,250
Solano		73.45			1,101,750	76,800
Sonoma		30.52			457,800	12,795
Stanislaus		56.86			852,900	
Sutter		26.63			399,450	
Tehama		17.29			259,350	
Tulare		123.83			1,857,450	78,750
Ventura		108.32			1,624,800	87,750
Yolo		87.80			1,317,000	27,187
Yuba		12.47			187,050	22,050
Totals	2,392.76	2,392.76	$15,000 00	$35,891,400	$35,891,400	$2,148,637

No. 9.

Upon Assessments Made by the State Board of Equalization for the Year 1905.

Value Apportioned Outside Corporate Limits.	County Rates (Lesser Rate Inside Corporate Limits).	State Taxes. Rate, .49.	County Taxes.	Total State and County Taxes.	First Installment.	Second Installment.
					Paid Nov. 24, 1905.	Paid May 15, 1906.
----------	----------	$73,500 00	----------	----------	$36,750 00	$36,750 00
$1,201,802	.91 —1.31	----------	$20,017 16	----------	10,008 58	10,008 58
894,615	1.11 —1.51	----------	13,620 26	----------	6,810 13	6,810 13
583,608	1.01 —1.31	----------	8,246 54	----------	4,123 27	4,123 27
584,214	1.91	----------	11,158 48	----------	5,579 24	5,579 24
709,411	.96 —1.36	----------	9,930 24	----------	4,965 12	4,965 12
608,138	1.76 —2.16	----------	13,135 78	----------	6,567 89	6,567 89
2,161,152	1.31 —1.71	----------	38,338 32	----------	19,169 16	19,169 16
773,994	1.51 —1.51	----------	12,446 22	----------	6,223 11	6,223 11
49,455	1.164	----------	575 66	----------	287 83	287 83
1,100,680	.76 —1.16	----------	13,073 46	----------	6,536 73	6,536 73
144,546	.75 —1.15	----------	1,859 80	----------	929 90	929 90
1,604,078	1.11 —1.51	----------	24,732 58	----------	12,366 29	12,366 29
30,558	1.82 —2.26	----------	690 62	----------	345 31	345 31
1,672,229	.76 —1.16	----------	19,397 86	----------	9,698 93	9,698 93
424,792	1.11 —1.51	----------	6,749 08	----------	3,374 54	3,374 54
201,037	1.06	----------	2,131 00	----------	1,065 50	1,065 50
794,903	.86 —1.21	----------	9,791 20	----------	4,895 60	4,895 60
254,312	.81 —1.16	----------	2,950 02	----------	1,475 01	1,475 01
273,813	2.01 —2.41	----------	7,508 08	----------	3,754 04	3,754 04
$14,066,737	----------	$73,500 00	$216,352 36	$289,852 36	$144,926 18	$144,926 18
					Paid Nov. 24, 1905.	Paid May 15, 1906.
----------	----------	$175,867 86	----------	----------	$87,933 93	$87,933 93
$37,500	.91 —1.31	----------	$1,774 34	----------	887 17	887 17
120,000	1.51	----------	1,812 00	----------	906 00	906 00
208,500	1.11 —1.51	----------	3,148 34	----------	1,574 17	1,574 17
156,900	1.61	----------	2,526 08	----------	1,263 04	1,263 04
508,650	.76 —1.11	----------	5,646 02	----------	2,823 01	2,823 01
1,155,600	.72 —1.06	----------	12,574 44	----------	6,287 22	6,287 22
448,650	1.66 —2.01	----------	9,426 22	----------	4,713 11	4,713 11
2,570,625	1.01 —1.31	----------	33,910 76	----------	16,955 38	16,955 38
678,000	1.21 —1.46	----------	9,989 54	----------	4,994 77	4,994 77
2,664,750	.87 —1.11	----------	30,045 92	----------	15,022 96	15,022 96
325,950	.93 —1.26	----------	4,328 78	----------	2,164 39	2,164 39
3,253,350	.61 —1.21	----------	43,249 70	----------	21,624 85	21,624 85
315,000	1.91	----------	6,016 50	----------	3,008 25	3,008 25
775,500	.96 —1.36	----------	10,662 00	----------	5,331 00	5,331 00
1,849,200	.86 —1.26	----------	24,170 66	----------	12,085 33	12,085 33
642,645	.84 —1.19	----------	8,225 44	----------	4,112 72	4,112 72
632,850	.76 —1.16	----------	8,020 50	----------	4,010 25	4,010 25
1,389,000	1.01 —1.51	----------	20,973 90	----------	10,486 95	10,486 95
693,750	1.51 —1.51	----------	11,155 12	----------	5,577 56	5,577 56
253,500	1.08 —1.41	----------	3,695 84	----------	1,847 92	1,847 92
554,775	1.31 —1.81	----------	12,113 52	----------	6,056 76	6,056 76
1,316,850	1.16 —1.76	----------	23,176 56	----------	11,588 28	11,588 28
110,400	1.164	----------	1,285 06	----------	642 53	642 53
1,058,850	.76 —1.16	----------	12,396 66	----------	6,198 33	6,198 33
1,001,250	.89 —1.29	----------	13,697 10	----------	6,848 55	6,848 55
325,500	.968—1.46	----------	5,245 98	----------	2,622 99	2,622 99
1,687,050	.91 —1.31	----------	22,919 36	----------	11,459 68	11,459 68
895,950	.75 —1.15	----------	11,132 54	----------	5,566 27	5,566 27
360,000	1.41 —1.86	----------	7,362 22	----------	3,681 11	3,686 11
1,024,950	.86 —1.26	----------	13,574 84	----------	6,787 42	6,787 42
445,005	1.06 —1.41	----------	6,410 20	----------	3,205 10	3,205 10
852,900	1.11 —1.51	----------	12,878 80	----------	6,439 40	6,439 40
399,450	1.06	----------	4,234 18	----------	2,117 09	2,117 09
259,350	.86 —1.21	----------	3,138 14	----------	1,569 07	1,569 07
1,778,700	.81 —1.16	----------	21,270 80	----------	10,635 40	10,635 40
1,537,050	1.86 —2.26	----------	36,369 48	----------	18,184 74	18,184 74
1,289,813	.66 —1.06	----------	13,851 44	----------	6,925 72	6,925 72
165,000	2.01 —2.41	----------	4,419 70	----------	2,209 85	2,209 85
$33,742,763	----------	$175,867 86	$476,828 68	$652,696 54	$326,348 27	$326,348 27

STATEMENT

Railroad and County.	No. of Miles in State.	No. of Miles in Counties.	Value Per Mile.	Total Assessment.	Apportioned to Counties.	Value Apportioned Inside Corporate Limits.
South Pacific Coast Railway Co.	96.16		$10,500 00	$1,009,680		
Alameda		31.46			$330,330	$88,830
Santa Clara		37.00			388,500	41,685
Santa Cruz		27.70			290,850	22,680
Totals	96.16	96.16	$10,500 00	$1,009,680	$1,009,680	$153,195
Southern California Motor Road Co.	12.00		$5,000 00	$60,000		
Riverside		6.00			$30,000	$16,900
San Bernardino		6.00			30,000	11,750
Totals	12.00	12.00	$5,000 00	$60,000	$60,000	$28,650
Carson and Colorado Railway Co.	107.62		$1,858 39	$200,000		
Inyo		74.25			$137,985	
Mono		33.37			62,015	
Totals	107.62	107.62	$1,858 39	$200,000	$200,000	
California Northwestern Railway Co. (Lessee S. F. & N. P. Railway)	165.52		$12,083 13	$2,000,000		
Marin		29.50			$356,452	$24,166
Mendocino		26.00			314,162	9,667
Sonoma		110.02			1,329,386	63,835
Totals	165.52	165.52	$12,083 13	$2,000,000	$2,000,000	$97,668
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. R. Co.	1190.586		$10,079 07	$12,000,000		
Alameda		5.61			$56,544	$45,154
Contra Costa		61.28			617,645	25,500
Fresno		56.99			574,406	13,708
Kern		77.774			783,890	32,051
Kings		27.68			278,988	13,103
Los Angeles		76.708			773,145	216,307
Madera		26.44			266,490	
Merced		40.36			406,792	14,514
Orange		62.691			631,867	101,698
Riverside		96.928			976,944	227,696
San Bernardino		426.707			4,300,810	152,798
San Diego		105.048			1,058,786	262,963
San Joaquin		39.50			398,123	21,368
Stanislaus		21.14			213,072	
Tulare		65.73			662,498	36,083
Totals	1190.586	1190.586	$10,079 07	$12,000,000	$12,000,000	$1,162,943
North Shore Railroad Co.	81.55		$7,357 45	$600,000		
Marin		55.55			$408,706	$31,269
Sonoma		26.00			191,294	
Totals	81.55	81.55	$7,357 45	$600,000	$600,000	$31,269
Pacific Coast Railway Co.	76.10		$3,285 15	$250,000		
San Luis Obispo		39.50			$129,763	$5,749
Santa Barbara		36.60			120,237	
Totals	76.10	76.10	$3,285 15	$250,000	$250,000	$5,749

No. 9—Continued.

Value Apportioned Outside Corporate Limits.	County Rates (Lesser Rate Inside Corporate Limits).	State Taxes. Rate, 49.	County Taxes.	Total State and County Taxes.	First Installment.	Second Installment.
					Paid Nov. 24, 1905	Paid May 15, 1906.
		$4,947 44			$2,473 72	$2,473 72
$241,500	.91—1.31		$3,972 00		1,986 00	1,986 00
346,815	.75—1.15		4,301 00		2,150 50	2,150 50
268,170	1.41—1.86		5,307 74		2,653 87	2,653 87
$856,485		$4,947 44	$13,580 74	$18,528 18	$9,264 09	$9,264 09
					Paid Nov. 24, 1905.	Paid May 15, 1906.
		$294 00			$147 00	$147 00
$13,100	1.01—1.51		$368 50		184 25	184 25
18,250	1.31—1.81		484 24		242 12	242 12
$31,350		$294 00	$852 74	$1,146 74	$573 37	$573 37
					Paid Nov. 24, 1905.	Paid May 15, 1906.
		$980 00			$490 00	$490 00
$137,985	1.31—1.56		$2,152 56		1,076 28	1,076 28
62,015	1.76		1,091 46		545 73	545 73
$200,000		$980 00	$3,244 02	$4,224 02	$2,112 01	$2,112 01
					Paid Nov. 23, 1905.	Paid May 23, 1906.
		$9,800 00			$4,900 00	$4,900 00
$332,286	.86—1.21		$4,228 48		2,114 24	2,114 24
304,495	1.11—1.51		4,705 18		2,352 59	2,352 59
1,265,551	1.06—1.41		18,520 92		9,260 46	9,260 46
$1,902,332		$9,800 00	$27,454 58	$37,254 58	$18,627 29	$18,627 29
					Paid Nov. 24, 1905.	Paid Apr. 30, 1906.
		$58,800 00			$29,400 00	$29,400 00
$11,390	.91—1.31		$560 10		280 05	280 05
592,145	.72—1.06		6,460 34		3,230 17	3,230 17
560,698	1.01—1.31		7,483 60		3,741 80	3,741 80
751,839	.87—1.11		8,624 26		4,312 13	4,312 13
265,885	.93—1.26		3,472 00		1,736 00	1,736 00
556,838	.61—1.21		8,057 20		4,028 60	4,028 60
266,490	1.91		5,089 96		2,544 98	2,544 98
392,278	.96—1.36		5,474 32		2,737 16	2,737 16
530,169	.76—1.16		6,922 86		3,461 43	3,461 43
749,248	1.01—1.51		13,613 36		6,806 68	6,806 68
4,148,012	1.31—1.81		77,080 66		38,540 33	38,540 33
795,823	1.16—1.76		17,056 84		8,528 42	8,528 42
376,755	.76—1.16		4,532 74		2,266 37	2,266 37
213,072	1.11—1.51		3,217 38		1,608 69	1,608 69
626,415	.81—1.16		7,558 68		3,779 34	3,779 34
$10,837,057		$58,800 00	$175,204 30	$234,004 30	$117,002 15	$117,002 15
					Paid Nov. 24, 1905.	Paid May 23, 1906.
		$2,940 00			$1,470 00	$1,470 00
$377,437	.86—1.21		$4,835 90		2,417 95	2,417 95
191,294	1.06—1.41		2,697 24		1,348 62	1,348 62
$568,731		$2,940 00	$7,533 14	$10,473 14	$5,236 57	$5,236 57
					Paid Oct. 23, 1905.	Paid Oct. 23, 1905.
		$1,225 00			$612 50	$612 50
$124,014	.89—1.29		$1,650 94		825 47	825 47
120,237	.91—1.31		1,575 10		787 55	787 55
$244,251		$1,225 00	$3,226 04	$4,451 04	$2,225 52	$2,225 52

STATEMENT

Railroad and County.	No. of Miles in State.	Number of Miles in Counties.	Value Per Mile.	Total Assessment.	Apportioned to Counties.	Value Apportioned Inside Corporate Limits.
Pajaro Valley Consolidated R. R. Co.	33.58		$4,466 94	$150,000		
Monterey		32.79			$146,471	
Santa Cruz		.79			3,529	
Totals	33.58	33.58	$4,466 94	$150,000	$150,000	
Nevada County Narrow Gauge R. R. Co.	22.50		$5,000 00	$112,500		
Nevada		18.78			$93,900	$4,900
Placer		3.72			18,600	
Totals	22.50	22.50	$5,000 00	$112,500	$112,500	$4,900
Nevada-California-Oregon Railway Co.	115.70		$1,944 69	$225,000		
Lassen		112.44			$218,660	
Sierra		3.26			6,340	
Totals	115.70	115.70	$1,944 69	$225,000	$225,000	
Sierra Valleys Railway Co.	36.48		$1,200 00	$43,776		
Lassen		4.20			$5,040	
Plumas		32.28			38,736	
Totals	36.48	36.48	$1,200 00	$43,776	$43,776	
Alameda and San Joaquin Railroad Company (Western Pacific Railway Co. owners)	35.88		$4,180 59	$150,000		
Alameda		2.79			$11,664	
San Joaquin		33.09			138,336	$8,361
Totals	35.88	35.88	$4,180 59	$150,000	$150,000	$8,361
Gualala Mill Company	13.00		$3,076 92	$40,000		
Mendocino		5.00			$15,385	
Sonoma		8.00			24,615	
Totals	13.00	13.00	$3,076 92	$40,000	$40,000	
Sierra Railway Co. of California	75.94		$5,500 00	$417,670		
Calaveras		9.65			$53,075	
Stanislaus		19.55			107,525	
Tuolumne		46.74			257,070	
Totals	75.94	75.94	$5,500 00	$417,670	$417,670	
Boca and Loyalton Railroad Co.	44.00		$4,545 45	$200,000		
Nevada		3.50			$15,909	
Plumas		15.80			71,818	
Sierra		24.70			112,273	$48,182
Totals	44.00	44.00	$4,545 45	$200,000	$200,000	$48,182
San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad Co.	99.33		$9,263 67	$920,160		
Los Angeles		75.00			$694,775	$184,718
Riverside		14.85			137,565	53,108
San Bernardino		9.48			87,820	26,309
Totals	99.33	99.33	$9,263 67	$920,160	$920,160	$264,135

No. 9—Continued.

Value Apportioned Outside Corporate Limits.	County Rates (Lesser Rate Inside Corporate Limits).	State Taxes. Rate, .49.	County Taxes.	Total State and County Taxes.	First Installment.	Second Installment.
					Paid Nov. 21, 1905.	Paid May 26, 1906.
----------	----------	$735 00	----------	----------	$367 50	$367 50
$146,471	.86—1.26	----------	$1,845 54	----------	922 77	922 77
3,529	1.41—1.86	----------	65 64	----------	32 82	32 82
$150,000	----------	$735 00	$1,911 18	$2,646 18	$1,323 09	$1,323 09
					Paid Nov. 21, 1905.	Paid Apr. 30, 1906.
----------	----------	$551 26	----------	----------	$275 63	$275 63
$89,000	1.76—2.16	----------	$2,008 64	----------	1,004 32	1,004 32
18,600	1.31—1.71	----------	318 06	----------	159 03	159 03
$107,600	----------	$551 26	$2,326 70	$2,877 96	$1,438 98	$1,438 98
					Paid Nov. 24, 1905.	Paid Apr. 30, 1906.
----------	----------	$1,102 50	----------	----------	$551 25	$551 25
$218,660	1.38—1.76	----------	$3,848 42	----------	1,924 21	1,924 21
6,340	1.82—2.26	----------	143 28	----------	71 64	71 64
$225,000	----------	$1,102 50	$3,991 70	$5,094 20	$2,547 10	$2,547 10
					Paid Nov. 24, 1905.	Paid Apr. 30, 1906.
----------	----------	$214 50	----------	----------	$107 25	$107 25
$5,040	1.38—1.76	----------	$88 70	----------	44 35	44 35
38,736	1.51	----------	584 90	----------	292 45	292 45
$43,776	----------	$214 50	$673 60	$888 10	$444 05	$444 05
					Paid Nov. 23, 1905.	Paid May 14, 1906.
----------	----------	$735 00	----------	----------	$367 50	$367 50
$11,664	.91—1.31	----------	$152 80	----------	76 40	76 40
129,975	.76—1.16	----------	1,571 26	----------	785 63	785 63
$141,639	----------	$735 00	$1,724 06	$2,459 06	$1,229 53	$1,229 53
					Paid Oct. 14, 1905.	Paid May 26, 1906.
----------	----------	$196 00	----------	----------	$98 00	$98 00
$15,385	1.11—1.51	----------	$232 30	----------	116 15	116 15
24,615	1.06—1.41	----------	347 06	----------	173 53	173 53
$40,000	----------	$196 00	$579 36	$775 36	$387 68	$387 68
					Paid Nov. 25, 1905.	Paid May 31, 1906.
----------	----------	$2,046 58	----------	----------	$1,023 29	$1,023 29
$53,075	1.61	----------	$854 50	----------	427 25	427 25
107,525	1.11—1.51	----------	1,623 62	----------	811 81	811 81
257,070	1.14—1.71	----------	4,395 90	----------	2,197 95	2,197 95
$417,670	----------	$2,046 58	$6,874 02	$8,920 60	$4,460 30	$4,460 30
					Paid Nov. 27, 1905.	Paid May 14, 1906.
----------	----------	$980 00	----------	----------	$490 00	$490 00
$15,909	1.76—2.16	----------	$343 62	----------	171 81	171 81
71,818	1.51	----------	1,084 46	----------	542 23	542 23
64,091	1.82—2.26	----------	2,325 36	----------	1,162 68	1,162 68
$151,818	----------	$980 00	$3,753 44	$4,733 44	$2,366 72	$2,366 72
					Paid Nov. 27, 1905.	Paid Apr. 30, 1906.
----------	----------	$4,508 78	----------	----------	$2,254 39	$2,254 39
$510,057	.61—1.21	----------	$7,298 46	----------	3,649 23	3,649 23
84,457	1.01—1.51	----------	1,811 68	----------	905 84	905 84
61,511	1.31—1.81	----------	1,457 98	----------	728 99	728 99
$656,025	----------	$4,508 78	$10,568 12	$15,076 90	$7,538 45	$7,538 45

STATEMENT

Railroad and County.	No. of Miles in State.	Number of Miles in Counties.	Value Per Mile.	Total Assessment.	Apportioned to Counties.	Value Apportioned Inside Corporate Limits.
Lake Tahoe Railway and Transportation Co.	16.10		$3,105 59	$50,000		
Nevada		1.10			$3,416	
Placer		15.00			46,584	
Totals	16.10	16.10	$3,105 59	$50,000	$50,000	
The Pullman Company	2,929.69		$170 67	$500,000		
Alameda		47.64			$8,130	$2,686
Butte		45.00			7,680	85
Colusa		33.91			5,787	
Contra Costa		121.65			20,762	945
Fresno		144.09			24,592	775
Glenn		28.90			4,932	85
Kern		195.21			33,316	1,067
Kings		27.79			4,743	222
Los Angeles		183.95			31,394	4,864
Madera		55.53			9,477	
Merced		111.25			18,987	494
Monterey		128.30			21,896	1,317
Nevada		30.25			5,162	
Orange		48.00			8,192	1,623
Placer		112.75			19,243	896
Riverside		92.60			15,804	
Sacramento		46.00			7,850	939
San Benito		2.25			384	
San Bernardino		353.38			60,311	1,767
San Diego		153.48			26,194	4,299
San Francisco		7.36			1,256	
San Joaquin		110.64			18,883	537
San Luis Obispo		72.60			12,390	998
San Mateo		25.00			4,267	580
Santa Barbara		109.47			18,683	853
Santa Clara		65.35			11,153	1,468
Santa Cruz		2.15			367	
Shasta		82.08			14,008	391
Sierra		1.52			259	
Siskiyou		83.18			14,196	
Solano		43.50			7,424	540
Stanislaus		68.59			11,706	256
Sutter		10.00			1,707	
Tehama		57.83			9,870	170
Tulare		122.05			20,830	1,336
Ventura		48.32			8,247	410
Yolo		42.25			7,210	181
Yuba		15.87			2,708	284
Totals	2,929.69	2,929.69	$170 67	$500,000	$500,000	$30,068

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY.

Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation, for the Year 1906.

Number of acres of land	461,267
Value of real estate other than city and town lots	$10,186,495 00
Value of improvements thereon	3,004,905 00
Value of city and town lots	2,061,710 00
Value of improvements thereon	1,496,295 00
Total value of real estate	12,248,205 00
Total value of improvements on real estate	4,501,200 00
Value of personal property	4,374,980 00
Amount of money and solvent credits	377,485 00
Total amount of preceding items	21,501,870 00
Value of railroads assessed by State Board of Equalization	2,255,581 00
Grand total value of all property	23,757,451 00
Total value of mortgages, trust deeds, and other debt obligations assessed	4,351,340 00

Rate of taxation on each $100:

State	Inside, .476;	outside, .476
County	Inside, .724;	outside, 1.074
Total	Inside, 1.20 ;	outside, 1.55

Indebtedness.

Funded Debt. Name by which Bonds are Known.	Date of Act under which Bonds were Issued.	Amount of Bonds Issued.	Year of Issue.	Amount of Bonds Outstanding.	Year of Maturity	Rate of Interest	Interest—When Payable.
Bonds of County of Contra Costa.	April 1, 1897	$161,000 00	1903	$161,000 00	1943	4%	July & Jan.

Total amount of bonds outstanding $161,000 00

Description and Value of Public Buildings.

Court House building, Jail, and block of land	$400,000 00
Hospital buildings and grounds	25,000 00
Total	$425,000 00

DEL NORTE COUNTY.

Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation, for the Year 1906.

Number of acres of land	214,906
Value of real estate other than city and town lots	$2,629,432 00
Value of improvements thereon	105,641 00
Value of city and town lots	82,805 00
Value of improvements thereon	116,120 00
Total value of real estate	2,712,237 00
Total value of improvements on real estate	221,761 00
Value of personal property	334,768 00
Amount of money and solvent credit	4,679 00
Total amount of preceding items	3,273,445 00
Grand total value of all property	3,273,445 00
Total value of mortgages, trust deeds, and other debt obligations assessed	282,532 00

Rate of taxation on each $100:

State	Inside, .476;	outside, .476
County	Inside, 1.224;	outside, 1.524
Total	Inside, 1.70 ;	outside, 2.00

Description and Value of Public Buildings.

Court House, Jail and block	$14,000 00
Hospital and farm	6,000 00
Total	$20,000 00

EL DORADO COUNTY.

Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation, for the Year 1906.

Number of acres of land	660,945
Value of real estate other than city and town lots	$2,281,840 00
Value of improvements thereon	723,790 00
Value of city and town lots	164,905 00
Value of improvements thereon	479,350 00
Total value of real estate	2,446,745 00
Total value of improvements on real estate	1,203,140 00
Value of personal property	919,095 00
Amount of money and solvent credits	7,395 00
Total amount of preceding items	4,572,375 00
Value of railroads assessed by State Board of Equalization	513,009 00
Grand total value of all property	5,085,384 00
Total value of mortgages, trust deeds, and other debt obligations assessed	320,450 00
Rate of taxation on each $100:	
State	Inside, .476; outside, .476
County	Inside, 1.114; outside, 1.474
Total	Inside, 1.59 ; outside, 1.95

Description and Value of Public Buildings.

Court House and Jail	$20,000 00
County Hospital	15,000 00
Total	$35,000 00

FRESNO COUNTY.

Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation, for the Year 1906.

Number of acres of land	1,963,254
Value of real estate other than city and town lots	$17,612,677 00
Value of improvements thereon	3,008,572 00
Value of city and town lots	5,002,744 00
Value of improvements thereon	4,940,127 00
Value of improvements on real estate assessed to others than the owners of such real estate	156,826 00
Total value of real estate	22,615,421 00
Total value of improvements on real estate	8,105,525 00
Value of personal property	5,254,817 00
Amount of money and solvent credits	154,570 00
Total amount of preceding items	36,130,333 00
Value of railroads assessed by State Board of Equalization	4,348,494 00
Grand total value of all property	40,478,827 00
Total value of mortgages, trust deeds, and other debt obligations assessed	7,545,270 00
Rate of taxation on each $100:	
State	Inside, .476; outside, .476
County	Inside, 1.124; outside, 1.524
Total	Inside, 1.60 ; outside, 2.00

Description and Value of Public Buildings.

County Court House, Jail, and grounds	$1,000,000 00
County Hospital and grounds	150,000 00
County Orphanage and grounds	15,000 00
County Farm	30,000 00
Total	$1,195,000 00

GLENN COUNTY.

Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation, for the Year 1906.

Number of acres of land	636,066
Value of real estate other than city and town lots	$7,823,477 00
Value of improvements thereon	578,046 00
Value of city and town lots	166,825 00
Value of improvements thereon	209,100 00
Total value of real estate	7,990,302 00
Total value of improvements on real estate	787,146 00
Value of personal property	1,080,781 00
Amount of money and solvent credits	92,203 00
Total amount of preceding items	9,950,432 00
Value of railroads assessed by State Board of Equalization	748,725 00
Grand total value of all property	10,699,157 00
Total value of mortgages, trust deeds, and other debt obligations assessed	1,665,417 00

Rate of taxation on each $100:

State	Inside, .476;	outside, .476
County	Inside, .974;	outside, 1.274
Total	Inside, 1.45 ;	outside, 1.75

Indebtedness.

Funded Debt. Name by which Bonds are Known.	Date of Act under which Bonds were Issued.	Amount of Bonds Issued.	Year of Issue.	Amount of Bonds Outstanding.	Year of Maturity	Rate of Interest	Interest—When Payable.
Glenn County Court House and Jail Bonds	Mar. 31, 1891	$80,000 00	1893	$28,000 00	1913	4½%	Jan. & July

Total amount of bonds outstanding $28,000 00

Description and Value of Public Buildings.

Court House and Jail	$125,000 00
County Hospital	10,000 00
Total	$135,000 00

HUMBOLDT COUNTY.

Number of Acres of Land, Value of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation, for the Year 1906.

Number of acres of land	1,538,300
Value of real estate other than city and town lots	$14,464,450 00
Value of improvements thereon	1,056,995 00
Value of city and town lots	4,181,265 00
Value of improvements thereon	2,589,410 00
Total value of real estate	18,645,715 00
Total value of improvements on real estate	3,646,405 00
Value of personal property	2,711,542 00
Amount of money and solvent credits	428,798 00
Total amount of preceding items	25,432,460 00
Grand total value of all property	25,432,460 00

Rate of taxation on each $100:

State	Inside, .476;	outside, .476
County	Inside, .874;	outside, 1.274
Total	Inside, 1.35 ;	outside, 1.75

Indebtedness.

Funded Debt. Name by which Bonds are Known.	Date of Act under which Bonds were Issued.	Amount of Bonds Issued.	Year of Issue.	Amount of Bonds Outstanding.	Year of Maturity	Rate of Interest	Interest—When Payable.
Klamath Road bonds	Mar. 1, 1891	$25,000 00	1893	$13,000 00	1913	7%	Jan. & July

Total amount of bonds outstanding	$13,000 00
Cash in the County Treasury applicable to payment of indebtedness	1,145 00

Description and Value of Public Buildings.

Receiving Hospital and grounds, $4,500; Lot 1, Block 1 (Hospital Tract), $850	$5,350 00
Plaza, $40,000; Court House, $170,000; furniture, $10,000	220,000 00
Hospital grounds, $7,500; improvements and furniture, $37,000	44,500 00
New County Jail site, $10,000; house and lot in Town of Blue Lake, $150	10,150 00
Total	$280,000 00

INYO COUNTY.

Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation, for the Year 1906.

Number of acres of land	300,000
Value of real estate other than city and town lots	$1,160,932 00
Value of improvements thereon	526,915 00
Value of city and town lots	166,285 00
Value of improvements thereon	218,937 00
Total value of real estate	1,327,217 00
Total value of improvements on real estate	745,852 00
Value of personal property	630,836 00
Amount of money and solvent credits	44,292 00
Total amount of preceding items	2,748,197 00
Value of railroads assessed by State Board of Equalization	137,985 00
Grand total value of all property	2,886,182 00
Total value of mortgages, trust deeds, and other debt obligations assessed	245,738 00

Rate of taxation on each $100:

State	Inside, .476; outside, .476
County	Inside, 1.174; outside, 1.524
Total	Inside, 1.65 ; outside, 2.00

Indebtedness.

Funded Debt. Name by which Bonds are Known.	Date of Act under which Bonds were Issued.	Amount of Bonds Issued.	Year of Issue.	Amount of Bonds Outstanding.	Year of Maturity	Rate of Interest	Interest—When Payable.
Bonds of 1903	April 1, 1897	$60,000 00	1903	$60,000 00	1943	4%	Mar. 15 and Sept. 15.

Total amount of bonds outstanding	$60,000 00

Description and Value of Public Buildings.

Court House and grounds	$10,000 00
Branch Jails	1,500 00
Total	$11,500 00

KERN COUNTY.

Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation, for the Year 1906.

Number of acres of land	284,447
Value of real estate other than city and town lots	$11,004,814 00
Value of improvements thereon	1,796,632 00
Value of city and town lots	1,344,876 00
Value of improvements thereon	1,908,195 00
Value of improvements on real estate assessed to others than the owners of such real estate	647,737 00
Total value of real estate	12,349,690 00
Total value of improvements on real estate	4,352,564 00
Value of personal property	5,944,948 00
Amount of money and solvent credits	53,369 00
Total amount of preceding items	22,700,571 00
Value of railroads assessed by State Board of Equalization	4,165,636 00
Grand total value of all property	26,866,207 00
Total value of mortgages, trust deeds, and other debt obligations assessed	1,345,113 00

Rate of taxation on each $100:

State	Inside, .476; outside, .476
County	Inside, .874; outside, 1.124
Total	Inside, 1.35 ; outside, 1.60

Indebtedness.

Funded Debt. Name by which Bonds are Known.	Date of Act under which Bonds were Issued.	Amount of Bonds Issued.	Year of Issue.	Amount of Bonds Outstanding.	Year of Maturity	Rate of Interest	Interest—When Payable.
Kern County Refunding Bonds	April 1, 1897	$235,000 00	1899	$235,000 00	1909 to 1918	4½%	June & Dec.

Total amount of bonds outstanding	$235,000 00

Description and Value of Public Buildings.

Court House	$85,000 00
County Hospital	20,000 00
County Jail	35,000 00
Total	$140,000 00

KINGS COUNTY.

Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation, for the Year 1906.

Number of acres of land	737,351
Value of real estate other than city and town lots	$4,876,788 00
Value of improvements thereon	605,720 00
Value of city and town lots	521,392 00
Value of improvements thereon	749,533 00
Value of improvements on real estate assessed to other than the owners of such real estate	24,150 00
Total value of real estate	5,398,180 00
Total value of improvements on real estate	1,379,403 00
Value of personal property	1,077,378 00
Amount of money and solvent credits	129,495 00
Total amount of preceding items	7,984,456 00
Value of railroads assessed by State Board of Equalization	804,815 00
Grand total value of all property	8,789,271 00
Total value of mortgages, trust deeds, and other debt obligations assessed	1,157,260 00

Rate of taxation on each $100:

State	Inside, .476; outside, .476
County	Inside, .794; outside, 1.124
Total	Inside, 1.27 ; outside, 1.60

Description and Value of Public Buildings.

Court House	$40,000 00
Jail and grounds	10,000 00
County Hospital	4,000 00
Total	$54,000 00

LAKE COUNTY.

Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation, for the Year 1906.

Number of acres of land	338,568
Value of real estate other than city and town lots	$2,036,385 00
Value of improvements thereon	541,665 00
Value of city and town lots	214,315 00
Value of improvements thereon	246,050 00
Total value of real estate	2,250,700 00
Total value of improvements on real estate	787,715 00
Value of personal property	461,460 00
Amount of money and solvent credits	34,770 00
Total amount of preceding items	3,534,645 00
Grand total value of all property	3,534,645 00
Total value of mortgages, trust deeds, and other debt obligations assessed	477,820 00
Rate of taxation on each $100:	
State	Inside, .476; outside, .476
County	Inside, 1.26 ; outside, 1.724
Total	Inside, 1.736; outside, 2.20

Indebtedness.

Funded Debt. Name by which Bonds are Known.	Date of Act under which Bonds were Issued.	Amount of Bonds Issued.	Year of Issue.	Amount of Bonds Outstanding.	Year of Maturity	Rate of Interest	Interest—When Payable.
Lake County Bonds	1885	$47,800 00	1887	$37,000 00	1907	5%	Apr. 7, Oct. 7

Total amount of bonds outstanding	$37,000 00
Cash in the County Treasury applicable to payment of indebtedness	1,000 00

Description and Value of Public Buildings.

Court House	$15,000 00
Hall of Records	2,000 00
Total	$17,000 00

LASSEN COUNTY.

Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation, for the Year 1906.

Number of acres of land	665,589
Value of real estate other than city and town lots	$3,379,865 00
Value of improvements thereon	423,050 00
Value of city and town lots	90,690 00
Value of improvements thereon	187,925 00
Total value of real estate	3,470,555 00
Total value of improvements on real estate	610,975 00
Value of personal proverty	1,111,536 00
Amount of money and solvent credits	120,727 00
Total amount of preceding items	5,313,793 00
Value of railroads assessed by State Board of Equalization	253,121 00
Grand total value of all property	5,566,914 00
Total value of mortgages, trust deeds, and other debt obligations assessed	445,556 00
Rate of taxation on each $100:	
State	Inside, .476; outside, .476
County	Inside, .824; outside, 1.224
Total	Inside, 1.30 ; outside, 1.70

Description and Value of Public Buildings.

Two-story frame Court House, one-story stone Jail, one-story stone Hall of Records, two-story frame Hospital, 160 acres of land, block 22 in the Town of Susanville	$15,000 00

LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation, for the Year 1906.

Number of acres of land	759,408
Value of real estate other than city and town lots	$41,430,990 00
Value of improvements thereon	7,307,880 00
Value of city and town lots	130,167,255 00
Value of improvements thereon	63,542,475 00
Total value of real estate	171,598,245 00
Total value of improvements on real estate	70,850,355 00
Value of personal property	55,335,505 00
Amount of money and solvent credits	1,419,983 00
Total amount of preceding items	299,204,088 00
Value of railroads assessed by State Board of Equalization	6,098,907 00
Grand total value of all property	305,302,995 00
Total value of mortgages, trust deeds, and other debt obligations assessed	6,171,145 00
Assessed value of mortgages held by University of California, Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Asylum, and other State institutions	768,665 00
Rate of taxation on each $100:	
State	Inside, .476; outside, .476
County	Inside, .524; outside, 1.124
Total	Inside, 1.000; outside, 1.600

Indebtedness.

Founded Debt. Name by which Bonds are Known.	Date of Act under which Bonds were Issued.	Amount of Bonds Issued.	Year of Issue.	Amount of Bonds Outstanding.	Year of Maturity.	Rate of Interest	Interest—When Payable.
Bonds of 1887	Mar. 4, 1883	$190,000 00	1887	$8,000 00	1907	4½%	Semi-ann'ly
Bonds of 1890	Mar. 4, 1883	300,000 00	1890	70,000 00	1910	5%	Semi-ann'ly

Total amount of bonds outstanding	$78,000 00
Cash in the County Treasury applicable to payment of indebtedness	1,035 00

Description and Value of Public Buildings.

Court House and lot	$906,272 00
County Hospital and lands	360,035 00
County Farm lands	95,398 00
Old County Jail and lot	86,686 00
Temple Street Jail and lot	167,710 00
Lots and lands	21,846 00
Total	$1,637,947 00

MADERA COUNTY.

Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation, for the Year 1906.

Number of acres of land	730,521
Value of real estate other than city and town lots	$4,006,685 00
Value of improvements thereon	504,665 00
Value of city and town lots	299,290 00
Value of improvements thereon	259,850 00
Total value of real estate	4,305,975 00
Total value of improvements on real estate	764,515 00
Value of personal property	1,169,020 00
Amount of money and solvent credits	21,440 00
Total amount of preceding items	6,260,950 00
Value of railroads assessed by State Board of Equalization	1,337,904 00
Grand total value of all property	7,598,854 00
Total value of mortgages, trust deeds, and other debt obligations assessed	538,455 00
Rate of taxation on each $100:	
State	.476
County	1.424
Total	1.90

Description and Value of Public Buildings.

Court House and grounds	$125,000 00
Jail and grounds	20,000 00
Hospital and grounds	15,000 00
Total	$160,000 00

MARIN COUNTY.

Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation, for the Year 1906.

Number of acres of land	322,986
Value of real estate other than city and town lots	$5,765,250 00
Value of improvements thereon	1,244,680 00
Value of city and town lots	2,870,020 00
Value of improvements thereon	2,706,715 00
Total value of real estate	8,635,270 00
Total value of improvements on real estate	3,951,395 00
Value of personal property	1,218,040 00
Amount of money and solvent credits	59,470 00
Total amount of preceding items	13,864,175 00
Value of railroads assessed by State Board of Equalization	978,030 00
Grand total value of all property	14,842,205 00
Total value of mortgages, trust deeds, and other debt obligations assessed	2,703,760 00
Rate of taxation on each $100:	
State	Inside, .476; outside, .476
County	Inside, .754; outside, 1.104
Total	Inside, 1.23 ; outside, 1.58

Indebtedness.

Funded Debt. Name by which Bonds are Known.	Date of Act under which Bonds were Issued.	Amount of Bonds Issued.	Year of Issue.	Amount of Bonds Outstanding.	Year of Maturity	Rate of Interest	Interest—When Payable.
Railroad Refunding Bonds	April 4, 1870	$160,000 00	1896	$96,000 00	1916	4%	July and Jan.

Total amount of bonds outstanding	$96,000 00
Floating debt, principal	456 95
Floating debt, interest	271 35
Total debt	$96,728 30

Description and Value of Public Buildings.

Court House, Jail and lot	$100,000 00
Hospital and Poor Farm	15,000 00
Total	$115,000 00

MARIPOSA COUNTY.

Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation, for the Year 1906.

Number of acres of land	327,756
Value of real estate other than city and town lots	$1,402,405 00
Value of improvements thereon	288,541 00
Value of city and town lots	32,332 00
Value of improvements thereon	81,010 00
Value of improvements on real estate assessed to others than the owners of such real estate	10,000 00
Total value of real estate	1,434,737 00
Total value of improvements on real estate	379,551 00
Value of personal property	307,207 00
Amount of money and solvent credits	350 00
Total amount of preceding items	2,121,845 00
Grand total value of all property	2,121,845 00
Total value of mortgages, trust deeds, and other debt obligations assessed	81,981 00
Rate of taxation on each $100:	
State	.476
County	2.324
Total	2.80

Indebtedness.

Founded Debt. Name by which Bonds are Known.	Date of Act under which Bonds were Issued.	Amount of Bonds Issued.	Year of Issue.	Amount of Bonds Outstanding.	Year of Maturity	Rate of Interest	Interest—When Payable.
Mariposa Co. bonds	1893	$15,000 00	1895	$5,000 00	1910	6%	Semi-ann'ly

Total amount of bonds outstanding	$5,000 00
Cash in the County Treasury applicable to payment of indebtedness	1,222 00

Description and Value of Public Buildings.

Court House and Annex	$15,000 00
County Jail	8,000 00
Township Jails	2,400 00
Hospital	12,000 00
Total	$37,400 00

MENDOCINO COUNTY.

Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation, for the Year 1906.

Number of acres of land	1,516,213
Value of real estate other than city and town lots	$7,284,538 00
Value of improvements thereon	1,062,454 00
Value of city and town lots	651,877 00
Value of improvements thereon	969,056 00
Value of improvements on real estate assessed to others than the owners of such real estate	8,700 00
Total value of real estate	7,936,415 00
Total value of improvements on real estate	2,040,210 00
Value of personal property	2,200,746 00
Amount of money and solvent credits	97,740 00
Total amount of preceding items	12,275,111 00
Value of railroads assessed by State Board of Equalization	376,917 00
Grand total of all property	12,652,028 00
Total value of mortgages, trust deeds, and other debt obligations assessed	1,384,840 00
Assessed value of mortgages held by University of California, Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum and other State institutions	30,000 00

Rate of taxation on each $100:

State	Inside, .476; outside, .476
County	Inside, 1.224; outside, 1.624
Total	Inside, 1.70 ; outside, 2.10

Indebtedness.

Funded Debt. Name by which Bonds are Known.	Date of Act under which Bonds were Issued.	Amount of Bonds Issued.	Year of Issue.	Amount of Bonds Outstanding.	Year of Maturity.	Rate of Interest	Interest—When Payable.
Mendocino County 4% Bonds	1897	$95,000 00	1901	$82,500 00	1938	4%	Jan. 1, July 1

Total amount of bonds outstanding	$82,500 00

Description and Value of Public Buildings.

Court House and grounds	$40,000 00
Jail	10,000 00
Hall of Records	12,000 00
Lot in Ukiah	1,000 00
County Farm and buildings	18,000 00
Total	$81,000 00

MERCED COUNTY.

Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation, for the Year 1906.

Number of acres of land	1,176,200
Value of real estate other than city and town lots	$9,467,348 00
Value of improvements thereon	700,439 00
Value of city and town lots	533,427 00
Value of improvements thereon	750,215 00
Total value of real estate	10,000,775 00
Total value of improvements on real estate	1,450,654 00
Value of personal property	2,089,768 00
Amount of money and solvent credits	27,510 00
Total amount of preceding items	13,568,707 00
Value of railroads assessed by State Board of Equalization	2,226,811 00
Grand total value of all property	15,795,518 00
Total value of mortgages, trust deeds, and other debt obligations assessed	2,757,720 00
Assessed value of mortgages held by University of California, Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum, and other State institutions	34,610 00
Rate of taxation on each $100:	
State	Inside, .476; outside, .476
County	Inside, .874; outside, 1.274
Total	Inside, 1.35 ; outside, 1.75

Indebtedness.

Funded Debt. Name by which Bonds are Known.	Date of Act under which Bonds were Issued.	Amount of Bonds Issued.	Year of Issue.	Amount of Bonds Outstanding.	Year of Maturity	Rate of Interest	Interest—When Payable.
Merced County Refunding Bonds	Act of 1903	$129,000 00	1903	$110,000 00	Serial	4%	Dec. 1, ann'ly

Total amount of bonds outstanding	$110,000 00
Cash in the County Treasury applicable to payment of indebtedness	2,029 17

Description and Value of Public Buildings.

Court House	$75,000 00
Hospitals and grounds	75,000 00
Branch County Jails	37,000 00
Total	$187,000 00

MODOC COUNTY.

Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation, for the Year 1906.

Number of acres of land	596,278
Value of real estate other than city and town lots	$2,426,544 00
Value of improvements thereon	436,851 00
Value of city and town lots	64,848 00
Value of improvements thereon	219,769 00
Total value of real estate	2,491,392 00
Total value of improvements on real estate	656,620 00
Value of personal property	1,250,489 00
Amount of money and solvent credits	95,763 00
Total amount of preceding items	4,494,264 00
Grand total value of all property	4,494,264 00
Total value of mortgages, trust deeds, and other debt obligations assessed	448,469 00
Rate of taxation on each $100:	
State	Inside, .476; outside, .476
County	Inside, .754; outside, 1.074
Total	Inside, 1.23 ; outside, 1.55

Description and Value of Public Buildings.

Court House Square, Court House, Jail and Recorder's office	$10,000 00
Wood shed on Court House Square	200 00
Block J, Town of Alturas	750 00
County Hospital, Poor Farm, and grounds	3,000 00
Total	$13,950 00

MONO COUNTY.

Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation, for the Year 1906.

Number of acres of land	170,054
Value of real estate other than city and town lots	$484,076 00
Value of improvements thereon	185,084 00
Value of city and town lots	17,640 00
Value of improvements thereon	85,840 00
Total value of real estate	501,716 00
Total value of improvements on real estate	270,924 00
Value of personal property	200,945 00
Amount of money and solvent credits	6,850 00
Total amount of preceding items	980,435 00
Value of railroads assessed by State Board of Equalization	62,015 00
Grand total value of all property	1,042,450 00
Total value of mortgages, trust deeds, and other debt obligations assessed	45,990 00
Rate of taxation on each $100:	
State	.476
County	2.024
Total	2.50

Description and Value of Public Buildings.

One-story stone County Jail	$5,000 00
Two-story frame Court House	40,000 00
Branch County Jails	600 00
County Poor Farm	5,000 00
Total	$50,600 00

MONTEREY COUNTY.

Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation, for the Year 1906.

Number of acres of land	1,473,941
Value of real estate other than city and town lots	$10,591,355 00
Value of improvements thereon	1,704,170 00
Value of city and town lots	1,707,185 00
Value of improvements thereon	1,599,690 00
Total value of real estate	12,298,540 00
Total value of improvements on real estate	3,303,860 00
Value of personal property	2,037,130 00
Amount of money and solvent credits	83,625 00
Total amount of preceding items	17,723,155 00
Value of railroads assessed by State Board of Equalization	2,286,389 00
Grand total value of all property	20,009,544 00
Total value of mortgages, trust deeds, and other debt obligations assessed	2,015,915 00
Rate of taxation on each $100:	
State	Inside, .476; outside, .476
County	Inside, 1.024; outside, 1.424
Total	Inside, 1.50 ; outside, 1.90

Indebtedness.

Funded Debt. Name by which Bonds are Known.	Date of Act under which Bonds were Issued.	Amount of Bonds Issued.	Year of Issue.	Amount of Bonds Outstanding.	Year of Maturity	Rate of Interest	Interest—When Payable.
Refunding Bonds of Monterey Co.	County Gov. Act, 1901	$128,000 00	1901	$98,000 00	1921	4%	Jan. and July

Total amount of bonds outstanding	$98,000 00
Floating debt, interest	3,920 00
Total debt	$101,920 00

Description and Value of Public Buildings.

Court House, Jail, and furniture	$100,000 00
Hospital and furniture	15,000 00
Total	$115,000 00

NAPA COUNTY.

Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation, for the Year 1906.

Number of acres of land	405,698
Value of real estate other than city and town lots	$5,181,285 00
Value of improvements thereon	2,661,975 00
Value of city and town lots	1,216,575 00
Value of improvements thereon	2,114,840 00
Total value of real estate	6,397,860 00
Total value of improvements on real estate	4,776,815 00
Value of personal property	2,301,980 00
Amount of money and solvent credits	182,615 00
Total amount of preceding items	13,659,270 00
Value of railroads assessed by State Board of Equalization	859,614 00
Grand total value of all property	14,518,884 00
Total value of mortgages, trust deeds, and other debt obligations assessed	1,884,575 00
Rate of taxation on each $100:	
State	Inside, .476; outside, .476
County	Inside, .904; outside, 1.224
Total	Inside, 1.38 ; outside, 1.70

Description and Value of Public Buildings.

Court House and grounds	$120,000 00
County Hospital and grounds	10,000 00
Total	$130,000 00

NEVADA COUNTY.

Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation, for the Year 1906.

Number of acres of land	489,819
Value of real estate other than city and town lots	$2,552,705 00
Value of improvements thereon	1,462,240 00
Value of city and town lots	407,875 00
Value of improvements thereon	1,284,730 00
Total value of real estate	2,960,580 00
Total value of improvements on real estate	2,746,970 00
Value of personal property	979,780 00
Amount of money and solvent credits	68,595 00
Total amount of preceding items	6,755,925 00
Value of railroads assessed by State Board of Equalization	749,178 00
Grand total value of all property	7,505,103 00
Total amount of mortgages, trust deeds, and other debt obligations assessed	433,740 00
Rate of taxation on each $100:	
State	Inside, .476; outside, .476
County	Inside, 1.524; outside, 1.924
Total	Inside, 2.00 ; outside, 2.40

Description and Value of Public Buildings.

Court House	$100,000 00
County Hospital	25,000 00
Law Library	4,250 00
Total	$129,250 00

ORANGE COUNTY.

Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation, for the Year 1906.

Number of acres of land	443,456
Value of real estate other than city and town lots	$7,088,115 00
Value of improvements thereon	1,505,955 00
Value of city and town lots	2,904,680 00
Value of improvements thereon	2,036,225 00
Value of improvements on real estate assessed to others than the owners of such real estate	24,550 00
Total value of real estate	9,992,795 00
Total value of improvements on real estate	3,566,730 00
Value of personal property	1,569,140 00
Amount of money and solvent credits	86,620 00
Total amount of preceding items	15,215,285 00
Value of railroads assessed by State Board of Equalization	1,808,252 00
Grand total value of all property	17,023,537 00
Total value of mortgages, trust deeds, and other debt obligations assessed	222,545 00

Rate of taxation on each $100:

State	Inside, .476;	outside, .476
County	Inside, .824;	outside, 1.224
Total	Inside, 1.30 ;	outside, 1.70

Indebtedness.

Funded Debt. Name by which Bonds are Known.	Date of Act under which Bonds were Issued.	Amount of Bonds Issued.	Year of Issue.	Amount of Bonds Outstanding.	Year of Maturity	Rate of Interest	Interest—When Payable.
Court House Bonds	April 1, 1897	$100,000 00	1899	$70,000 00	1920	4¼%	Jan. 1, July 1

Total amount of bonds outstanding	$70,000 00
Cash in the County Treasury applicable to payment of indebtedness	192 48

Description and Value of Public Buildings.

Court House, $100,000; Jail, $20,000; Branch Jails, $690	$120,690 00

PLACER COUNTY.

Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation, for the Year 1906.

Number of acres of land	644,520
Value of real estate other than city and town lots	$3,919,715 00
Value of improvements thereon	1,258,275 00
Value of city and town lots	428,740 00
Value of improvements thereon	961,640 00
Total value of real estate	4,348,455 00
Total value of improvements on real estate	2,219,915 00
Value of personal property	766,820 00
Amount of money and solvent debts	71,995 00
Total amount of preceding items	7,407,185 00
Value of railroads assessed by State Board of Equalization	2,356,848 00
Grand total value of all property	9,764,033 00
Total value of mortgages, trust deeds, and other debt obligations assessed	882,560 00

Rate of taxation on each $100:

State	Inside, .476;	outside, .476
County	Inside, 1.124;	outside, 1.524
Total	Inside, 1.60 ;	outside, 2.00

Indebtedness.

Funded Debt. Name by which Bonds are Known.	Date of Act under which Bonds were Issued.	Amount of Bonds Issued.	Year of Issue.	Amount of Bonds Outstanding.	Year of Maturity	Rate of Interest	Interest—When Payable.
Court House Bonds	Co. Gov. Act.	$80,000 00	1894	$36,000 00	Serial	5%	Apr. 7 & Oct. 1

Total amount of bonds outstanding	$36,000 00
Cash in the County Treasury applicable to payment of indebtedness	6,241 77

Description and Value of Public Buildings.

Court House	$165,000 00
Hospital buildings	15,000 00
Total	$180,000 00

PLUMAS COUNTY.

Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation, for the Year 1906.

Number of acres of land	525,786
Value of real estate other than city and town lots	$3,044,538 00
Value of improvements thereon	330,404 00
Value of city and town lots	62,132 00
Value of improvements thereon	200,156 00
Total value of real estate	3,106,670 00
Total value of improvements on real estate	530,560 00
Value of personal property	496,776 00
Amount of money and solvent credits	13,522 00
Total amount of preceding items	4,147,528 00
Value of railroads assessed by State Board of Equalization	147,150 00
Grand total value of all property	4,294,678 00
Total value of mortgages, trust deeds, and other debt obligations assessed	531,062 00
Rate of taxation on each $100:	
State	.476
County	1.524
Total	2.00

Indebtedness.

Funded Debt. Name by which Bonds are known.	Date of Act under which Bonds were Issued.	Amount of Bonds Issued.	Year of Issue.	Amount of Bonds Outstanding.	Year of Maturity	Rate of Interest	Interest—When Payable.
Bond Fund No. 1	April 1, 1897	$35,100 00	1899	$35,100 00	1934	4%	Apr. 8, Oct. 8

Total amount of bonds outstanding	$35,100 00

Description and Value of Public Buildings.

Court House and Jail	$15,000 00
Hall of Records	9,000 00
County Hospital and grounds	3,000 00
County property, as per inventory	14,839 00
Total	$41,839 00

RIVERSIDE COUNTY.

Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation, for the Year 1906.

Number of acres of land	1,122,091
Value of real estate other than city and town lots	$6,014,237 00
Value of improvements thereon	3,059,110 00
Value of city and town lots	1,414,822 00
Value of improvements thereon	2,256,210 00
Total value of real estate	7,429,059 00
Total value of improvements on real estate	5,315,320 00
Value of personal property	1,728,610 00
Amount of money and solvent credits	40,200 00
Total amount of preceding items	14,513,189 00
Value of railroads assessed by State Board of Equalization	3,161,828 00
Grand total value of all property	17,675,017 00
Total value of mortgages, trust deeds, and other debt obligations assessed	180,970 00

Rate of taxation on each $100:

State	Inside, .476; outside, .476
County	Inside, .824; outside, 1.324
Total	Inside, 1.30 ; outside, 1.80

Indebtedness.

Funded Debt. Name by which Bonds are Known.	Date of Act under which Bonds were Issued.	Amount of Bonds Issued.	Year of Issue.	Amount of Bonds Outstanding.	Year of Maturity	Rate of Interest	Interest—When Payable.
Court House	April 1, 1897	$150,000 00	1902	$150,000 00	Serial	4%	Semi-ann'ly

Total amount of bonds outstanding $150,000 00

Description and Value of Public Buildings.

Hospital and grounds at Arlington	$36,332 79
Court House block, $20,000; Court House building and furniture, $225,000	245,000 00
County Jail building, $37,737.75; Pest House and grounds, $500	38,237 75
Total	$319,570 54

SACRAMENTO COUNTY.

Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation, for the Year 1906.

Number of acres of land	607.472
Value of real estate other than city and town lots	$10,406,490 00
Value of improvements thereon	1,619,540 00
Value of city and town lots	10,075,570 00
Value of improvements thereon	9,307,080 00
Total value of real estate	20,482,060 00
Total value of improvements on real estate	10,926,620 00
Value of personal property	5,204,000 00
Amount of money and solvent credits	483,950 00
Total amount of preceding items	37,096,630 00
Value of railroads assessed by State Board of Equalization	1,634,035 00
Grand total value of all property	38,730,665 00
Total value of mortgages, trust deeds, and other debt obligations assessed	705,840 00

Rate of taxation on each $100:

State	Inside, .476: outside, .476
County	Inside, 1.484; outside, 1.484
Total	Inside, 1.96 ; outside, 1.96

Indebtedness.

Funded Debt. Name by which Bonds are Known.	Date of Act under which Bonds were Issued.	Amount of Bonds Issued.	Year of Issue.	Amount of Bonds Outstanding.	Year of Maturity	Rate of Interest	Interest—When Payable.
Bonds of 1888	Mar. 14, 1883	$84,000 00	1888	$53,000 00	1908	4 %	Semi-ann'ly
Bonds of 1892	Mar. 31, 1891	220,000 00	1892	150,000 00	1912	4½ %	Semi-ann'ly
Bonds of 1893	Mar. 31, 1891	25,000 00	1893	58,000 00	1913	4½ %	Semi-ann'ly

Total amount of bonds outstanding	$261,000 00
Floating debt, interest	11,480 00
Total debt	$272,480 00

Description and Value of Public Buildings.

Court House and Jail, $150,000; Court House site, $117,150	$267,150 00
Hall of Records, $75,000; Hospital and Farm, $131,000	206,000 00
Total	$473,150 00

SAN BENITO COUNTY.

Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation, for the Year 1906.

Number of acres of land	559,675
Value of real estate other than city and town lots	$3,971,240 00
Value of improvements thereon	638,375 00
Value of city and town lots	320,615 00
Value of improvements thereon	436,815 00
Value of improvements on real estate assessed to others than the owners of such real estate	1,225 00
Total value of real estate	4,291,855 00
Total value of improvements on real estate	1,076,415 00
Value of personal property	977,260 00
Amount of money and solvent credits	89,235 00
Total amount of preceding items	6,434,765 00
Value of railroads assessed by State Board of Equalization	287,430 00
Grand total value of all property	6,722,195 00
Total value of mortgages, trust deeds, and other debt obligations assessed	1,925,450 00

Rate of taxation on each $100:

State	Inside, .476; outside, .476
County	Inside, 1.194; outside, 1.524
Total	Inside, 1.67 ; outside, 2.00

Indebtedness.

Funded Debt. Name by which Bonds are Known.	Date of Act under which Bonds were Issued.	Amount of Bonds Issued.	Year of Issue.	Amount of Bonds Outstanding.	Year of Maturity	Rate of Interest	Interest—When Payable.
Court House Bonds	Mar. 14, 1883	$40,000 00	1887	$2,000 00	1907	5%	Jan. 1, July 1

Total amount of bonds outstanding	$2,000 00

Description and Value of Public Buildings.

Court House, $40,000; Jail, $10,000; County Hospital, $8,000	$58,000 00

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation, for the Year 1906.

Number of acres of land	630,860
Value of real estate other than city and town lots	$6,793,705 00
Value of improvements thereon	2,991,030 00
Value of city and town lots	2,193,825 00
Value of improvements thereon	3,147,985 00
Total value of real estate	8,987,530 00
Total value of improvements on real estate	6,139,015 00
Value of personal property	1,780,590 00
Amount of money and solvent credits	119,132 00
Total amount of preceding items	17,026,267 00
Value of railroads assessed by State Board of Equalization	8,619,563 00
Grand total value of all property	25,645,830 00
Total value of mortgages, trust deeds, and other debt obligations assessed	780,930 00
Rate of taxation on each $100:	
State	Inside, .476; outside, .476
County	Inside, 1.324; outside, 1.724
Total	Inside, 1.80 ; outside, 2.20

Description and Value of Public Buildings.

County Hospital and grounds	$40,000 00
Court House, Hall of Records, and grounds	330,000 00
County Jails and grounds	65,000 00
Total	$435,000 00

SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation, for the Year 1906.

Number of acres of land	1,355,843
Value of real estate other than city and town lots	$4,904,949 00
Value of improvements thereon	1,037,128 00
Value of city and town lots	9,154,720 00
Value of improvements thereon	4,225,252 00
Total value of real estate	14,059,669 00
Total value of improvements on real estate	5,262,380 00
Value of personal property	3,295,033 00
Amount of money and solvent credits	135,664 00
Total amount of preceding items	22,752,746 00
Value of railroads assessed by State Board of Equalization	3,052,216 00
Grand total value of all property	25,804,962 00
Total value of mortgages, trust deeds, and other debt obligations assessed	3,079,666 00
Rate of taxation on each $100:	
State	Inside, .476; outside, .476
County	Inside, 1.174; outside, 1.774
Total	Inside, 1.65 ; outside, 2.25

Indebtedness.

Funded Debt Name by which Bonds are Known.	Date of Act under which Bonds were Issued.	Amount of Bonds Issued.	Year of Issue.	Amount of Bonds Outstanding.	Year of Maturity	Rate of Interest	Interest—When Payable.
Refunding	Feb. 28, 1889	$96,000 00	1889	$36,000 00	1909	5%	Jan. 1, July 1

Total amount of bonds outstanding	$36,000 00
Cash in the County Treasury applicable to payment of indebtedness	2,433 76

Description and Value of Public Buildings.

Court House, Jail, and grounds	$250,000 00
Hospital, Poor Farm, and grounds	100,000 00
Lots at Oldtown, Julian, Oceanside, Nestor	550 00
Total	$350,550 00

SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY.

Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation, for the Year 1906.

Value of real estate other than city and town lots	$234,154,042 00
Value of improvements thereon	49,529,230 00
Value of city and town lots	2,928,710 00
Value of improvements thereon	721,250 00
Total value of real estate	237,082,752 00
Total value of improvements on real estate	50,250,480 00
Value of personal property	68,322,510 00
Amount of money and solvent credits	20,312,430 00
Total amount of preceding items	375,968,172 00
Value of railroads assessed by State Board of Equalization	170,565 00
Grand total value of all property	376,138,737 00
Total value of mortgages, trust deeds, and other debt obligations assessed	60,848,124 00
Rate of taxation on each $100:	
State	.476
County	1.322
Total	1.798

Indebtedness.

Funded Debt. Name by which Bonds are Known.	Date of Act under which Bonds were Issued.	Amount of Bonds Issued.	Year of Issue.	Amount of Bonds Outstanding.	Year of Maturity	Rate of Interest	Interest—When Payable.
Hospital	Act of 1903	$250,000 00	1904	$225,000 00	Serial	3½%	June & Dec.
Sewer	Act of 1903	724,800 00	1905	543,600 00	Serial	3½%	June & Dec.
School	Act of 1903	1,077,600 00	1906	987,800 00	Serial	3½%	June & Dec.
Street	Act of 1903	567,000 00	1906	526,500 00	Serial	3½%	June & Dec.
Jail	Act of 1003	278,400 00	1906	261,000 00	Serial	3½%	June & Dec.
Library	Act of 1903	739,800 00	1906	698,700 00	Serial	3½%	June & Dec.
Playground	Act of 1903	740,000 00	1906	721,500 00	Serial	3½%	June & Dec.
Park Extension	Act of 1903	328,000 00	1906	319,800 00	Serial	3½%	June & Dec.
Mission Park	Act of 1903	292,000 00	1906	284,700 00	Serial	3½%	June & Dec.

Total amount of bonds outstanding	$4,568,600 00
Cash in the County Treasury applicable to payment of indebtedness	442,262 25

Description and Value of Public Buildings.

Parks, squares, and improvements	$13,575,000 00
Fire Department lots, improvements, apparatus, and furniture	1,800,000 00
Police Department lots, improvements, apparatus, and furniture	140,000 00
Department of Electricity, underground wires, and apparatus	235,000 00
City Hall lot, Hall of Justice lot, Almshouse, Hospital, and furniture	4,500,000 00
Cemetery reservations	590,000 00
Sundry lots	275,000 00
Channel-street lots, Ninth to Eighteenth streets	110,000 00
School lots, improvements, and furniture	6,000,000 00
Total	$27,225,000 00

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY.

Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation, for the Year 1906.

Number of acres of land	871,163
Value of real estate other than city and town lots	$17,167,216 00
Value of improvements thereon	2,330,935 00
Value of city and town lots	6,491,975 00
Value of improvements thereon	5,821,854 00
Total value of real estate	23,659,191 00
Total value of improvements on real estate	8,152,789 00
Value of personal property	4,048,063 00
Amount of money and solvent credits	883,172 00
Total amount of preceding items	36,743,215 00
Value of railroads assessed by State Board of Equalization	3,071,752 00
Grand total value of all property	39,814,967 00
Total value of mortgages, trust deeds, and other debt obligations assessed	4,517,289 00
Assessed value of mortgages held by University of California, Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Asylum, and other State institutions	21,000 00
Rate of taxation on each $100:	
State	Inside, .476; outside, .476
County	Inside, .774; outside, 1.174
Total	Inside, 1.25; outside, 1.65

Indebtedness.

Funded Debt. Name by which Bonds are Known.	Date of Act under which Bonds were Issued.	Amount of Bonds Issued.	Year of Issue.	Amount of Bonds outstanding.	Year of Maturity	Rate of Interest.	Interest—When Payable.
Court House	Mar. 14, 1883	$250,000 00	1887	$10,000 00	1907	4%	Semi-ann'lly
County Jail	Mar. 14, 1883	50,000 00	1891	10,000 00	1911	5%	Semi-ann'lly
County Hospital	Mar. 31, 1891	50,000 00	1893	15,000 00	1913	5%	Semi-ann'lly

Total amount of bonds outstanding	$35,000 00
Cash in the County Treasury applicable to payment of indebtedness	75,759 41

Description and Value of Public Buildings.

Court House Square, $225,000; Court House, $350,000	$575,000 00
County Jail, $80,000; Jail lots, $12,000	92,000 00
Old Hospital grounds (36 acres)	20,000 00
County Hospital, $60,000; County Hospital Farm, $12,000	72,000 00
Total	$759,000 00

SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY.

Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation, for the Year 1906.

Number of acres of land	1,595,952
Value of real estate other than city and town lots	$7,981,311 00
Value of improvements thereon	875,028 00
Value of city and town lots	1,158,992 00
Value of improvements thereon	1,398,949 00
Value of improvements on real estate assessed to others than the owners of such real estate	80 00
Total value of real estate	9,140,303 00
Total value of improvements on real estate	2,274,057 00
Value of personal property	2,351,986 00
Amount of money and solvent credits	225,387 00
Total amount of preceding items	13,991,733 00
Value of railroads assessed by State Board of Equalization	1,355,367 00
Grand total value of all property	15,347,100 00
Total value of mortgages, trust deeds, and other debt obligations assessed	1,698,856 00

Rate of taxation on each $100:

State	Inside, .476; outside, .476
County	Inside, .884; outside, 1.284
Total	Inside, 1.36 ; outside, 1.76

Indebtedness.

Funded Debt. Name by which Bonds are Known.	Date of Act under which Bonds were Issued.	Amount of Bonds Issued.	Year of Issue.	Amount of Bonds Outstanding.	Year of Maturity	Rate of Interest	Interest—When Payable.
County Bonds of 1891	Mar. 31, 1891	$20,000 00	1891	$20,000 00	1911	5%	Mar. & Sept.
Avila Wharf Bonds	Apr. 1, 1897	40,000 00	1906	40,000 00	1930	5%	July
Cambria Wharf Bonds	Apr. 1, 1897	25,000 00	1906	25,000 00	1935	5%	July
Cayucos Wharf Bonds	Apr. 1, 1897	25,000 00	1906	25,000 00	1935	5%	July

Total amount of bonds outstanding	$110,000 00
Cash in the County Treasury applicable to payment of indebtedness	6,600 71

Description and Value of Public Buildings.

Court House and grounds and Hall of Records	$89,100 00
County Hospital and grounds and Water Works	38,000 00
Lots in City of San Luis Obispo	5,000 00
Total	$132,100 00

SAN MATEO COUNTY.

Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation, for the Year 1906.

Number of acres of land	291,190
Value of real estate other than city and town lots	$8,937,110 00
Value of improvements thereon	2,830,640 00
Value of city and town lots	3,043,600 00
Value of improvements thereon	1,291,218 00
Total value of real estate	11,980,710 00
Total value of improvements on real estate	4,121,858 00
Value of personal property	2,484,395 00
Amount of money and solvent credits	553,360 00
Total amount of preceding items	19,140,323 00
Value of railroads assessed by State Board of Equalization	413,025 00
Grand total value of all property	19,553,348 00
Total value of mortgages, trust deeds, and other debt obligations assessed	2,071,553 00
Rate of taxation on each $100:	
State	Inside, .476; outside, .476
County	Inside, .572; outside, 1.074
Total	Inside, 1.048; outside, 1.55

Indebtedness.

Funded Debt. Name by which Bonds are Known.	Date of Act under which Bonds were Issued.	Amount of Bonds Issued.	Year of Issue.	Amount of Bonds Outstanding.	Year of Maturity	Rate of Interest	Interest—When Payable.
Refunded Road B'ds	County Gov. Act, 1897.	$48,000 00	1898	$48,000 00	1908	4½%	Oct. 3, ann'ly

Total amount of bonds outstanding	$48,000 00

Description and Value of Public Buildings.

County Court House (salvage from earthquake), $100,000; Land, $10,000	$110,000 00
County Jail and land	5,000 00
County Farm and Hospital	18,000 00
Total	$133,000 00

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.

Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation, for the Year 1906.

Number of acres of land	1,068,953
Value of real estate other than city and town lots	$8,069,912 00
Value of improvements thereon	1,105,900 00
Value of city and town lots	3,768,910 00
Value of improvements thereon	3,092,190 00
Value of improvements on real estate assessed to others than the owners of such real estate	7,175 00
Total value of real estate	11,838,822 00
Total value of improvements on real estate	4,205,265 00
Value of personal property	2,431,090 00
Amount of money and solvent credits	98,557 00
Total amount of preceding items	18,573,734 00
Value of railroads assessed by State Board of Equalization	2,096,610 00
Grand total value of all property	20,670,344 00
Total value of mortgages, trust deeds, and other debt obligations assessed	2,702,272 00
Rate of taxation on each $100:	
State	Inside, .476; outside, .476
County	Inside, .874; outside, 1.274
Total	Inside, 1.35; outside, 1.75

Description and Value of Public Buildings.

Part of blocks 106 and 123, City of Santa Barbara, Hospital Farm and improvements, Court House, Jail, Hall of Records, vaults, furniture and fixtures	$175,000 00

SANTA CLARA COUNTY.

Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation, for the Year 1906.

Number of acres of land	739,773
Value of real estate other than city and town lots	$22,137,665 00
Value of improvements thereon	7,461,435 00
Value of city and town lots	13,061,810 00
Value of improvements thereon	8,352,465 00
Value of improvements on real estate assessed to others than the owners of such real estate	15,000 00
Total value of real estate	35,199,475 00
Total value of improvements on real estate	15,828,900 00
Value of personal property	4,691,725 00
Amount of money and solvent credits	2,288,185 00
Total amount of preceding items	58,008,285 00
Value of railroads assessed by State Board of Equalization	1,475,935 00
Grand total value of all property	59,484,220 00
Total value of mortgages, trust deeds, and other debt obligations assessed	7,693,015 00
Rate of taxation on each $100:	
State	Inside, .476; outside, .476
County	Inside, .704; outside, 1.104
Total	Inside, 1.18 ; outside, 1.58

Indebtedness.

Funded Debt Name by which Bonds are Known.	Date of Act under which Bonds were Issued.	Amount of Bonds Issued.	Year of Issue.	Amount of Bonds Outstanding.	Year of Maturity	Rate of Interest	Interest—When Payable.
Bonds of 1890	Mar. 14, 1883	$45,000 00	1890	$10,000 00	1910	4½%	Jan. 1, July 1

Total amount of bonds outstanding $10,000 00

Description and Value of Public Buildings.

Court House and Jail, $400,000; Hall of Records, $285,000; Infirmary and 45 acres, $60,000	$745,000 00
Almshouse and 210 acres, $61,000; Quarry, Jail, and 10 acres, $2,000	63,000 00
Hall of Justice	80,000 00
Branch County Jails, $3,550; three lots in Mountain View, $350	3,900 00
Land, engines, pumps, tanks and pipe-lines for sprinkling	12,000 00
Total	$1,011,900 00
Less estimated damage on account of earthquake	300,000 00
	$811,900 00

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY.

Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation, for the Year 1906.

Number of acres of land	257,329
Value of real estate other than city and town lots	$4,116,275 00
Value of improvements thereon	1,647,095 00
Value of city and town lots	3,106,350 00
Value of improvements thereon	2,402,410 00
Total value of real estate	7,222,625 00
Total value of improvements on real estate	4,049,505 00
Value of personal property	1,539,290 00
Amount of money and solvent credits	79,075 00
Total amount of preceding items	12,890,495 00
Value of railroads assessed by State Board of Equalization	672,983 00
Grand total value of all property	13,563,478 00
Total value of mortgages, trust deeds, and other debt obligations assessed	705,560 00
Rate of taxation on each $100:	
State	Inside, .476; outside, .476
County	Inside, 1.274; outside, 1.724
Total	Inside, 1.75 ; outside, 2.20

Description and Value of Public Buildings.

Court House, $75,000; Hall of Records, $15,000	$90,000 00
County Jail, $30,000; old jail lot, $3,000	33,000 00
County Hospital and grounds	15,000 00
Total	$138,000 00

SHASTA COUNTY.

Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation, for the Year 1906.

Number of acres of land	1,345,151
Value of real estate other than city and town lots	$7,003,980 00
Value of improvements thereon	1,500,260 00
Value of city and town lots	578,863 00
Value of improvements thereon	972,360 00
Total value of real estate	7,582,843 00
Total value of improvements on real estate	2,472,620 00
Value of personal property	1,358,967 00
Amount of money and solvent credits	40,145 00
Total amount of preceding items	11,454,575 00
Value of railroads assessed by State Board of Equalization	1,666,118 00
Grand total value of all property	13,120,693 00
Total value of mortgages, trust deeds, and other debt obligations assessed	715,835 00

Rate of taxation on each $100:

State	Inside, .476; outside, .476
County	Inside, 1.124; outside, 1.524
Total	Inside, 1.60 ; outside, 2.00

Indebtedness.

Funded Debt. Name by Which Bonds are Known.	Date of Act under which Bonds were Issued.	Amount of Bonds Issued.	Year of Issue.	Amount of Bonds Outstanding.	Year of Maturity	Rate of Interest	Interest—When Payable.
Bonds of 1889	Sept. 8, 1888	$60,000 00	1899	$23,000 00	1909	5%	Feb. 15 and Aug. 15

Total amount of bonds outstanding	$23,000 00

Description and Value of Public Buildings.

Court House and grounds, $40,000; Jail, $20,000	$60,000 00
County Hospital and grounds	12,000 00
Total	$72,000 00

SIERRA COUNTY.

Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation, for the Year 1906.

Number of acres of land	311,438
Value of real estate other than city and town lots	$1,204,060 00
Valve of improvements thereon	258,660 00
Value of city and town lots	55,915 00
Value of improvements thereon	239,630 00
Value of improvements on real estate assessed to others than the owners of such real estate	73,250 00
Total value of real estate	1,259,975 00
Total value of improvements on real estate	571,540 00
Value of personal property	263,010 00
Amount of money and solvent credits	8,390 00
Total amount of preceding items	2,102,915 00
Value of railroads assessed by State Board of Equalization	198,606 00
Grand total value on all property	2,301,521 00
Total value of mortgages, trust deeds, and other debt obligations assessed	102,405 00

Rate of taxation on each $100:

State	Inside, .476; outside, .476
County	Inside, 1.524; outside, 2.024
Total	Inside, 2.00 ; outside, 2.50

Description and Value of Public Buildings.

Court House, Jail, Vault, and lot	$8,000 00
County Hospital and grounds	3,000 00
Total	$11,000 00

SISKIYOU COUNTY.

Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation, for the Year 1906.

Number of acres of land	1,742,675
Value of real estate other than city and town lots	$7,503,830 00
Value of improvements thereon	1,249,130 00
Value of city and town lots	280,360 00
Value of improvements thereon	727,330 00
Total value of real estate	7,784,190 00
Total value of improvements on real estate	1,976,460 00
Value of personal property	1,574,254 00
Amount of money and solvent credits	157,631 00
Total number of preceding items	11,492,535 00
Value of railroads assessed by State Board of Equalization	1,688,446 00
Grand total value of all property	13,180,981 00
Total value of mortgages, trust deeds, and other debt obligations assessed	1,153,385 00
Rate of taxation on each $100:	
State	Inside, .476; outside, .476
County	Inside, .674; outside, 1.024
Total	Inside, 1.15 ; outside, 1.50

Description and Value of Public Buildings.

Court House and grounds	$30,000 00
Jail	15,000 00
County Hospital	10,000 00
Total	$55,000 00

SOLANO COUNTY.

Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation, for the Year 1906.

Number of acres of land	518,900
Value of real estate other than city and town lots	$9,999,375 00
Value of improvements thereon	1,724,861 00
Value of city and town lots	1,264,746 00
Value of improvements thereon	2,848,250 00
Value of improvements on real estate assessed to others than the owners of such real estate	11,875 00
Total value of real estate	11,264,121 00
Total value of improvements on real estate	4,584,986 00
Value of personal property	2,328,840 00
Amount of money and solvent credits	135,470 00
Total amount of preceding items	18,313,417 00
Value of railroads assessed by State Board of Equalization	1,202,792 00
Grand total value of all property	19,516,209 00
Total value of mortgages, trust deeds, and other debt obligations assessed	2,909,641 00
Rate of taxation on each $100:	
State	Inside, .476; outside, .476
County	Inside, .874; outside, 1.274
Total	Inside, 1.35 ; outside, 1.75

Description and Value of Public Buildings.

Court House and grounds	$40,000 00
Jails	10,000 00
Hospital	10,000 00
Total	$60,000 00

SONOMA COUNTY.

Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation, for the Year 1906.

Number of acres of land	877,285
Value of real estate other than city and town lots	$14,106,265 00
Value of improvements thereon	4,281,810 00
Value of city and town lots	3,768,540 00
Value of improvements thereon	3,797,945 00
Value of improvements on real estate assessed to others than the owners of such real estate	86,870 00
Total value of real estate	17,874,805 00
Total value of improvements on real estate	8,166,625 00
Value of personal property	3,217,925 00
Amount of money and solvent credits	349,065 00
Total amount of preceding items	29,608,420 00
Value of railroads assessed by State Board of Equalization	2,281,431 00
Grand total value of all property	31,889,851 00
Total value of mortgages, trust deeds, and other debt obligations assessed	4,503,280 00
Rate of taxation on each $100:	
State	Inside, .476; outside, .476
County	Inside, .734; outside, 1.094
Total	Inside, 1.21 ; outside, 1.57

Description and Value of Public Buildings.

Court House, lot, and temporary buildings	$100,000 00
Hall of Records	20,000 00
County Jail	15,000 00
County Farm and Hospital	40,000 00
Total	$175,000 00

STANISLAUS COUNTY.

Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation, for the Year 1906.

Number of acres of land	946,512
Value of real estate other than city and town lots	$8,225,950 00
Value of improvements thereon	1,085,455 00
Value of city and town lots	582,500 00
Value of improvements thereon	896,260 00
Total value of real estate	8,808,450 00
Total value of improvements on real estate	1,981,715 00
Value of personal property	1,849,195 00
Amount of money and solvent credits	95,710 00
Total amount of preceding items	12,735,070 00
Value of railroads assessed by State Board of Equalization	1,876,983 00
Grand total value of all property	14,612,053 00
Total value of mortgages, trust deeds, and other debt obligations assessed	2,565,645 00
Rate of taxation on each $100:	
State	Inside, .476; outside, .476
County	Inside, .974; outside, 1.374
Total	Inside, 1.45 ; outside, 1.85

Description and Value of Public Buildings.

Court House, $75,000; Grounds, $15,000; Wood-House lot, $1,000	$91,000 00
County Hospital, $14,500; Grounds, $2,000; Bridge House and grounds, $450	16,950 00
Branch County Jails	1,200 00
Total	$109,150 00

SUTTER COUNTY.

Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation, for the Year 1906.

Number of acres of land	374,513
Value of real estate other than city and town lots	$4,222,995 00
Value of improvements thereon	727,375 00
Value of city and town lots	78,330 00
Value of improvements thereon	175,205 00
Total value of real estate	4,301,325 00
Total value of improvements on real estate	902,580 00
Value of personal property	875,420 00
Amount of money and solvent credits	38,615 00
Total amount of preceding items	6,117,940 00
Value of railroads assessed by State Board of Equalization	635,996 00
Grand total value of all property	6,753,936 00
Total value of mortgages, trust deeds, and other debt obligations assessed	1,202,995 00
Rate of taxation on each $100:	
State	.476
County	1.274
Total	1.75

Description and Value of Public Buildings.

Court House, Jail, and grounds	$21,000 00
Hall of Records	20,000 00
County Hospital and grounds	1,000 00
Total	$42,000 00

TEHAMA COUNTY.

Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation, for the Year 1906.

Number of acres of land	1,244,102
Value of real estate other than city and town lots	$6,550,390 00
Value of improvements thereon	962,165 00
Value of city and town lots	557,905 00
Value of improvements thereon	1,028,825 00
Total value of real estate	7,108,295 00
Total value of improvements on real estate	1,990,990 00
Value of personal property	2,026,860 00
Amount of money and solvent credits	144,570 00
Total amount of preceding items	11,270,715 00
Value of railroads assessed by State Board of Equalization	1,107,420 00
Grand total value of all property	12,378,135 00
Total value of mortgages, trust deeds, and other debt obligations assessed	1,505,180 00
Assessed value of mortgages held by University of California, Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum, and other State institutions	10,000 00
Rate of taxation on each $100:	
State	Inside, .476; outside, .476
County	Inside, .844; outside, 1.224
Total	Inside, 1.32 ; outside, 1.70

Indebtedness.

Funded Debt. Name by which Bonds are Known.	Date of Act under which Bonds were Issued.	Amount of Bonds Issued.	Year of Issue.	Amount of Bonds Outstanding.	Year of maturity	Rate of Interest	Interest—When Payable.
Funded Debt of 1896	Mar. 14, 1887	$25,500 00	1896	$6,500 00	1916	4%	Annually.
Funded Debt of 1896	Mar. 14, 1887	30,000 00	1896	10,500 00	1916	4%	Annually.

Total amount of bonds outstanding	$17,000 00
Cash in the County Treasury applicable to payment of indebtedness	1,337 10

Description and Value of Public Buildings.

Court House, Jail, grounds, and appurtenances	$60,000 00
County Hospital and grounds	15,000 00
Total	$75,000 00

TRINITY COUNTY.

Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation, for the Year 1906.

Number of acres of land	568,164
Value of real estate other than city and town lots	$1,596,070 00
Value of improvements thereon	249,475 00
Value of city and town lots	26,656 00
Value of improvements thereon	86,189 00
Total value of real estate	1,622,726 00
Total value of improvements on real estate	335,664 00
Value of personal property	280,705 00
Amount of money and solvent credits	17,572 00
Total amount of preceding items	2,256,667 00
Grand total value of all property	2,256,667 00
Total value of mortgages, trust deeds, and other debt obligations assessed	129,720 00
Rate of taxation on each $100:	
State	Inside, .476; outside, .476
County	Inside, 2.124; outside, 2.124
Total	Inside, 2.60 ; outside, 2.60

Indebtedness.

Funded Debt. Name by which Bonds are Known.	Date of Act under which Bonds were Issued.	Amount of Bonds Issued.	Year of Issue.	Amount of Bonds Outstanding.	Year of Maturity	Rate of Interest.	Interest—When Payable.
Trinity Co. Bonds	Mar. 14, 1883	$47,500 00	1889	$5,000 00	1908	5%	Feb. and Aug.

Total amount of bonds outstanding	$5,000 00
Cash in the County Treasury applicable to payment of indebtedness	602 57

Description and Value of Public Buildings.

County Court House and lot, $10,000; town lots, $1,000	$11,000 00
County Hospital and grounds	5,000 00
Total	$16,000 00

TULARE COUNTY.

Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation, for the Year 1906.

Number of acres of land	1,389,033
Value of real estate other than city and town lots	$9,360,565 00
Value of improvements thereon	2,028,405 00
Value of city and town lots	875,149 00
Value of improvements thereon	1,382,920 00
Value of improvements on real estate assessed to others than the owners of such real estate	25,000 00
Total value of real estate	10,235,714 00
Total value of improvements on real estate	3,436,325 00
Value of personal property	2,474,416 00
Amount of money and solvent credits	119,435 00
Total amount of preceding items	11,265,890 00
Value of railroads assessed by State Board of Equalization	3,289,516 00
Grand total value of all property	19, 55,406 00
Total value of mortgages, trust deeds, and other debt obligations assessed	2,675,812 00
Rate of taxation on each $100:	
State	Inside, .476; outside, .476
County	Inside, .774; outside, 1.174
Total	Inside, 1.25 ; outside, 1.65

Description and Value of Public Buildings.

Court House and grounds	$100,000 00
Jail and grounds	24,000 00
Hospital and grounds	18,500 00
Ten branch Jails	1,500 00
Total	$144,000 00

TUOLUMNE COUNTY.

Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation, for the Year 1906.

Number of acres of land	421,782
Value of real estate other than city and town lots	$3,703,260 00
Value of improvements thereon	1,718,515 00
Value of city and town lots	264,105 00
Value of improvements thereon	524,505 00
Total value of real estate	3,967,365 00
Total value of improvements on real estate	2,243,020 00
Value of personal property	813,070 00
Amount of money and solvent credits	18,825 00
Total amount of preceding items	7,042,280 00
Value of railroads assessed by State Board of Equalization	389 920 00
Grand total value of all property	7,432,200 00
Total value of mortgages, trust deeds, and other debt obligations assessed	1,112,705 00
Rate of taxation on each $100:	
State	Inside, .476; outside, .476
County	Inside, 1.624; outside, 2.224
Total	Inside, 2.10 ; outside, 2.70

Description and Value of Public Buildings.

Court House and grounds, $100,000; Jail, $9,400; two Branch Jails, $1,350	$110,800 00
Female Department County Hospital	1,600 00
Male Department County Hospital	11,450 00
Total	$123,850 00

VENTURA COUNTY.

Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation, for the Year 1906.

Number of acres of land	577,009
Value of real estate other than city and town lots	$5,423,927 00
Value of improvements thereon	638,750 00
Value of city and town lots	712,151 00
Value of improvements thereon	654,010 00
Value of improvements on real estate assessed to others than the owners of such real estate	67,345 00
Total value of real estate	6,136,078 00
Total value of improvements on real estate	1,360,105 00
Value of personal property	1,666,796 00
Amount of money and solvent credits	146,367 00
Total amount of preceding items	9,309,346 00
Value of railroads assessed by State Board of Equalization	1,770,724 00
Grand total value of all property	11,080,070 00
Total value of mortgages, trust deeds, and other debt obligations assessed	774,056 00
Rate of taxation on each $100:	
State	Inside, .476; outside, .476
County	Inside, 1.374; outside, 1.774
Total	Inside, 1.85 ; outside, 2.25

Description and Value of Public Buildings.

Court House and grounds, $65,000; Jail and grounds, $12,000	$77,000 00
County Hospital and grounds	40,000 00
Law Library	3,000 00
Total	$120,000 00

YOLO COUNTY.

Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation, for the Year 1906.

Number of acres of land	597,313
Value of real estate other than city and town lots	$10,387,963 00
Value of improvements thereon	1,012,245 00
Value of city and town lots	808,875 00
Value of improvements thereon	1,419,365 00
Value of improvements on real estate assessed to others than the owners of such real estate	20,600 00
Total value of real estate	11,196,838 00
Total value of improvements on real estate	2,452,210 00
Value of personal property	1,650,655 00
Amount of money and solvent credits	360,460 00
Total amount of preceding items	15,660,163 00
Value of railroads assessed by State Board of Equalization	1,435,881 00
Grand total value of all property	17,096,044 00
Total value of mortgages, trust deeds, and other debt obligations assessed	2,071,970 00
Rate of taxation on each $100:	
State	Inside, .476; outside, .476
County	Inside, .674; outside, 1.074
Total	Inside, 1.15 ; outside, 1.55

Description and Value of Public Buildings.

Court House and grounds, $30,000; Hall of Records, $20,000	$50,000 00
County Hospital and grounds	10,000 00
Total	$60,000 00

YUBA COUNTY.

Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation, for the Year 1906.

Number of acres of land	371,243
Value of real estate other than city and town lots	$2,492,920 00
Value of improvements thereon	470,280 00
Value of city and town lots	419,770 00
Value of improvements thereon	930,125 00
Total value of real estate	2,912,690 00
Total value of improvements on real estate	1,400,405 00
Value of personal property	1,289,150 00
Amount of money and solvent credits	136,510 00
Total amount of preceding items	5,738,755 00
Value of railroads assessed by State Board of Equalization	524,904 00
Grand total value of all property	6,263,659 00
Total value of mortgages, trust deeds, and other debt obligations assessed	645,925 00
Rate of taxation on each $100:	
State	Inside, .476; outside, .476
County	Inside, 1.924; outside, 2.324
Total	Inside, 2.40 ; outside, 2.80

Description and Value of Public Buildings.

Court House, $20,000; Hall of Records, $31,000	$51,000 00
Jail, $7,500; Hospital and grounds, $25,000	32,500 00
Total	$83,500 00

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BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

ATTORNEY-GENERAL

OF THE

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

1904-1906

SACRAMENTO
W. W. SHANNON, - - - - - - - - - SUPT. STATE PRINTING
1906

U. S. WEBB, - - - ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

C. N. POST, - - - - - - Assistant Attorney-General.

GEORGE A. STURTEVANT, - - Deputy Attorney-General.

E. B. POWER, - - - - - - Deputy Attorney-General.

E. E. SELPH, - - - - Deputy Attorney-General.

SACRAMENTO OFFICE:
State Capitol.

SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE:
2319 California Street.

REPORT OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, OFFICE OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
SACRAMENTO, September 15, 1906.

To His Excellency, GEORGE C. PARDEE,
Governor of California.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you herewith my biennial report, made pursuant to the provisions of law in that behalf, covering the work of this office for the two years ending September 15, 1906.

It will be observed that, up to the middle of April of the present year, the routine business of the department has shown a constant growth in volume, quite consistent with the growth of the State and its manifold material interests.

Subsequent to the date mentioned, there has been a temporary lull in ordinary routine affairs, owing to the destruction of court records and the interruption of judicial and commercial functions throughout the State by the recent disastrous conflagration in San Francisco. These routine matters have, however, been more than compensated for, during the past six months, by the large number of matters of extraordinary character that have come before me, requiring the closest attention and application of every member of my office force.

Without entering into detail, these matters may be summarized by a reference to the insurance situation; to the governmental questions arising from the long series of holidays necessarily proclaimed by your Excellency; to the confusion arising from lost or destroyed public records; and to the duties attendant upon the special session of the Legislature called to pass laws to meet the abnormal conditions caused by the recent calamity.

The division of the work of the office into three separate channels has been maintained, as far as possible, viz: into civil litigation, criminal appeals, and opinions.

At the date of my last biennial report there were pending before this office one hundred and three civil cases; since that time one hundred and one new cases have been received, as against seventy-two cases for the previous two years; one hundred and six cases of civil litigation have been finally disposed of, so far as the interests of the State are concerned, leaving now pending in the office ninety-seven civil cases.

In addition to the formal report herewith transmitted, I beg to call attention to some of the more important civil matters that have come before me.

CIVIL LITIGATION.

Bond Investment Companies.

In my last report I called attention to the questionable nature of the business being then transacted throughout the State by a large number of so-called "bond investment" companies, and indicated the desirability of action to restrain such as appeared to be doing an illegal business. I pointed out, however, the inadequacy of the law, as it then stood, to protect the interests of the bondholders or creditors of such corporations, and suggested the amendment of the statutes in that respect.

At its session of 1905 the Legislature passed an Act "defining bond investment companies, and regulating and governing corporations * * * and individuals engaged in the business of selling bonds * * * or certificates of investment * * * on the installment plan * * * wherein the holder may be subject to forfeiture for non-payment of installments, * * * *and to protect the holders thereof.*"

This Act requires an initial deposit with the State Treasurer of $5,000 in cash, or in securities to be approved by that officer, and the further deposit, semi-annually, of ten per cent of all payments or installments received. The Act also requires that forty per cent of all payments or installments be set aside as a reserve fund, which "may be invested from time to time within the discretion of the board of directors." The Attorney-General is given authority to at any time examine the affairs of any concern doing business under the Act, and if it be ascertained that the company has not assets equal to the total required reserve, that officer shall at once commence an action to restrain the company from the further transaction of business, and may, in his discretion, institute proceedings to have it declared bankrupt.

There occurs in the Act, however, this remarkable provision:

> "No corporation * * * doing business * * * as an investment company * * * shall hereafter lend to holders of bonds * * * out of its reserve fund, any amount greater than the proportionate share of such bond * * * in said reserve, and whenever such loan is made it shall be evidenced by the note of the borrower and secured by a deposit, as collateral security, of the bond * * * on which the same is made. *Any collateral so taken may be deposited with the treasurer of the State of California as a part of the deposit hereinbefore required.* * * * "

Whatever protection might have been afforded to persistent bondholders by other portions of the Act is completely destroyed by the provision quoted.

I cite, as a concrete instance, the conditions disclosed by an examination of a concern claiming to be perfectly solvent. Its investment bonds each carry a loan value of about sixty per cent of the amount paid in by the bondholder. A number of the bondholders became dissatisfied with their investment and, desiring to withdraw, were paid the loan value of their respective bonds and their notes were taken therefor, their bonds being deposited with the company as collateral for the payment of the notes. These persons had no intention of paying their notes nor of redeeming their bonds. In many other cases a bondholder, temporarily embarrassed financially, was credited upon the books of the company with advance payments to the extent of the loan value of his bond, his note taken therefor, and the bond deposited as collateral, and thereafter the bondholder defaulted in the payment of his note and the bond reverted to the company. These bonds so deposited as collateral were substituted with the State Treasurer for the tangible cash and securities theretofore deposited with that officer. Such collateral, however, had no value except in so far as it was a lien upon the reserve fund of the company, and if the reserve fund, as rapidly as it accumulated, was "within the discretion of the board of directors" loaned to embarrassed or dissatisfied bondholders, the persistent bondholder had absolutely no protection. The concern in question, however, and others of its caliber, promptly availed themselves of the advertising value of the Act, and prominently displayed upon their literature the statement that they were doing business under a law of the State of California passed especially for the "protection" of bondholders in investment companies.

I at once commenced proceedings against this, and other companies whose affairs were in a similar condition, and these proceedings are pending. However, the publicity given to this litigation and to the methods of these concerns as therein disclosed by the public press of the State has had a salutary effect in warning the people against these concerns, with the result that they have practically ceased to attempt business in this State.

Under the law as it now exists, irresponsible persons may commence the business of selling certificates of investment, and my office have no information until complaint is made to me of a repudiation by them of their contract. I then learn, in nearly every instance, that each of such contracts is, in part at least, unlawful. The statute should be so amended as to require these certificates and forms of contract to be submitted to some public officer, designated by the statute, for his approval, as to the legality of their terms, before they may be offered for sale. Statutes of a similar purport exist in other states and are also to be found among the laws enacted by Congress.

Folsom Prison Water Suits.

When I assumed office, the action of *Sacramento Gas, Electric and Railway Company* vs. *Board of State Prison Directors* had been pending in the Superior Court of Sacramento County for more than two years. This action involved the right and power of the prison authorities to procure sufficient water from the American River, by means of the Folsom dam and canal, for power and domestic purposes of the prison. A restraining order had been issued, the effect of which was practically to deprive the prison of water for either of the purposes named during the stages of low water in the summer and fall months. The plaintiff company claimed a prior right to the water, and the right to shut down the headgates of the canal and store water in the dam, regardless of the wants or necessities of the prison. As the company would only raise the gates and permit the stored water to pass down the canal late at night, the practical effect of their contention, had it prevailed, would have been to entirely deprive the State of water for power and domestic purposes. The State Prison at Folsom had been so located and constructed as to be absolutely dependent for its supply of water upon the Folsom dam and canal, so that a loss of this water meant the destruction of the value and usefulness of the Folsom Prison plant. Furthermore, the State had contributed more than half a million dollars in labor and money in aid of the construction of the dam, canal, and power house, which would also have been lost to it had the plaintiff prevailed. The importance of this litigation is, therefore, apparent.

The State claimed the prior right to the water in the American River, with the incidental right of controlling the headgates of the canal. Whether this claim was valid, or not, depended upon the construction of contracts and dealings between the State and the grantors of the company, extending over a period of nearly thirty years. This involved a thorough and careful consideration of an immense amount of data, evidentiary and otherwise. Before this case came to trial, I commenced an action on behalf of the State to establish its prior right to the waters in question. The trial of both cases was had before Hon. J. W. Hughes in the Superior Court of Sacramento County. A mass of documentary evidence was offered, and the cases were orally argued several times. In July, 1906, judgment was entered in both cases in favor of the State, the first action being dismissed with costs, and the second terminating in a judgment that the State is the owner of and entitled to the free and unobstructed flow of all the water in the American River necessary to maintain at the State's power house a head or fall of 7.33 feet, and for domestic and irrigation purposes at the prison.

If these judgments survive the test of an appeal to the Supreme Court—and I have no doubt they will—the title of the State to a prior right to water at Folsom is assured for all time.

Montgomery Avenue Bond Cases.

In my last report I called attention to certain actions which had been commenced against the State on account of so-called "Montgomery Avenue Bonds." The bonds referred to were issued pursuant to an Act of the Legislature, passed in 1872, "to open and establish a public street in the City and County of San Francisco, to be called Montgomery Avenue, and to take private lands therefor." Subsequently the bonds were held by the courts to have been illegally issued, and it was determined that neither the Bond District nor the City and County of San Francisco was liable thereon. Suits were then commenced against the State, in an attempt to recover some $1,255,000 principal and $1,653,560 interest, or a total of $2,908,560. In November, 1905, after a full presentation of the matter, the demurrer of the State to the complaints was sustained, and I am confident that, should an appeal be taken, the ruling of the lower court will be sustained.

Honeycutt vs. Colgan.

This was an action commenced by the Auditor of Madera County to compel the State Controller, in making his annual settlements with the county, to deduct from the county's payment an amount sufficient to cover the sums theretofore received by the State from the county, during many years past, on account of penalties on delinquent taxes collected under an incorrect construction of the provisions of Sections 3816 and 3817 of the Political Code. Judgment went for defendant in the lower court, on demurrer, and on an appeal by the plaintiff, this judgment was, in March, 1906, sustained by the District Court of Appeal, Third District, and thereafter rehearing was, by the Supreme Court, denied.

Collateral Inheritance Tax Suits.

In my last biennial report your attention was called to the matter of the Estate of Cornelia E. Campbell, deceased, George O. Campbell et al., plaintiffs in error, then pending in the Supreme Court of the United States.

That case involved the constitutionality of the State Inheritance Tax Act of 1893, with its several amendments. By decision of the United States Supreme Court, handed down on January 2, 1906, the Act and its amendments were held to be constitutional. This decision affirmed a judgment theretofore rendered by the Supreme Court of the State of California.

By an Act of the Legislature passed at its session of 1905 the said Collateral Inheritance Tax Act of 1893, together with its several amendments, was repealed, and a new Act adopted. Shortly after the passage of this last Act, Oscar A. Trippet, as the executor of the last will of A. Gruendike, deceased, commenced an action in the Superior Court

of San Diego County, wherein it was contended that all estates which had not paid the inheritance tax prior to the date when the Act of 1905 went into effect were relieved from such payment. It was estimated by the State Controller that this question involved more than $250,000. I appeared on behalf of the State, and in February, 1906, the case was tried in the lower court and judgment rendered against the contentions of the petitioner. Thereafter an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of the State, and on the 16th day of August, 1906, the judgment of the trial court was affirmed.

INSURANCE MATTERS.

While the fire was still raging in San Francisco, the question arose as to the probability of certain insurance companies attempting to evade their liability, and as to the power of the State to compel those companies to fulfill their contracts.

The Insurance Commissioner called on me at an early date, and I stated to him that my entire office force was at his disposal, and that I would coöperate with him to the fullest extent, to the end that the law might be enforced against every company attempting to violate any statutory provision.

The subject, almost immediately, assumed two well-defined phases:

1. The status of domestic insurance companies; and.
2. The status of foreign insurance companies.

Referring first to domestic companies, there were but two of these. One of them, the California Insurance Company, was able to and did immediately proceed to adjust its losses and pay its claims, dollar for dollar. The other domestic company, the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company, sustained such losses that it was early ascertained that the company had become insolvent. As I shall hereafter point out to you, it was patent that a receiver might be appointed for the purpose of liquidating the affairs of the concern. However, as such proceedings would be expensive and lead to tedious delays, and as the officers of the company stated that their only desire was to pay over every cent of their assets to their creditors, the Insurance Commissioner and myself have delayed taking action, awaiting the result of the efforts on the part of the company's management to arrange and execute a plan whereby the policy-holders will participate pro rata in a distribution of the assets of the company.

The situation was not the same as to all foreign companies. Some of these proceeded at once fairly to adjust and pay all claims. Others absolutely denied liability. Again, some declined to pay, by reason of ambiguous words or phrases inserted in small print among the conditions in the policies. These objectionable phrases consisted of such expressions as: (*a*) the fallen-building clause, (*b*) the earthquake clause, and (*c*) the indirect-damage clause.

When the officers of the State looked about for a remedy against these defaulting companies, it was found that the statutes of the State were in many respects defective and incomplete. It appeared, *first*, that a foreign insurance company may cease to do business in the State of California without liquidating its liabilities therein (Political Code, Section 595), and at such time it seems to be the duty of the Insurance Commissioner to cause the fact of withdrawal to be published for two weeks in each of two daily newspapers, and, the expense of such publication not being otherwise provided for, would apparently be a charge against the State. (Political Code, Section 595.) In short, a defaulting foreign insurance company seems to have the right to leave the State when it pleases, and all that the public officers can do is to close the door and pay the cost of closing it. *Second*, if the company remains in California and is conducting business therein, no matter in what manner the business is being conducted, the only action that the Insurance Commissioner may take is that prescribed by the statute in the event that he ascertains that a company is insolvent. (Political Code, Section 600.) In other words, the company can violate the terms of its contracts so generally as to amount to a practice, and yet the State officers are without power to cause such practice to be discontinued. *Third*, as many policies had been destroyed by fire, the Legislature, at its special session, provided that the Insurance Commissioner might call upon insurance companies to furnish a list of their policy-holders, etc. The penalty for refusal to furnish such list is a forfeiture of the right to do business in the State of California and a fine of two thousand dollars. (Political Code, Section 597*a*.) Few companies refused to furnish such list, but as to those refusing, it became necessary for me, in the interest of the policy-holders, to advise the Insurance Commissioner to take no further steps in the matter, because, if he did so, the company might go to its home, and every policy-holder in the State of California would thereafter be compelled to go to some foreign court to maintain an action against such defaulting company.

During all of this period I have endeavored to avoid "taking refuge behind criticism and complaint instead of action," and every provision of law upon which the State could rely has been enforced.

From what has been said above, however, it will be readily seen that the code of insurance law in this State is inefficient and should be amended. It is apparent that the more important remedies desirable with reference to insurance are:

First—The Legislature should prescribe a standard form of fire insurance policy. This has been done in New York, Massachusetts, and several other states.

Second—The present statute as to the stipulation now required to be filed with the Insurance Commissioner regarding service, should be

amended so as to provide that in the stipulation the foreign insurance company coming into this State to transact business shall so bind itself that all controversies arising out of that business shall be submitted to the courts of this State for determination, and that such determination shall have the same effect as it would between litigants residents of this State. The stipulation referred to should further bind the foreign company to settle all controversies and adjust all of its liabilities, as shown by its verified statement to be filed with the Insurance Commissioner, before such company may withdraw from the State. In this behalf, our statute concerning the effect of a foreign judgment should be amended by providing that judgments rendered in foreign states shall have the same force and effect as judgments rendered by the courts of this State, in order to establish reciprocal relations between the states.

Third—The Legislature should pass a statute requiring of foreign insurance companies a deposit of a sum to be designated by the Legislature, and such statute should further provide that the sum should be increased as the business of the company increases,—that is, a provision in the nature of a "sliding scale." After enacting such deposit statute the Legislature should enact a statute imposing a fine on the company, and not on the agent, for willfully refusing to obey the laws of this State or to comply with the terms of its policies. Such fine should be made payable to the School Fund out of the deposit above mentioned and should be in a sum not exceeding the amount of the deposit in the State Treasury.

Fourth—The law should require that both domestic and foreign insurance companies, whether fire, life, accident, or otherwise, should submit to the Insurance Commissioner, for his approval, all forms of policies or contracts, before proceeding to write business thereon.

JUDGMENTS AGAINST THE STATE.

No money judgments have been rendered against the State, since the date of my last biennial report, except in so-called "Coyote Scalp" cases. A detailed statement of these judgments is contained in a supplemental report made by me to your Excellency shortly after the transmission of my regular report, and at its session of 1905 the Legislature made provision for the payment of the judgments, and such judgments have been fully satisfied, thus finally closing the matter, so far as the State is concerned.

LEAVE TO SUE MATTERS.

During the two years covered by this report, I have granted five permits to sue in the name of the People in *quo warranto* proceedings. In this connection I would respectfully direct your attention to the suggestions made in my last biennial report, where I recommended legis-

lation removing the power of granting such applications to the courts, where, under our system of jurisprudence, it would seem to more properly belong.

In this connection I would make reference to the case of

Cyril G. Lamb vs. U. S. Webb, etc., and Francis M. Glass.

This is an action brought against me to compel, by mandamus, the granting of leave to institute an action in the name of the People against the defendant Glass, for the purpose of determining title to the office of supervisor of one of the supervisorial districts of Santa Barbara County. I denied the application because it seemed to me to be without merit. The judgment of the lower court was in favor of the plaintiff, and from the order directing the issuance of a peremptory writ of mandate I have prosecuted an appeal to the Supreme Court, where the cause is now pending.

OPINIONS AND CONSULTATIONS.

Since the date of my last report, I have rendered to the various officers, commissions, and District Attorneys of the State some three hundred and sixty official opinions.

In addition to the rendition of opinions, this department of the office has passed upon several important abstracts of title to property in which the State was interested; has examined a large number of contracts for the erection of buildings for, or the furnishing of supplies to, State institutions, and has examined and reported to the Board of Examiners upon municipal bond issues in which that body was about to invest the school funds of the State.

Prior to 1899, the opinions of the Attorney-General were not filed in such a manner as to be readily accessible for reference. At the commencement of his term in that year, my predecessor, Hon. Tirey L. Ford, inaugurated a system of filing and indexing, which I have continued since assuming office. Many of the opinions upon the files are of general interest to and have an important bearing upon the duties of all the county officers and governing bodies of public institutions throughout the State. The printing and distribution of a selection of these opinions would, I am sure, prove a most valuable aid to the large number of persons interested, who are now deprived of their benefit. I would therefore earnestly request that the Legislature be recommended to make an appropriation for this purpose.

PEOPLE, ETC., VS. ADOLPH J. WEBER.

In January, 1905, I was requested by your Excellency to proceed to Auburn, in Placer County, and assume charge of the prosecution of Adolph J. Weber, who was there charged by information with the crime

of murder. I complied with your request and the trial opened on January 27, 1905, and concluded on the 22d day of February, 1905, with a verdict of guilty, without recommendation. From this judgment an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of this State, and on the 21st day of June, 1906, the judgment was affirmed. Subsequently the defendant was resentenced, and on the 27th day of September, 1906, was executed at the State Prison at Folsom.

CRIMINAL APPEALS.

Since the rendition of my last biennial report, one hundred and fourteen appeals in criminal cases have been received; thirty-six criminal appeals were pending at the date of my last report; thus making one hundred and fifty cases referred to in the detailed schedule annexed to this communication.

The present status of these one hundred and fifty cases may be summarized as follows:

	Supreme Court.	First District.	Second District.	Third District.	Totals.
In favor of People	37	19	12	15	83
In favor of Defendants	15	7	4	7	33
Total decided	52	26	16	22	116
Number pending	6	16	3	9	34
Total reported	58	42	19	31	150

It will be observed that, through the establishment of the District Courts of Appeal, the Supreme Court has been relieved of over sixty-five per cent of the criminal business which would have otherwise come before it.

STATE BOARDS.

There will be reported to you, from other sources, the matters and things coming before the boards of which I am, ex officio, a member, viz: the State Board of Examiners and the State Commission in Lunacy, whose many meetings I have attended, either in person or by my assistant.

By recent Acts of the Legislature, the Attorney-General is also made a member of the State Board of Forestry, and one of the commissioners of the State Building at San Francisco.

REPORTS OF DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

Annexed to this communication I transmit a tabulation of the reports of the District Attorneys of the State.

From a simple computation, it will be observed that of the total number of persons proceeded against by District Attorneys, less than eleven per cent escaped punishment. This is an excellent showing, and gives good reason for confidence in the prosecuting officers of the State.

CONCLUSION.

The work of this department is at this moment up to date, a condition made possible by the efficient and untiring labors of the various members of my office force.

Respectfully submitted.

U. S. WEBB,
Attorney-General.

CIVIL CASES IN THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Boston Insurance Company, a corporation, plaintiff, vs. E. Myron Wolf, Insurance Commissioner, etc. Ninth Circuit, to declare null and void the license issued to complainant in so far as it purports to license right to do business after time named, to enjoin defendant from revoking certain certificates of authority, and for costs. Dismissed, on motion of plaintiff. *Closed.*

Western Pacific Railway Company, a corporation, plaintiff, vs. Southern Pacific Company et al., defendants. In the Superior Court of Alameda County, thence transferred to U. S. Circuit Court, Northern District, Ninth Circuit, to condemn certain lands for railway purposes, assess the values thereof, and adverse claims thereto. August 24, 1906, appearance entered for State, etc.

The United States of America, plaintiff, vs. The State, etc., defendant. Ninth Circuit, to cancel patents to lands listed by the Federal Government to the State and by the State patented to certain individuals. August 6, 1906, demurrer filed.

CIVIL CASES IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

George Engwicht, respondent, vs. Pacific States Life Assurance Company, a corporation, respondent, Truman Reeves, Treasurer, etc., appellant, J. H. T. Watkinson, respondent. By complaint in the Superior Court of the City and County of San Francisco to collect $436 insurance from deposit in State Treasury. Judgment for plaintiff for $236 and costs, payable from $5,000 deposit in State Treasury, and for intervenor Watkinson for $1,150.24 and costs, payable from deposit of $5,000 in State Treasury; defendant Reeves appealed, and on September 25, 1906, appellant's brief in opposition to motion to dismiss cause filed.

In the Matter of the Estate of Adolph Sutro, Deceased. By petition of Theodore Shucking et al., in the Superior Court of the City and County of San Francisco, under Section 1664, Code of Civil Procedure, to determine heirship involving title to trust estate for public and charitable purposes. Answer of State filed April 28, 1903. Cause tried and decree for petitioner, declaring trust void. Respondents appealed.

United Railroads of San Francisco, a corporation, plaintiff, vs. E. P. Colgan, etc., appellant, and Edward J. Smith, Tax Collector, etc., et al., respondents. In the Superior Court of the City and County of San Francisco, to determine whether United Railroads' property should be assessed by State Board of Equalization or City and County Assessor. Judgment for Edward J. Smith, Tax Collector, and defendant Colgan appealed April 7, 1905. July 12, 1905, appellant's brief filed.

A. S. Honeycutt, Auditor, etc., appellant, vs. E. P. Colgan, Controller, etc., respondent. In the Superior Court of the City and County of San Francisco (change of venue granted to Sacramento County), by petition for writ of mandate to compel defendant to deduct $9,306.86, account penalties delinquent taxes in making settlement with plaintiff. December 7, 1904, judgment for defendant, and on June 3, 1905, plaintiff appealed. March 30, 1906, judgment of trial court affirmed. *Closed.*

People, etc., appellant, vs. Charles Edelman, respondent. In the Superior Court of the City and County of San Francisco, by complaint to determine title of defendant to office of notary public. October 7, 1904, judgment for defendant, and plaintiff appealed.

A. J. Gaylord, petitioner, vs. Charles F. Curry, Secretary of State, etc., respondent. In the Supreme Court of the State of California, by petition for mandate to compel respondent to certify the name of petitioner as candidate of Socialist Party for Representative from First Congressional District. October 19, 1904, argued and submitted, and on same date ordered that peremptory writ issue. *Closed.*

San Diego Realty Company, a corporation, respondent, vs. A. F. Cornell, Tax Collector, et al., appellants. In the Superior Court of San Diego County, to enjoin execution of deeds to State for, and to annul assessments of, etc., certain property of plaintiff in San Diego County. November 5, 1904, defendants declining to answer, judgment for plaintiff. November 14, defendants appealed. Appellants' reply brief filed.

Title Guaranty and Trust Company, a corporation, respondent, vs. County of Los Angeles, appellant. In the Superior Court of Los Angeles County, to recover $660, taxes assessed and levied, and paid under protest, on moneys held in escrow, and deposited in bank. October 29, 1904, judgment for plaintiff, on stipulation of facts, for $66 and $9.15 costs. Defendant appealed, and on December 17, 1904, appellant's brief filed.

In the Matter of the Estate of Eva Agnes Piper, Deceased. In the Supreme Court of the State of California, appeal from an order distributing estate to the State of California as an escheat, amount $1,309.24. August 31, 1905, affirmed. *Closed.*

Charles H. Murphy, appellant, vs. F. A. Bondshu, Auditor, etc., respondent. In the Supreme Court of the State of California, appeal from an order denying writ of mandate seeking to compel defendant to repay to plaintiff $3.61 excess moneys paid by plaintiff through mistake of defendant on redemption of property from tax sale. March 25, 1905, respondent's brief filed.

State, etc., by E. P. Colgan, Controller, etc., appellant, vs. M. B. Campbell, respondent. In the Superior Court of the State of California, appeal from order for change of venue. April —, 1906, affirmed.

Savings and Loan Society, appellant, vs. Edmund M. Burke, Tax Collector, respondent. In the Supreme Court of the State of California, appeal from an order of the Superior Court of Santa Barbara County, sustaining demurrer to second amended complaint in an action to annul assessment of $1,316.86, taxes on mortgage interest of plaintiff in real property. June 13, 1905, respondent's brief filed.

In re Application of Navajo Mining and Development Company, a corporation, for a Writ of Mandate. August 29, 1905, writ denied. *Closed.*

Henry Miller, respondent, vs. County of Kern, appellant. In the Supreme Court of the State of California, appeal from judgment of the Superior Court of Kern County, declaring assessments void and finding for plaintiff for $21,668.29 taxes paid under protest, and $13,331.54 interest and costs. Judgment for plaintiff, and on January 21, 1905, defendant appealed. March 23, 1905, appellant's brief filed.

Kern Valley Water Company, a corporation, respondent, vs. County of Kern, appellant. (Same court and nature as above case, but for $1,177.52 taxes and $734.44 interest.)

Frank French et al., petitioners, vs. The Senate of the State, etc., respondent. In the Supreme Court of the State of California, by petition for mandate to compel respondent to reinstate petitioners as members thereof, to annul their expulsion therefrom, etc. April 3, 1905, writ denied. *Closed.*

Henry Miller, etc., respondent, vs. County of Kern, appellant. In the Supreme Court of the State of California, appeal from an order denying motion for a new trial in re *Miller vs. County of Kern, supra.* May 12, 1905, appellant's brief filed.

Bonestell, Richardson & Co., appellant, vs. Chas. F. Curry et al., respondents. Appeal from the City and County of San Francisco, for injunction restraining defendants from awarding contract for paper to Zellerbach & Sons. Dismissed. *Closed.*

I. Rosenthal & Co., a corporation, appellant, vs. Chas. F. Curry, Secretary of State, et al., respondents. In the Superior Court of the City and County of San Francisco, to restrain defendants from taking an action or proceeding under an Act of 1905 to levy a license tax upon corporations. September 21, 1905, demurrer sustained, and plaintiff appealed. November 18, 1905, transcript on appeal filed.

Alexander Cross, petitioner, vs. Superior Court of the City and County of San Francisco, etc., respondent. In the Supreme Court of the State of California, writ of prohibition restraining respondent from appointing appraisers or otherwise proceeding to assess or collect collateral inheritance tax *in re* estate of James L. Cross, decided under law of 1893 and acts amendatory thereof. October 14, 1905, petition for rehearing denied. *Closed.*

In the Matter of the Estate of Henry Hempker, Deceased, State of California, appellant, vs. G. F. Miller, respondent. In the Superior Court of Sonoma County, by information and a petition for a decree and a judgment escheating residue of estate ($2,053.55) into State Treasury. Judgment for defendant, and plaintiff appealed. August 2, 1905, appellant's brief filed.

Ralph C. Harrison, petitioner, vs. E. P. Colgan, Controller, etc., respondent. In the Supreme Court of the State of California, by petition for mandate compelling issuance to petitioner of warrant for salary as Justice of District Court of Appeal for June, 1905, at rate of $8,000 per annum. October 10, 1905, petition denied. *Closed.*

Ukiah Guarantee Abstract and Title Company, a corporation, petitioner, vs. Chas. F. Curry, as Secretary, etc., respondent. In the Supreme Court of the State of California. (Same nature as *Pacific Coast Biscuit Company, a corporatian, vs. Chas. F. Curry, as Secretary, etc.*, pending in the Superior Court of the City and County of San Francisco.) November 25, 1905, peremptory writ granted. *Closed.*

Chas. H. Spear et al., as Board of State Harbor Commissioners, petitioners, vs. Truman Reeves, as State Treasurer, etc., respondent In the Supreme Court of the State of California, by petition for mandamus directing respondent to proceed with sale of certain "San Francisco seawall" bonds. January 18, 1905, ordered that peremptory writ issue. *Closed.*

The County of Los Angeles, petitioner, vs. Thomas J. Kirk, Superintendent, etc., respondent. In the Supreme Court of the State of California, by petition for writ of mandate to compel respondent in making apportionment of State School Fund to include as a part of daily average attendance of schools of petitioner children between four and five years of age regularly admitted to kindergartens. December 27, 1905, writ denied. *Closed.*

Cyril G. Lamb, respondent, vs. Ulysses S. Webb, Attorney-General, et al., appellants. In the Superior Court of Santa Barbara County, by petition for writ of mandate to compel Attorney-General to issue a "leave to sue." Petition granted, and defendants appealed. September 27, 1906, respondent's brief filed.

Oscar A. Trippet, as executor, etc., appellant, vs. The State, etc., respondent. In the Superior Court of San Diego County, by complaint to obtain judgment that defendant has no lien under "Collateral Inheritance Act of 1893," etc., upon funds or property of said estate. Judgment for defendant, and plaintiff appealed. August 10, 1906, judgment of trial court affirmed. *Closed.*

The County of Tehama, respondent, vs. E. L. Sisson, Treasurer, etc., et al., appellants, and A. L. Conrad et al., appellants. In the Supreme Court of the State of California, appeal from judgment of Superior Court of Tehama County restraining defendant treasurer from paying warrant in favor of intervenor Conrad for $950 drawn upon indigent fund to purchase fruit crop of county farm. Judgment for plaintiff, and defendants and intervenors appealed. March 14, 1906, appellants' reply brief received.

The County of Alameda, respondent, vs. Henry P. Dalton et al., appellants. In the Supreme Court of the State of California, appeal from Superior Court of Alameda County on first cause of action directing repayment of $2,769.95, fifteen per cent of poll taxes collected by defendant 1900. Appeal dismissed by stipulation of parties after decision of Supreme Court in *County of Alameda vs. Dalton*, S. F. No. 3524. *Closed.*

Teresa Casserly, appellant, vs. Alameda County, respondent. In the Supreme Court of the State of California, to quiet title of plaintiff to property in Oakland on which Hall of Records and Court House are situate. Judgment for defendant, and plaintiff appealed. August 27, 1906, appellant's reply brief filed.

E. E. Elliott, petitioner, vs. George C. Pardee, Governor, etc. In the Supreme Court of the State of California, for mandate to compel respondent to appoint three election commissioners to call and hold an election for officers of the City of Compton. September 22, 1906, judgment for petitioner as prayed for, and on same date writ of mandate issued as prayed for. *Closed.*

In the Matter of the Estate of Hannah McSweeney, Deceased, etc. In the Supreme Court of the State of California, appeal of heirs from order of Superior Court of the City and County of the San Francisco refusing distribution until collateral inheritance tax is paid. Time of appellant to file brief extended, pending *Trippet vs. State, supra.*

In the Matter of the Estate of Elizabeth Hewlett Martin, Deceased. In the Supreme Court of the State of California, appeal from an order of the Superior Court of Santa Clara County directing payment of collateral inheritance tax. September 17, 1906, submitted for decision.

In the Matter of the Estate of Edgar J. Bowen, Deceased. In the Supreme Court of the State of California, appeal of heirs from order of Superior Court of City and County of San Francisco fixing and ordering payment of collateral inheritance tax. September 28, 1906, appellant's brief filed.

CIVIL CASES IN THE DISTRICT COURTS OF APPEAL OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

County of Mendocino, respondent, vs. H. N. Peters et al., appellants. In the Supreme Court of the State of California, transferred to the District Court of Appeal, Third District. Appeal from judgment of Superior Court of Mendocino County condemning certain lands of defendants for road purposes, awarding damages therefor, and from order denying motion for a new trial. October 17, 1905, affirmed. *Closed.*

Mendocino County, respondent, vs. H. N. Peters et al., appellants. (Same court and nature as case above, but from an order authorizing use of land by plaintiff during litigation.) October 17, 1905, dismissed by court. *Closed.*

Pennsylvania Lumber Company, a corporation, appellant, vs. Victor H. Woods, etc. Sacramento County, for writ of prohibition commanding defendant to desist from further proceedings relative to, or from issuing any contest *in re* certificate of purchase of State land claimed by plaintiff. Demurrer sustained, and plaintiff appealed. August 3, 1905, transcript on appeal filed in Third District.

In the Matter of the Estate of Edson G. Woodward, Deceased. Appeal of County Treasurer of San Diego County from order of Superior Court thereof from fixing collateral inheritance tax. February 12, 1906, transcript on appeal filed in Second District. Appellant's brief filed.

CIVIL CASES IN SUPERIOR COURTS OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

People, etc., et al. vs. N. M. Orr et al. Sacramento County, to recover from defendant Orr, as principal, and his sureties, $12,501.08, misappropriated as treasurer of Stockton State Hospital. On June 14, 1905, judgment for plaintiff for $4,155.05; July 13, 1905, judgment paid into State Treasury by the Attorney-General. *Closed.*

In the Matter of the Estate of Jacob Smith, Deceased. Sacramento County, by petition of Mrs. Catherine Clemens for an order directing the payment to her, as heir of deceased, of $200, escheated moneys in the State Treasury, to the credit of said estate. Following the decision in re *Estate of Miner*, 143 Cal. 194, this case was settled and the amount claimed paid. *Closed.*

In the Matter of the Estate of John Vennie, Deceased. Sacramento County, by petition of Samuel Vennie for an order directing the payment to him, as heir of deceased, of $561.17, escheated moneys in the State Treasury to the credit of said estate. Matter partially heard on October 29, 1898, and continued for further evidence.

In the Matter of the Estate of George Shaw, Deceased. Sacramento County, by petition of Mrs. Ellen Perkins for an order directing the payment to her, as heir of deceased, of certain escheated moneys in the State Treasury to the credit of said estate. Following the decision in re *Estate of Miner*, 143 Cal. 194, this case was settled and the amount claimed paid. *Closed.*

In the Matter of the Estate of James Connolly, Deceased. Sacramento County, by petition of Margaret C. Barry et al. for an order directing the payment to them, as heirs of deceased, of $36.29, escheated moneys in the State Treasury to the credit of said estate. Following the decision in re *Estate of Miner*, 143 Cal. 194, this case was settled and the amount claimed paid. *Closed.*

Jeremiah F. Sullivan et al. vs. E. P. Colgan, as State Controller, etc. City and County of San Francisco, for mandate to compel defendant to issue his warrant pursuant to requirements of Act of March 27, 1899. Following the decision in *Sullivan vs. Gage*, 145 Cal. 759, this case was dismissed. *Closed.*

In the Matter of the Estate of Hugh Green, Deceased. Sacramento County, by petition of John Green for an order directing the payment to him, as heir of deceased, of $721, escheated moneys in the State Treasury to the credit of said estate. Answer of State filed October 1, 1900, since which nothing has been done.

County of San Luis Obispo vs. Henry T. Gage et al., as State Board of Examiners, etc. Sacramento County, by petition for writ of mandate to compel State Board of Examiners to allow claim of plaintiff for $571.99, support of orphans, etc. Judgment for plaintiff; defendants appealed, and on June 22, 1903, judgment of lower court reversed. Amended petition filed, to which defendants demurred, and matter thereupon continued indefinitely, to be reset on motion.

In the Matter of the Estate of Thomas Riordan, Deceased. Sacramento County, by petition of Margaret Gubbins for an order directing the payment to her, as heir of deceased, of $707.38, escheated moneys in the State Treasury to the credit of said estate. On May 21, 1901, ordered off calendar, to be reset on motion.

Thomas L. Moran vs. M. J. Wright, etc. Sacramento County, for writ of mandate to compel defendant to file plaintiff's application to purchase State lands. Demurrer sustained.

W. F. Phillips vs. M. J. Wright, etc. Sacramento County, for writ of mandate to compel defendant to file plaintiff's application to purchase State lands. Complaints in intervention of intervenors Snow, Lake, and Gilman filed July 19, 1901.

John Ashurst vs. M. J. Wright, etc. Sacramento County, by petition for writ of mandate to compel defendant to issue to plaintiff patent to State lands. November 12, 1904, dismissed on application of plaintiff. *Closed.*

Sacramento Electric, Gas and Railway Company, a corporation, vs. Robert M. Fitzgerald et al., as State Prison Directors, etc. Sacramento County, for injunction to restrain defendants from interfering with use of canal claimed by plaintiff at Folsom. July 15, 1906, judgment for defendants.

California and Northern Railway Company vs. State of California, Frank E. Herrick et al. Humboldt County, to condemn right of way through State lands for railway purposes. Answer of State filed March 13, 1902.

Eureka and Freshwater Railway Company vs. The State of California, Frank E. Herrick et al. Humboldt County, to condemn right of way

through State lands for railway purposes. Demurrer of defendant State ordered off calendar, to be reset on motion.

County of Butte vs. Henry T. Gage et al., as State Board of Examiners, etc. Sacramento County, by petition for writ of mandate to compel approval of claims for maintenance of orphans. After the decision of the Supreme Court in *County of San Luis Obispo vs. Gage et al.*, the petitioner filed an amended petition, and the defendants' demurrer thereto has been continued indefinitely, to be reset on motion.

Humboldt Railroad Company vs. State of California, John A. Sinclair et al. Humboldt County, to condemn right of way through State lands for railway purposes. Demurrer of State ordered off calendar, to be reset on motion.

Humboldt Railroad Company vs. The State of California, Peter Johansen et al. (Same as last case, but involving different lands.)

Humboldt Railroad Company vs. The State of California, John A. Sinclair et al. (Same as last case, but involving different lands.)

Bank of San Mateo vs. The State of California. San Mateo County to recover $750, account of claims for bounty on coyote scalps. Answer of defendant filed May 13, 1902, and trial continued indefinitely.

Charles L. Horey vs. M. J. Wright, etc. Sacramento County, by petition for writ of mandate to compel defendant to file plaintiff's application to purchase State lands. Demurrer of defendant ordered off calendar, to be reset on motion.

A. L. Fish vs. M. J. Wright, etc. City and County of San Francisco, for writ of mandate to compel defendant to file plaintiff's application to purchase State lands. December 19, 1904, action dismissed. *Closed.*

Henry K. Ames vs. Victor H. Woods, etc. Sacramento County, by petition for writ of mandate to compel defendant to file plaintiff's application to purchase State lands. December 7, 1904, judgment for defendant. *Closed.*

Peter D. Bernhard vs. Victor H. Woods, etc. (Same court and nature as last case.) Answer served December 5, 1905.

Edna M. Bolton vs. Victor H. Woods, etc. (Same court and nature as last case.) On June 11, 1903, demurrer to complaint continued, to be reset on motion.

Frank J. Schmahl vs. Victor H. Woods, etc. (Same as last case.)

Claus Lindgren vs. Victor H. Woods, etc. (Same as last case.)

Alice S. Boiseuillet vs. Victor H. Woods, etc. (Same as last case.)

Robert H. McGowan vs. Victor H. Woods, etc. (Same as last case.)

William Frederick Christ vs. Victor H. Woods, etc. (Same as last case.)

Edmund L. Smith vs. Victor H. Woods, etc. (Same as last case.)

G. A. Dobbs vs. Victor H. Woods, etc. (Same court and nature as last case.) June 27, 1903, judgment on pleadings for defendant. *Closed.*

George T. Bush, Sr., vs. Victor H. Woods, etc. (Same as *Bolton vs. Woods.*)

William R. Driesbach vs. Victor H. Woods, etc. (Same as last case.)

M. A. C. Christeson vs. Victor H. Woods, etc. (Same as last case.)

Philip G. Galpin vs. Victor H. Woods, etc. (Same as last case.)

Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company, a corporation, vs. E. Myron Wolf, Insurance Commissioner, etc. City and County of San Francisco, by petition for mandate to compel issuance of certificate to petitioner and for $50,000 damages, costs, etc. January 26, 1906, case dismissed on motion of plaintiff. *Closed.*

Helen M. De Lanza vs. Victor H. Woods, etc. (Same as *Bolton vs. Woods.*)

J. H. Whitham vs. Woods, etc., M. Brandenstein, intervenor. Alameda County, for mandate to compel issuance to petitioner of patent to State school lands. May 9, 1905, answer of defendant served.

Clifford A. Covalt vs. H. R. Harbison et al., as State Board of Dental Examiners. City and County of San Francisco, by petition for mandate to compel issuance to petitioner of a license to practice dentistry. December 19, 1904, dismissed. *Closed.*

The People of the State of California vs. California Powder Works, a corporation. City and County of San Francisco, to recover $10,936.09, delinquent taxes 1900–01, with interest and costs. Tried and submitted for decision March 1, 1906.

A. C. Bane et al., as Trustees of the California Home for the Care and Training of Feeble-Minded Children, vs. The Puget Sound Lumber Company, a corporation, C. W. Gould, H. B. Leland, H. F. Dugan and William M. Lawlor. City and County of San Francisco, to recover

$818.93 of the "Jessup Trust Fund" misappropriated by defendants. February 14, 1905, nonsuit granted. *Closed.*

A. C. Bane et al. vs. James A. Snook & Co., a co-partnership, et al. (Same court, nature, co-defendant, and status as last case, but for $2,714.95. Same disposition.) *Closed.*

In the Matter of the Estate of John Holland, Deceased. City and County of San Francisco, by petition of the State of California to have covered into the State Treasury, as an escheat, $871.93, the residue of said estate. On April 25, 1904, matter argued and submitted.

In the Matter of the Estate of James Porter, Deceased. Sacramento County, by petition of William Porter to have distributed to him, as heir of deceased, $5,460.50, escheated money in the State Treasury, to the credit of said estate. Plea in abatement sustained.

T. H. Blair, Auditor of Tulare County, vs. E. P. Colgan, Controller, etc. Tulare County. (Of same nature as *Honeycutt vs. Colgan* in Supreme Court, but for $3,939.23, and by stipulation follows that case.) *Closed.*

The County of Lake vs. George C. Pardee et al., as State Board of Examiners. Sacramento County, by petition for mandate to compel approval and allowance of claim of $304.50, account of maintenance of half-orphans, during six months ending June 30, 1898. December 30, 1904, demurrer argued and submitted.

Harry A. Turner vs. Victor H. Woods, etc. Sacramento County, by petition for mandate to compel acceptance and filing of plaintiff's application to purchase State lands. December —, 1904, dismissed. *Closed.*

People, etc., vs. Wells, Fargo & Co., a corporation. City and County of San Francisco, to recover $30,600.53 delinquent taxes for 1903, and for interest, costs, etc. September 5, 1905, answer filed. Continued for decision in *People, etc., vs. California Powder Works.*

In the Matter of the Estate of James Mulcahy, Deceased. Mono County, by petition of Michael Mulcahy for an order directing the payment to him, as heir of deceased, of $1,260.66, escheated moneys in the State Treasury, to credit of estate. April 14, 1905, judgment denying petition. *Closed.*

The Union Trust Company of San Francisco, a corporation, vs. the State of California. City and County of San Francisco, transferred thence to Sacramento County, to recover $855,000 principal and

$1,121,000 interest, on so-called Montgomery Avenue bonds. Demurrer to amended complaint sustained November 4, 1905.

The People of the State of California vs. Pacific States Mercantile Company, a corporation. City and County of San Francisco, to enjoin defendant from further transaction of business and to dissolve corporation. Judgment for plaintiff as prayed. *Closed.*

Max Frank vs. The State of California. (Same as *Union Trust Company vs. The State*, but for $65,000 principal and $89,250 interest.)

The People, etc., vs. Edward W. Woodward. City and County of San Francisco, to determine title of defendant to office of notary public. October 7, 1904, judgment for defendant. February 28, 1905, notice of intention to move for a new trial. Stipulation that motion go off calendar until decision in *People vs. Edelman*, now pending in Supreme Court.

The People, etc., ex rel. U. S. Webb, Attorney-General, vs. Decimal Mutual Life Insurance Company, a corporation, City and County of San Francisco, to dissolve defendant corporation. October 3, 1904, judgment for plaintiff as prayed for. *Closed.*

People, etc., ex rel. E. Myron Wolf, as Insurance Commissioner, etc., vs. Mutual Benefit Co-operative Company, a corporation. City and County of San Francisco, to dissolve defendant corporation. April 7, 1905, judgment for plaintiff as prayed for. *Closed.*

M. J. Thompson et al., Trustees, etc., vs. People. Yolo County, for authorization to sell real estate. Judgment for plaintiff. *Closed.*

Vallejo, Benicia and Napa Valley Railroad Company vs. State, etc., et al. Solano County, to condemn right of way to tide land. December 12, 1904, answer filed.

State of California vs. Sacramento Electric, Gas and Railway Company, a corporation. Sacramento County, to quiet title to dam and canal at State's prison near Folsom, and enjoin defendant from interfering with flow of water therein. July 12, 1906, judgment for plaintiff

People vs. Philip Kane. City and County of San Francisco, to forfeit certain real estate offered as prize in a lottery scheme. April 19, 1905, dismissed by plaintiff. *Closed.*

The Union Trust Company of San Francisco vs. The State, etc. Sacramento County, to recover $305,000 principal and $443,310 interest, on

so-called Montgomery Avenue bonds. July 18, 1905, demurrer served. (Off calendar, awaiting decision in Supreme Court in other similar cases.)

People vs. Pacific Coast Savings Society et al. City and County of San Francisco, to enjoin defendants from doing further business, except for the purpose of liquidation. March 16, 1905, judgment for plaintiff as prayed for. *Closed.*

In re Application of Trustees of Samuel Merritt Hospital. Alameda County, for instructions *in re* trust estate for erection and maintenance of hospital. June 30, 1905, decree ordering $80,000 expended. *Closed.*

People vs. Fidelity Funding Company. City and County of San Francisco, to dissolve co-partnership. June 22, 1905, answer received.

In the Matter of the Estate of Edward H. Christian, Deceased. Sacramento County, by petition of Joseph J. Christian for an order directing the payment to him, as heir of deceased, of $293.25, escheated moneys in the State Treasury to the credit of said estate. Answer filed. Judgment for petitioner. *Closed.*

State vs. Truman Reeves, as State Treasurer, etc. Sacramento County, by petition of the State of California to have covered into the State Treasury, as an escheat, $62,862.13, unclaimed money. March 17, 1905, judgment as prayed for. *Closed.*

State vs. Truman Reeves, as State Treasurer, etc. (Same court and nature as above, but for $46,471.64.) *Closed.*

State vs. Truman Reeves, as State Treasurer, etc. (Same court and nature as above, but for $23,018.44.) *Closed.*

State vs. Truman Reeves, as State Treasurer, etc. (Same court and nature as above, but for $1,303.02.) *Closed.*

State vs. Truman Reeves, as State Treasurer, etc. (Same court and nature as above, but for $53,709.13.) *Closed.*

San Francisco Law and Collection Company vs. Colgan, as Controller, etc., et al. Sacramento County, by petition for writ of mandate to compel defendants to issue warrant in favor of plaintiff. May 17, 1905, dismissed. *Closed.*

San Francisco Law and Collection Company vs. Colgan, as Controller, etc., et al. (Same court and nature as above, but for $1,205.00.)

Woollard vs. Fred. G. Baird, Member of State Board of Dental Examiners, etc. City and County of San Francisco, by petition for writ

of mandate to compel issuance to petitioner of a temporary license to practice dentistry until the next regular meeting of the board. May 17, 1905, demurrer overruled.

People, ex rel. Herman Silver, vs. Bank of Oakdale. Stanislaus County, to declare defendant corporation insolvent, and to enjoin it from the further transaction of business, except for purposes of liquidation. June 19, 1905, judgment for plaintiff, declaring defendant corporation insolvent, enjoining it from further transaction of business, and appointing a receiver, with a bond at $60,000. *Closed.*

Eaton vs. Pardee. Sacramento County, for writ of prohibition restraining defendant from further proceeding as to or from appointing an additional Superior Judge of Shasta County. November 20, 1905, dismissed. *Closed.*

United Railroads of San Francisco, a corporation, vs. Truman Reeves, as State Treasurer, etc. City and County of San Francisco, to recover $11,276.34, taxes alleged to have been illegally collected. Demurrer served July 10, 1905, and on August 25, 1905, demand for change of venue to Sacramento County granted.

A. G. Deardorff et al. vs. Chas. F. Curry, Secretary of State, etc. City and County of San Francisco, for writ of mandate to compel filing of articles of incorporation of the "Medical Society of the State of California," and issuance of certificate, etc. July 10, 1905, demurrer served and filed, and on August 25, 1905, demand for change of venue to Sacramento County granted.

S. G. Schaefer vs. Board of Dental Examiners et al. Los Angeles County, to recover $50,000 damages for alleged malicious arrest for practice of dentistry without a license. July 28, 1905, dismissed as to defendant Board of Dental Examiners. *Closed.*

People, etc., vs. Pacific Home Co-operative Company et al. City and County of San Francisco, to enjoin defendants from further transaction of business, because of insolvency, for receiver, etc. September 23, 1905, judgment for the plaintiff as prayed for. *Closed.*

John P. Russell et al. vs. State. City and County of San Francisco, to recover $13,000 principal and $17,550 interest, account of Montgomery Avenue bonds. September 21, 1904, demurrer served and cause transferred to Sacramento County.

Consolidated Savings and Loan Bank vs. Bank Commissioners, etc. City and County of San Francisco, for writ of mandate to compel

defendants to issue license to do banking business. January 9, 1906. answer served.

Pacific Coast Biscuit Company vs. Chas. F. Curry, as Secretary, etc. City and County of San Francisco, for writ of mandate to compel respondent to accept $10 corporation license fee without $5 penalty claimed. September 29, 1905, demurrer filed. Question involved decided in *Ukiah Guarantee Abstract and Title Company vs. Curry. Closed.*

Ocean Shore Railway Company vs. State et al. City and County of San Francisco, to condemn right of way for railroad purposes. Disclaimer of State filed. *Closed.*

Ocean Shore Railway Company vs. State et al. (Same as last case.) *Closed.*

Ocean Shore Railway Company vs. State et al. (Same as last case.) *Closed.*

Ocean Shore Railway Company vs. State et al. (Same as last case.) *Closed.*

Ocean Shore Railway Company vs. State et al. (Same as last case.) *Closed.*

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Ocean Shore Railway Company vs. State et al. (Same as last case.) *Closed.*

Ocean Shore Railway Company vs. State et al. (Same as last case.) *Closed.*

Ocean Shore Railway Company vs. State et al. (Same as last case.) *Closed.*

Charles Josselyn vs. State. City and County of San Francisco, to recover $10,000 principal and $13,500 accrued interest on so-called Montgomery Avenue bonds. Defendant given thirty days after notice within which to plead, and case transferred to Sacramento County.

George Whittell vs. State. City and County of San Francisco. (Same as last case, but for $52,000 principal and $71,760 interest.)

J. A. Folger vs. State. (Same court and nature as last case, but for $18,000 principal and $24,840 interest.)

In the Matter of the Estate of D. Beniteau, Deceased. Sacramento County, by petition of Clement Beniteau et al. to have distributed to them, as heirs of deceased, $233.26, escheated moneys in State Treasury to credit of said estate. December 12, 1905, answer filed.

Laura W. Blakeley vs. Victor H. Woods, etc. Sacramento County, for writ of mandate to compel defendant to issue to plaintiff patent to certain State lands. September 15, 1906, plaintiff's closing brief filed.

Azro N. Lewis et al., trustees of estate of Miranda W. Lux, Deceased, vs. Jesse Sheldon et al. City and County of San Francisco, to define terms of trust under will. January 2, 1906, answer of Attorney-General filed.

State vs. Consolidated Savings and Loan Bank et al. City and County of San Francisco to oust and prohibit defendants from exercising or claiming any of the powers stated in its articles of incorporation. March 9, 1906, demurrer of defendants filed.

Arthur Martin vs. State. City and County of San Francisco, to recover $907,000 damages for unlawful commitment to Mendocino State Hospital. March 2, 1906, dismissed. *Closed.*

People, ex rel. Herman Silver, Bank Commissioner, vs. Bank of San Luis Obispo et al. San Luis Obispo County, to restrain defendants from further transaction of business, except for purposes of liquidation. August 20, 1906, argued and submitted.

Stone Cañon Railway Company vs. State et al. Monterey County, to condemn right of way for railroad. March 13, 1906, answer served.

Stone Cañon Railway Company vs. State et al. (Same court and nature as last case.)

Stone Cañon Railway Company vs. State et al. (Same court and nature as last case.)

George C. Farmer vs. F. G. Baird et al., as State Board of Dental Examiners, etc. City and County of San Francisco, for mandate to compel defendants to issue certificate to practice dentistry. Peremptory writ issued March 9, 1906. *Closed.*

People, etc., vs. The Pioneer Realty Company. City and County of San Francisco, to enjoin defendant from further transaction of business and to dissolve corporation, April 6, 1906, answer filed.

People, etc., vs. Arthur L. Piper et al. San Diego County, against Arthur L. Piper, as administrator of Piper estate, and American Bonding Company, his bondsmen, to recover estate distributed to State of California. On August 15, 1906, settlement made with American Bonding Company for $1,200, and case dismissed as to American Bonding Company. *Closed.*

People, etc., vs. The California Bond Corporation, etc., a corporation. City and County of San Francisco, to dissolve corporation for failing to comply with law relative to investment companies. April 17, 1906, answer filed.

State, etc., vs. Central Trust Company, etc., a corporation. City and County of San Francisco, to prohibit defendant from exercising powers stated in its articles of incorporation. March 30, 1906, demurrer filed.

Frederick C. Howard vs. The Conservative Life Insurance Company et al. City and County of San Francisco, to restrain a consolidation of defendant corporations and to prevent defendant Insurance Commissioner from issuing a license to them as a consolidated corporation. April 10, 1906, demurrer filed.

The County of Santa Clara vs. State. Santa Clara County, to recover $24,449.89 for maintenance of aged and indigent persons. June 28, 1906, demurrer filed.

T. V. Maxwell et al. vs. Pardee et al. City and County of San Francisco, for mandate to compel defendants to issue patent to plaintiffs to certain State lands. April 11, 1906, alternative writ issued.

People, etc., vs. Fred Woodworth et al. Sacramento County, to cancel affidavit of defendant Woodworth for purchase of certain tide lands and all records of purchase in office of Surveyor-General. Awaiting answer of defendants.

In the Matter of the Estate of Benjamin Mann, Deceased. City and County of San Francisco, by petition of the State of California, to have covered into the State Treasury, as an escheat, $2,417.14, the residue of said estate. Application for escheat to State made in Superior Court of County of Sacramento. July 16, 1906, order of escheat made. *Closed.*

In the Matter of the Estate of Richard Kempfer, Deceased. (Same court and nature as above case, but for $411.52.) *Closed.*

In the Matter of the Estate of William Schultz, Deceased. (Same court and nature as above case, but for $502.75.) *Closed.*

People, etc., vs. Fred Woodworth et al. Marin County, to cancel affidavits and filings of applications for State tide lands. June 14, 1906, complaint filed.

CASES WHEREIN LEAVE HAS BEEN GRANTED TO SUE IN THE NAME OF THE PEOPLE.

People, ex rel. C. R. Williams, vs. Thos. W. Treanor. Santa Clara County, to determine title to office of County Recorder of Santa Clara County. Complaint filed January 16, 1905.

People, ex rel. City of Auburn, vs. Auburn Electric Road Company, a corporation, A. Schwalenberg et al. Placer County, to forfeit franchise granted to defendant for the construction of a street railway in Auburn. Complaint filed June 16, 1905.

People, ex rel. Fred J. Post et al., vs. San Joaquin Valley Agricultural Association et al. San Joaquin County, to quiet title of State to certain lands of defendant district. July 14, 1905, complaint filed.

People, ex rel. T. E. McCarthy, vs. S. B. Wilson. El Dorado County, to oust defendant from office of Superintendent of Schools of El Dorado County and instate relator. August 6, 1906, answer filed.

CRIMINAL CASES IN THE SUPREM

No.	Defendant.	County.	Charge.	Verdict.	Judg Date.
969	Charles Coulter	San Francisco	Burglary	Burglary 2d degree	June 21,
1111	Sing Yow	Sacramento	Murder	Murder 1st degree	Apr. 22,
1128	W. R. Howard	Santa Clara	Murder	Murder 1st degree	May 8,
1133	M. T. Ward	Los Angeles	Obtaining money by false pretenses.	Guilty	Nov. 11,
1137	August Helwig	Butte	Arson	Arson 2d degree	Nov. 3,
1146	Shadrick Sowell	Butte	Murder	Murder 1st degree	July 7,
1147	A. J. Thomson	Tulare	Murder	Murder 2d degree	July 13,
1149	Thomas Barker	San Francisco	Burglary	Burglary 1st degree	Apr. 11,
1151	Henry Milton	San Francisco	Murder	Murder 1st degree	Dec. 22,
1154	W. J. Perry	Humboldt	Burglary	Burglary 1st degree	Jan. 9,
1156	C. Manning	San Francisco	Murder	Manslaughter	Sept. 21,
1157	Fred Mead	San Francisco	Placing woman in house of prostitution	Guilty	Aug. 31,
1160	*In re* Burleigh	Fresno	Misconduct in office	People appeal from	order s
1162	W. H. Wells	Madera	Assault to murder	Ass'lt with deadly weapon.	Oct. 9,
1163	Chin Non	Sacramento	Murder	Murder 1st degree	May 4,
1164	A. B. Mahony	San Francisco	Presenting false claim to county.	People appeal from	order 8
1166	C. T. Miller	San Bernardino	Rape	Guilty	Apr. 19,
1168	J. H. Wood	El Dorado	Murder	Murder 1st degree	Mar. 28,
1170	J. Strombeck	Madera	Marking animal to prevent identification.	Guilty	Feb. 20,
1173	Albert Modina	Los Angeles	Robbery	Guilty	June 5,
1174	Laura Hill	Los Angeles	Subornation of perjury	People appeal from	order
1177	Angele Delbos	San Francisco	Grand larceny	Guilty	Feb. 2,
1178	Sing Lee	Merced	Receiving stolen goods	Guilty	People
1179	G. J. Griffith	Los Angeles	Assault to murder	Ass'lt with deadly weapon.	Mar. 10,
1181	James Coleman	Los Angeles	Robbery	Guilty	Mar. 28,
1182	F. Jailles	San Diego	Rape	Guilty	June 20,
1183	Wong Fook Sam	San Francisco	Perjury	Guilty	June 3,
1184	Charles Clark	Los Angeles	Grand larceny	Guilty	June 3,
1185	F. H. Matthews	Los Angeles	Embezzlement	Guilty	July 31,
1186	Wm. Kelly	Los Angeles	Robbery	Guilty	Apr. 5,
1187	Miguel Antony	San Bernardino	Murder	Murder 1st degree	Apr. 21,
1191	Frank Green	San Francisco	Embezzlement	Guilty	Apr. 11,
1192	Joseph Murphy	Sacramento	Murder	Murder 1st degree	Feb. 27,
1195	Robert Black	Napa	Child stealing	Guilty	Jan. 2,
1196	Frank Woods	San Francisco	Murder	Murder 1st degree	Aug. 22,
1201	Ah Lim	San Francisco	Burglary	Burglary 2d degree	Apr. 23,
1204	Harry Eldridge	Sacramento	Murder	Murder 1st degree	June 4,
1208	Walter Warner	Santa Barbara	Murder	Murder 1st degree	Sept. 17,
1218	C. H. La Mar	Kern	Murder	Manslaughter	May 4,

OURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

of Trial Court. Penalty.	Notice of Appeal	Transcript Filed.	Judgment of Appellate Court. Date.	Decision.	Status of Appeal.
ears, San Quentin	June 28,'02	Nov. 6,'02	Oct. 4,'04	Affirmed	Closed.
lath	Apr. 22,'03	Nov. 25,'03	Sept. 27,'04	Affirmed	Closed.
lath	July 22,'03	Jan. 5,'04	Apr. 8,'05	Affirmed	Closed.
years, Folsom	Nov. 28,'03	Jan. 13,'04	Jan. 12,'05	Reversed	Closed.
years, San Quentin	Nov. 3,'03	Jan. 21,'04	Apr. 25,'05	Affirmed	Closed.
e, San Quentin	July 7,'03	Feb. 26,'04	Nov. 11,'04	Affirmed	Closed.
years, San Quentin	July 17,'03	Feb. 27,'04	Jan. 10,'05	Reversed	Closed.
years, San Quentin	Apr. 13,'03	Feb. 29,'04	Sept. 20,'04	Affirmed	Closed.
ath	Dec. 30,'03	Mar. 2,'04	Nov. 26,'04	Affirmed	Closed.
ears, Folsom	Mar. 9,'04	Mar. 29,'04	Sept. 21,'04	Affirmed	Closed.
years, San Quentin	Sept. 28,'01	Apr. 6,'04	Jan. 21,'05	Affirmed	Closed.
years, Folsom	Sept 14,'01	Apr. 9,'04	Nov. 30,'04	Affirmed	Closed.
ning demurrer.	Mar. 14,'04	Apr. 21,'04	Sept. 30,'04	Affirmed	Closed.
ear, County Jail	Dec. 5,'02	May 6,'04	Oct. 15,'04	Reversed	Closed.
fe, San Quentin	May 4,'03	May 17,'04	Apr. 7,'05	Reversed	Closed.
ining demurrer.	Apr. 25,'04	May 18,'04	Oct. 8,'04	Affirmed	Closed.
ears, Folsom	Apr. 28,'04	May 19,'04	Sept. 28,'04	Affirmed	Closed.
ath	.....	May 17,'04	Jan. 3,'05	Affirmed	Closed.
years, San Quentin	Feb. 25,'04	May 24,'04	Oct. 8,'04	Affirmed	Closed.
years, San Quentin	.....	June 7,'04	Jan. 21,'05	Affirmed	Closed.
cting verdict for defendant.	Jan. 27,'04	June 7,'04	Jan. 31,'05	Affirmed	Closed.
years, San Quentin	Feb. 9,'04	June 16,'04	May 13,'05	Reversed	Closed.
al from order granting new trial.	May 7,'04	June 16,'04	Oct. 29,'05	Affirmed	Closed.
years, San Quentin	Mar. 10,'04	June 17,'04	Mar. 1,'05	Affirmed	Closed.
years, San Quentin	June 1,'04	June 25,'04	Dec. 20,'04	Affirmed	Closed.
years, Folsom	July 27,'03	June 28,'04	Feb. 18,'05	Affirmed	Closed.
years, San Quentin	June 13,'04	July 27,'04	Jan. 30,'05	Affirmed	Closed.
years, San Quentin	June 4,'04	July 27,'04	Jan. 11,'05	Affirmed	Closed.
years, San Quentin	Aug. 2,'02	July 28,'04	Oct. 20,'04	Affirmed	Closed.
fe, San Quentin	Apr. 5,'02	July 28,'04	Jan. 30,'05	Affirmed	Closed.
eath	Apr. 21,'04	Aug. 10,'04	Jan. 30,'05	Affirmed	Closed.
years, San Quentin	Apr. 17,'03	Aug. 24,'04	Oct. 17,'04	Affirmed	Closed.
eath	Feb. 29,'04	Aug. 22,'04	Apr. 5,'05	Affirmed	Closed.
years, San Quentin	Jan. 6,'04	Aug. 29,'04	Aug. 3,'05	Reversed	Closed.
eath	Nov. 15,'02	Sept. 7,'04	Jan. 28,'05	Affirmed	Closed.
year, San Quentin	May 12,'04	Sept. 20,'04	Dec. 15,'04	Affirmed	Closed.
eath	June 4,'04	Oct. 18,'04	Sept. 25,'05	Affirmed	Closed.
eath	Oct. 7,'04	Nov. 15,'04	Aug. 17,'05	Affirmed	Closed.
years, Folsom	May 21,'04	Dec. 27,'04	Jan. 29,'06	Reversed	Closed.

CRIMINAL CASES IN THE SUPREME COUR

No.	Defendant.	County.	Charge.	Verdict.	Judg Date.
1220	A. B. C. Salmon	Los Angeles	Adultery	Guilty	May 27,
1227	L. B. Cook	Mendocino	Murder	Murder 1st degree	Oct. 10,
1238	John Mahatch	Del Norte	Murder	Murder 1st degree	July 11,
1248	George Easton	Solano	Murder	Murder 1st degree	Jan. 9,
1266	Harry Brown	Del Norte	Murder	Murder 1st degree	Feb. 23,
1270	Joseph Feld	San Francisco	Murder	Murder 1st degree	May 14,
1268	John McClure	Los Angeles	Murder	Murder 1st degree	Mar. 18,
1281	Adolph Weber	Placer	Murder	Murder 1st degree	Apr. 13,
1283	Leon Soeder	San Francisco	Murder	Murder 1st degree	Aug. 8,
1284	Thomas P. Fallon	San Francisco	Murder	Murder 1st degree	Oct. 21,
1289	W. M. Gray	Sacramento	Murder	Murder 1st degree	Apr. 22,
1291	W. J. Trebilcox	Nevada	Murder	Murder 1st degree	June 1,
1297	R. B. Maughs	Merced	Murder	Murder 1st degree	June 14,
1310	F. N. Staples	Amador	Murder		
1340	B. Whitelaw	San Francisco	Robbery	Guilty	Aug. 1,
1342	John White	Los Angeles	Robbery	Guilty	July
1347	A. B. Garnett	San Francisco	Murder	Murder 2d degree.	
1350	Frank Willard	Mendocino	Murder	Murder 1st degree.	Feb. 3,
	J. W. Finley	Sacramento	Assault with deadly weapon by prisoner.	Guilty	Dec. 27,

CRIMINAL CASES IN THE DISTRICT COUR

FIRST APPE

1	William Noon	San Francisco	Burglary	Burglary 1st degree	Apr. 23,
2	John Carroll	San Francisco	Infamo'scrime against nature.	Guilty	June 17,
3	C. L. Curtis	San Francisco	Lewd and lascivious act.	Guilty	Aug. 22,
4	Frank Ballard	San Francisco	Robbery	Guilty	June 9,
8	Martha E. Bowers	San Francisco	Murder	Murder 1st degree	Feb. 13,
5	W. S. Small	San Francisco	Obtaining money by false pretenses.	Guilty	Jan. 11,
6	George Roberts	San Francisco	Grand larceny	Guilty	Feb. 6,
7	Edward Richards	San Francisco	Murder	Manslaughter	Sept. 3,
11	Chris. Fitzgerald	Fresno	Murder	Murder 2d degree	Mar. 20,
12	William Proctor	Alameda	Grand larceny	Guilty	Mar. 29,
14	T. D. Conness	Fresno	Placing wife in house of prostitution.	Guilty	Feb. 17,
16	H. B. Zuell	San Francisco	Lewd and lascivious act.	People appeal from	order su
18	Edward Duncan	San Francisco	Murder	Murder 2d degree	May 31,
	Joseph King	San Francisco	Burglary	Guilty	Apr. 11,
30	William Flannery	San Francisco	Grand larceny		

O THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA—Continued.

e of Trial Court. Penalty.	Notice of Appeal.	Transcript Filed.	Judgment of Appellate Court. Date.	Decision.	Status of Appeal.
ears, San Quentin	May 28,'04	Dec. 30,'04	Dec. 6,'05	Reversed	Closed.
ath	Nov. 10,'04	Jan. 17,'05	Dec. 14,'05	Reversed	Closed.
ath	Sept. 6,'04	Feb. 13,'05	Nov. 10,'05	Affirmed	Closed.
ath	Feb. 20,'05	Mar. 18,'05	Nov. 7,'05	Affirmed	Closed.
ath	Mar. 16,'05	June 3,'05	Feb. 26,'06	Affirmed	Closed.
ath	May 21,'04	June 20,'05	July 12,'06	Affirmed	Closed.
ath	Mar. 18,'05	June 9,'05	Jan. 8,'06	Affirmed	Closed.
ath	June 10,'05	July 24,'05	June 21,'06	Affirmed	Closed.
ath	Aug. 8,'04	July 28,'05	.....	Affirmed	Closed.
ath	Oct. 21,'04	July 28,'05	May 31,'06	Affirmed	Closed.
ath	Apr. 29,'05	Aug. 16,'05	Jan. 18,'06	Affirmed	Closed.
ath	Aug. 5,'05	Aug. 24,'05	June 11,'06	Affirmed	Closed.
ath	June 15,'05	Sept. 26,'05	.....	Reversed	Closed.
.....	.....	Oct. 31,'05	July 10,'06	Reversed	Closed.
fe, Folsom	Aug. 1,'05	Feb. 28,'06	.....	.....	Appellant's brief due.
years, San Quentin	Aug. 12,'04	Mar. 1,'06	.....	.....	Appellant's brief due.
years, San Quentin	.....	Mar. 24,'06	.....	.....	Appellant's brief due.
ath	Mar. 31,'06	June 12,'06	.....	.....	Submitted.
ath	Feb. 1,'06	Aug. 23,'06	.....	.....	Appellant's brief due.

F APPEAL OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA,

ATE DISTRICT.

years, Folsom	May 12,'04	Sept. 12,'04	Dec. 15,'04	Affirmed	Closed.
years, San Quentin	June 24,'04	Oct. 21,'04	May 22,'05	Affirmed	Closed.
years, San Quentin	Sept. 26,'04	Nov. 30,'04	May 22,'05	Affirmed	Closed.
years, Folsom	June 10,'04	Mar. 10,'05	June 27,'05	Reversed	Closed.
ife, San Quentin	Mar. 11,'04	Mar. 24,'05	Aug. 30,'05	Affirmed	Closed.
years, San Quentin	Jan. 12,'05	Apr. 14,'05	July 18,'05	Reversed	Closed.
years, San Quentin	Feb. 16,'04	Apr. 14,'05	Aug. 18,'05	Reversed	Closed.
years, Folsom	Sept. 24,'04	Apr. 24,'05	Sept. 15,'05	Affirmed	Closed.
years, Folsom	Mar. 20,'05	May 24,'05	Aug. 30,'05	Affirmed	Closed.
years, San Quentin	Apr. 6,'05	June 2,'05	Aug. 30,'05	Affirmed	Closed.
years, San Quentin	Mar. 1,'05	July 10,'05	Feb. 19,'06	Reversed	Pet'n for rehearing granted by Supreme Court.
aining demurrer.	Aug. 16,'04	July 13,'05	Oct. 25,'05	Reversed	Closed.
9 years, Folsom	June 4,'02	July 27,'05	.....	.....	Appellant's brief due.
0 years, Folsom	Apr. 17,'03	Aug. 15,'05	.....	.....	Appellant's brief due.
.....	.....	Oct. 2,'05	Feb. 7,'06	Affirmed	Closed.

CRIMINAL CASES IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF APPEAL OF TH

No.	Defendant.	County.	Charge.	Verdict.	Judg Date.
31	William Kauffman	San Francisco	Murder	Murder 2d degree	Mar. 10,
22	J. J. Smith	Santa Clara	Obtaining money by false pretenses.	Guilty	...
23	Harry Howard	San Francisco	Robbery	Guilty	...
32	Lewis Buelna	Santa Cruz	Rape	Guilty	Nov. 18,
24	Alex. Wright	San Francisco	Assault to murder	Ass'lt with deadly weapon.	Sept. 27,
33	Wong Sang Lung	San Francisco	Murder	Murder 2d degree	Feb 5,
28	E. M. Chadwick	San Francisco	Perjury	Guilty	Mar. 27,
37	John Zimmerman	Contra Costa	Robbery	Guilty	Aug. 24,
35	D. O. Druffel	Santa Clara	Voting to license gambling.	People appeal from	order s
36	J. C. McPherson	Santa Clara	Voting to license gambling.	People appeal from	order s
39	Bert Owens	Fresno	Assault to murder	Guilty	Nov. 15,
43	David F. Taylor	Fresno	Murder	Manslaughter	Oct. 10,
45	Nicola Crudo	San Francisco	Murder	Murder 1st degree	Apr. 23,
46	C. D. Lowrie	Alameda	Burglary	Guilty	Oct. 11,
48	Adolph Steffans	San Francisco	Fraudulent voting	Guilty	Feb. 18,
47	Arthur Crane	Alameda	Forgery	Guilty	Dec. 22,
50	W. B. Bradbury	Marin	Rape	Assault	Nov. 28,
...	Cordelia Botkin	San Francisco	Murder	Murder 1st degree	Aug. 22,
54	I. B. McMahill	Santa Clara	Embezzlement	Guilty	Nov. 20,
57	Henry Smith	San Francisco	Murder	Manslaughter	June 23,
58	Thomas Beatty	Santa Clara	Rape	Guilty	Feb. 5,
59	Carl Price	Santa Clara	Assault with deadly weapon.	Guilty	Apr. 28,
61	H. T. Thornburgh	San Francisco	Forgery	Guilty	Aug. 26,
64	J. L. White et al.	...	...	...	...
67	Yee Foo	Fresno	Murder	Murder 1st degree	Feb. 19,
72	Terence Fitts	Marin	Assault to rob	Guilty	Feb. 7,

CRIMINAL CASES IN THE DISTRICT COURT

SECOND APPE

1	Archie Hill	Los Angeles	Murder	Murder 1st degree	Oct. 30,
2	D. B. Bradford	San Bernardino	Lewd act	Guilty	Sept. 15,
3	Philip Lee	Los Angeles	Murder	Murder 2d degree	May 28,
8	John Salas	San Bernardino	Grand larceny	Guilty	Nov. 7,
7	J. W. Heart	Los Angeles	Murder	Murder 2d degree	Nov. 11,
.....	T. A. Mollard	San Diego	Seduction	Guilty	Dec. 2,
.....	Ben F. Turner	Kern	Grand larceny	Guilty	Apr. 18,
14	James Cowan	Kern	Murder	Manslaughter	July 22,
15	J. L. Taggart	Riverside	Grand larceny	Guilty	Apr. 4,
16	Harry Green	Riverside	Assault to rape	Assault	May 1,

ATE OF CALIFORNIA, FIRST APPELLATE DISTRICT—Continued.

of Trial Court. Penalty.	Notice of Appeal.	Transcript Filed.	Judgment of Appellate Court. Date.	Judgment of Appellate Court. Decision.	Status of Appeal.
years, San Quentin	Mar. 24,'03	Oct. 2,'05	June 25,'06	Reversed	Rehearing granted by Supreme Court.
		Oct. 20,'05	Feb. 9,'06	Affirmed	Closed.
		Oct. 24,'05	Feb. 7,'06	Affirmed	Closed.
years, San Quentin	Nov. 18,'04	Oct. 27,'05	Feb. 1,'06	Affirmed	Closed.
0 or 200 days	Sept. 28,'05	Oct. 31,'05	Apr. 11,'06	Affirmed	Closed.
fe, Folsom	June 4,'04	Nov. 3,'05	Mar. 8,'06	Reversed	Closed.
years, San Quentin	May 1,'05	Nov. 24,'05	July 9,'06	Affirmed	Closed.
years, San Quentin	Aug. 30,'05	Dec. 12,'05	Feb. 10,'06	Affirmed	Closed.
ning demurrer	Nov. 21,'05	Dec. 9,'05	June 14,'06	Affirmed	Closed.
ning demurrer	Nov. 21,'05	Dec. 9,'05	June 14,'06	Affirmed	Closed.
ears, San Quentin	Nov. 16,'05	Dec. 30,'05	June 21,'06	Affirmed	Closed.
ears, San Quentin	Oct. 16,'05	Jan. 8,'06	June 27,'06	Affirmed	Closed.
fe, San Quentin	Apr. 30,'04	Jan. 9,'06			Appellant's brief due.
years, San Quentin	Oct. 11,'05	Jan. 10,'06	July 19,'06	Affirmed	Closed.
ears, San Quentin	Apr. 19,'05	Jan. 13,'06			Appellant's brief due.
ears, San Quentin	Dec. 27,'05	Feb. 3,'06	July 19,'06	Affirmed	Closed.
0 or 75 days	Nov. 28,'04	Feb. 9,'06			Submitted.
fe, San Quentin	Oct. 8,'04	Feb. 28,'06			Appellant's brief due.
ears, San Quentin	Dec. 1,'05	Feb. 27,'06	Aug. 15,'06	Reversed	Petition for rehearing.
ears, San Quentin	July 29,'05	Mar. 24,'06			Submitted.
years, Folsom	Feb. 26,'06	Mar. 24,'06			Submitted.
0 or 350 days	June 8,'05	Mar. 24,'06			Appellant's brief due.
years, San Quentin	Nov. 25,'05	Apr. 4,'06	June 27,'06	Reversed	Closed.
		Apr. 14,'06			Appellant's brief due.
fe, Folsom	Feb. 28,'06	June 18,'06			Appellant's brief due.
years, San Quentin	Apr. 23,'06	July 20,'06			Submitted.

F APPEAL OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA,

ATE DISTRICT.

fe, San Quentin	Oct. 30,'03	Nov. 26,'04	Aug. 15,'05	Affirmed	Closed.
ears, San Quentin	Sept. 15,'04	Dec. 1,'04	May 29,'05	Affirmed	Closed.
ears, San Quentin	May 31,'04	Dec. 3,'04	June 13,'05	Affirmed	Closed.
years, Folsom	Jan. 11,'05	Jan. 21,'05	Dec. 29,'05	Affirmed	Closed.
years, Folsom	Nov. 11,'04		June 12,'05	Affirmed	Closed.
ears, San Quentin	Jan. 10,'05		Aug. 3,'05	Reversed	Closed.
years, Folsom	May 17,'04	Apr. 12,'05	Aug. 15,'05	Reversed	Closed.
ears Folsom	Aug. 9,'04	May 31,'05	Aug. 12,'05	Affirmed	Closed.
ears, San Quentin	Apr. 4,'05	June 2,'05	Aug. 15,'05	Affirmed	Closed.
days	May 1,'05	June 16,'05	Aug. 16,'05	Affirmed	Closed.

CRIMINAL CASES IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF APPEAL OF TH

No.	Defendant.	County.	Charge.	Verdict.	Judgm Date.
19	Anson Brown	San Diego	Murder	Murder 2d degree.	
22	Silas Castile	Los Angeles	Robbery	Guilty	Dec. 19,'0
21	Jacob Castile	Los Angeles	Robbery	Guilty	Dec. 19,'0
24	Frank Smith				
20	Feliz Fernandez	San Bernardino	Burglary	Burglary 2d degree	Oct. 9,'0
28	G. H. Eldridge				
40	José Melendrez	Los Angeles	Grand larceny	Guilty	Mar. 28,'0
	John Erwin	Los Angeles	Attempt infamous crime against nature.	Guilty	Apr. 16,'0
	M. Ward	Ventura	Obtaining property by false pretenses.	Guilty	Aug. 17,'0
44	Steven Harben.	Los Angeles	Passing fictitious bank bill.	Guilty	Mar. 9,'0

CRIMINAL CASES IN THE DISTRICT COUR

THIRD APPE

1	James McRoberts	Yolo	Murder	Murder 2d degree.	June 6,'0
2	Jake Phelps	Napa	Forgery	Guilty	Sept. 26,'0
3	Oscar Olsen	Sacramento	Murder	Murder 1st degree	July 9,'0
4	Sam Davis	Placer	Burglary	Burglary 2d degree	Nov. 3,'0
5	Al Durand	Tuolumne	Assault with deadly weapon.	Guilty	Oct. 19,'0
7	William Cleary	Solano	Robbery	Grand larceny	People a
6	Sing, Chinaman	Butte	Rape	Guilty	Nov. 17,'0
9	Thomas Waysman	Shasta			
8	Sam Peltin	Tuolumne	Grand larceny	Guilty	Feb. 27,'0
10	John Solani	Sonoma	Murder	Manslaughter	Jan. 24 '0
21	Wong Fook Sam	San Francisco	Perjury	Guilty	June 3,'0
	(In this case the People appealed from an order suspending sentence, and such order was,				
13	G. W. Gallanar	Shasta	Murder	Manslaughter	July 9,'0
11	Ah Lung	Placer	Rape	Attempt	Mar. 6,'0
14	J. T. Morris	Napa	Rape	Guilty	Sept. 26,'0
12	G. C. Frank	Mariposa	Murder	Murder 1st degree	May 12,'0
15	Harry Bunkers	Sacramento	Bribery	Guilty	May 2,'0
16	Jacob Silverman	San Francisco	Robbery	Guilty	Jan. 14,'0
17	Joseph King	San Francisco	Burglary	Burglary 2d degree	Apr. 11,'0
18	Charles Sullivan	San Francisco	Murder	Murder 2d degree	Feb. 4,'0
19	Joseph Clark	San Francisco	Murder	Murder 1st degree	May 27,'9
20	Wert Darr	Mendocino	Rape	Guilty	July 1,'0
24	Frank Stofer	Butte	Grand larceny	Guilty	Sept. 18,'0
25	A. J. Grill	Sonoma	Murder	Murder 1st degree	Nov. 9,'0
26	Geo. Hemple	San Joaquin	Embezzlement	Guilty	Dec. 12,'0
27	W. H. Ryan	Plumas	Murder	Murder 2d degree	Oct. 23,'0

ATE OF CALIFORNIA, SECOND APPELLATE DISTRICT—Continued.

t of Trial Court. Penalty.	Notice of Appeal.	Transcript Filed.	Judgment of Appellate Court. Date.	Decision.	Status of Appeal.
years, San Quentin	.....	Sept. 15,'05	Feb. 27,'06	Affirmed	Closed.
years, San Quentin	Dec. 19,'04	Oct. 26,'05	May 7,'06	Affirmed	Closed.
years, San Quentin	Dec. 19,'04	Oct. 26,'05	May 7,'06	Affirmed	Closed.
.....	.....	Nov. 24,'05	Feb. 9,'06	Reversed	Closed.
ears, Folsom	Oct. 17,'05	Nov. 24,'05	May 31,'06	Affirmed	Closed.
.....	.....	Feb. 12,'06	May 24,'06	Reversed	Closed.
ears, Folsom	Mar. 28,'06	July 5,'06	.....	.....	Submitted.
ears, Folsom	Apr. 16,'06	July 14,'06	.....	.....	Submitted.
ears, San Quentin	Aug. 18,'06	Sept. 5,'06	.....	.....	Appellant's reply brief due.
ears, San Quentin	Apr. 13,'06	Aug. 6,'06	.....	.....	Appellant's brief due.

F APPEAL OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA,

ATE DISTRICT.

years, Folsom	June 6,'04	Nov. 29,'04	May 24,'05	Affirmed	Closed.
.....	Sept. 26,'04	Dec. 8,'04	May 23,'05	Affirmed	Closed.
fe, Folsom	July 27,'04	Dec. 9,'04	May 24,'05	Affirmed	Closed.
years, San Quentin	Dec. 9,'04	Jan. 11,'05	May 24,'05	Affirmed	Closed.
ears, San Quentin	Dec. 24,'04	Jan. 11,'05	May 29,'05	Affirmed	Closed.
aled from order in arrest of judgment.	Apr. 18,'04	Jan. 13,'05	May 29,'05	Affirmed	Closed.
years, San Quentin	Nov. 17,'04	Feb. 25,'05	Jan. 24,'06	Affirmed	Closed.
.....	.....	Apr. 17,'05	June 30,'05	Affirmed	Closed.
ears, Folsom	Feb. 27,'05	May 15,'05	Sept. 21,'05	Affirmed	Closed.
years, Folsom	Feb. 1,'05	.....	Nov. 20,'05	Reversed	Closed.
ears, San Quentin	Apr. 20,'05	June 21,'05	Apr. 12,'06	Reversed	Closed.
the Appellate Court, years, San Quentin	reversed.) May 20,'05	June 17,'05	Apr. 13,'06	Affirmed	Closed.
years, San Quentin	May 2,'05	.....	Nov. 27,'05	Affirmed	Closed.
years, San Quentin	Sept. 27,'04	July 17,'05	Feb. 3,'06	Reversed	Closed.
fe, San Quentin	May 15,'05	June 27,'05	Nov. 27,'05	Reversed	Closed.
ears, San Quentin	May 3,'05	Aug. 9,'05	Nov. 16,'05	Affirmed	Closed.
years, Folsom	Jan. 25,'04	Aug. 15,'05	Apr. 12,'06	Affirmed	Closed.
years, Folsom	Apr. 27,'03	Jan. 9,'06	Aug. 9,'06	Affirmed	Closed.
fe, San Quentin	Feb. 27,'04	Aug. 15,'05	May 15,'06	Affirmed	Closed.
fe	June 26,'99	Aug. 25,'05	May 23,'06	Reversed	Rehearing granted.
years, San Quentin	July 3,'05	Oct. 5,'05	Feb. 8,'06	Affirmed	Closed.
years, Folsom	Sept. 21,'05	Dec. 1,'05	Apr. 11,'06	Reversed	Closed.
ife, Folsom	Dec. 5,'05	Jan. 4,'06	May 15,'06	Reversed	Closed.
years, San Quentin	Dec. 22,'05	Feb. 16,'06	July 18,'06	Reversed	Closed.
years, San Quentin	Oct. 23,'05	Feb. 17,'06	.....	.....	Appellant's brief due.

CRIMINAL CASES IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF APPEAL OF TH

No.	Defendant.	County.	Charge.	Verdict.	Judgm Date.
28	Fred Sciaroni et al.	Calaveras	Exploding dynamite in mine.	Guilty	Nov. 16,'0
.....	Palermo Land & W. Co.	Butte	Refusing to sell water.	Guilty	Oct. 17,'0
29	A. Fernandez	Merced	Assault to rape	Guilty	Mar. 19,'0
30	W. M. Amer	Madera	Embezzlement	Guilty	People a
31	H. Wright	Butte	Murder	Manslaughter	Nov. 29,'0
33	J. W. Hower	Mariposa	Assault to murder	Guilty	July 9,'0
32	Charles O'Brien	Sacramento	Murder	Murder 1st degree	May 3,'0

'ATE OF CALIFORNIA, THIRD APPELLATE DISTRICT—Continued.

t of Trial Court.	Notice of Appeal.	Transcript Filed.	Judgment of Appellate Court.		Status of Appeal.
Penalty.			Date.	Decision.	
years, San Quentin	Dec. 23,'05	May 2,'06			Submitted.
00 fine	Oct. 25,'05	May 3,'06			Submitted.
years, San Quentin	Mar. 19,'06	June 3,'06			Submitted.
aled from order granting new trial.	Apr. 18,'06	July 5,'06			Submitted.
years, San Quentin	Nov. 29,'05	July 7,'06			Appellant's reply due.
years, San Quentin	July 12,'06	Aug. 2,'06			Appellant's reply due.
fe, San Quentin	May 3,'06	July 16,'06			Appellant's brief due.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

FIFTY-SIXTH FISCAL YEAR.

	Appropriation.	Amount Expended.	Balance.
Contingent Fund.			
Balance from fifty-fifth fiscal year	$2 07		
Appropriation for fifty-sixth fiscal year	1,000 00		
Amount expended during fifty-sixth fiscal year		$1,002 07	
Traveling Fund.			
Balance from fifty-fifth fiscal year	$26 10		
Appropriation for fifty-sixth fiscal year	500 00		
Amount expended during fifty-sixth fiscal year		$526 10	
Costs of Suits Fund.			
Balance from fifty-fifth fiscal year	$477 07		
Appropriation for fifty-sixth fiscal year	2,000 00		
Amount expended during fifty-sixth fiscal year		$2,476 90	
Balance from fifty-sixth fiscal year			$0 17
Library Fund.			
Balance from fifty-fifth fiscal year	$21 05		
Appropriation for fifty-sixth fiscal year	500 00		
Amount expended during fifty-sixth fiscal year		$520 70	
Balance from fifty-sixth fiscal year			$0 35
Rent Fund.			
Appropriation for fifty-sixth fiscal year	$1,200 00		
Amount expended during fifty-sixth fiscal year		$1,200 00	
Printing Fund.			
Balance from fifty-fifth fiscal year	$5 75		
Appropriation for fifty-sixth fiscal year	2,600 00		
Amount expended during fifty-sixth fiscal year		$2,605 75	

FIFTY-SEVENTH FISCAL YEAR.

Contingent Fund.			
Appropriation for fifty-seventh fiscal year	$1,700 00		
Amount expended during fifty-seventh fiscal year		$1,676 65	
Balance from fifty-seventh fiscal year			$23 35
Traveling Fund.			
Appropriation for fifty-seventh fiscal year	$500 00		
Amount expended during fifty-seventh fiscal year		$498 35	
Balance from fifty-seventh fiscal year			$1 65
Costs of Suits Fund.			
Appropriation for fifty-seventh fiscal year	$2,000 00		
Amount expended during fifty-seventh fiscal year		$1,986 05	
Balance from fifty-seventh fiscal year			$13 95
Library Fund.			
Appropriation for fifty-seventh fiscal year	$500 00		
Amount expended during fifty-seventh fiscal year		$438 55	
Balance from fifty-seventh fiscal year			$61 45
Rent Fund.			
Appropriation for fifty-seventh fiscal year	$1,800 00		
Amount expended during fifty-seventh fiscal year		$1,735 00	
Balance from fifty-seventh fiscal year			$65 00
Printing Fund.			
Appropriation for fifty-seventh fiscal year	$3,000 00		
Amount expended during fifty-seventh fiscal year		$2,651 00	
Balance from fifty-seventh fiscal year			$348 50

STATEMENT OF SPECIAL FUNDS, CREATED BY ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE, Approved June 14, 1906.

	Appropriation.	Amount Expended.
Contingent Fund.		
Created by an Act of the Legislature, entitled "An Act making an appropriation for the contingent expenses of the office of Attorney-General," approved June 14, 1906	$2,000 00	
Law Book Fund.		
Created by an Act of the Legislature, entitled "An Act making an appropriation for the purchase of law books for the Attorney-General," approved June 14, 1906	$5,000 00	

REPORTS OF DISTRICT ATTORNEYS FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS (FELONIES) IN THE SUPERIOR COURTS.

County.	District Attorney.	Population of County.	Number of Persons Charged.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Dismissed, Discharged on Habeas Corpus, etc.	Plead Guilty.	Pending.	Judgment. Death.	State's Prison.	Other Institutions.	Fined, Paroled, etc.	Otherwise Disposed of.	Awaiting Sentence.
Alameda	John J. Allen	130,197	219	36	25	33	98	27		72	18	36	3	5
Alpine	W. H. Thornburg	509	1				1			1				
Amador	C. P. Vicini	11,116	17	2	1	1	11	2	1	1	10	1		
Butte	Warren Sexton	17,117	75	10	2	11	51	1		17	6	8		
Calaveras	J. P. Snyder	11,200	31	4	2	11	10	4		14				
Colusa	I. G. Zumwalt	7,367	19	4	1	6	8			9	2	1		
Contra Costa	H. V. Alvarado	18,046	63	14	3	23	21	2		25	2	5		3
Del Norte	F. W. Taft	2,408	17	4	4		3	6	2	3		2		
El Dorado	C. E. Peters	8,986	18	4	1	10	3		1	4	1	1		
Fresno	Geo. W. Jones	37,862	190	25	11	39	86	29		94	8	9		
Glenn	R. L. Clifton	5,150	8		1	4	3			3				
Humboldt	O. C. Gregor	27,104	17	1	1	3	9			10	3			
Inyo	W. D. Dehy	4,377	8		2	2	4			1				
Kern	J. W. P. Laird	16,480	98	19	20	22	34	3		48	5			
Kings	H. S. Jacobs	9,871	25	4	2	4	15			15	3	1		
Lake	H. W. Brewer	6,017	14	5	1	1		7		2		3		
Lassen	H. D. Burroughs	4,511	4		1		1	2		1				
Los Angeles	J. D. Fredericks	170,298	655	91	37	157	367		3	269	104	78	7	
Madera	R. R. Fowler	6,364	22	10	2	7	1	2		6	3	2		
Marin	T. P. Boyd	15,702	19	9	2	1	3	1		7	1	1		
Mariposa	J. A. Adair	4,720	8	5	2			1		8	3			
Mendocino	Robert Duncan	20,465	24	10		5	7	2	1	15	1			
Merced	E. H. Hoar	9,215	19	5	7	12	21	1	1	15	9	1		
Modoc	E. C. Bonner	5,076	5	1	2	1	1			2				
Mono	P. R. Parker	2,167	2			1	1			1				
Monterey	F. A. Treat	19,380	34	4	2	1	26	1		22	6			
Napa	R. Benjamin	16,451	31	13	3	3	12			20	4	1		
Nevada	Geo. L. Jones	17,789	10	1		3	5	1	1	5				
Orange	H. C. Head	19,696	19	4		5	10			10	2	2		
Placer	A. K. Robinson	15,786	26	8	6	2	10		1	9	8			
Plumas	L. N. Peters	4,657	8	2	1	2		3		2				
Riverside	Lyman Evans	17,897	59	12	4	12	28	3		22	10		8	
Sacramento	A. M. Seymour	45,915	165	28	2	82	47	6	4	63	5	3		
San Benito	H. W. Scott	6,633	14	1	1	4	8			7		2		
San B'dino	L. M. Sprecher	27,929	137	21	8	34	56	18		59	12	6		
San Diego	Cassius Carter	35,090	70	20	7	12	22	8		30	4	8		
San Fran.*	W. H. Langdon	342,782	436	99	45	98	107	87	1	130	49	23	3	
San Joaquin	C. W. Norton	35,452	139	22	1	33	78	5	1	85	5	9		
San L. Obispo	C. A. Palmer	16,637	44	8	5	2	28	1		31	3	1	1	
San Mateo	J. J. Bullock	12,094	50	24	2	3	18	3		22	3	8	8	1
Santa B'bara	E. W. Squier	18,939	45	2	5	22	15	1		14	2	1		
Santa Clara	J. H. Campbell	60,216	134	22	5	26	72	9	1	56	23	14		
Santa Cruz	B. K. Knight	21,512	52	6	2	13	29	2		30	4	1		
Shasta	T. B. Dozier	17,318	55	11	5	12	18	9		25	1	3		
Sierra	W. J. Redding	4,017	1			1								
Siskiyou	C. J. Luttrell	16,962	43	14	8	8	12	1		21	5			
Solano	T. C Gregory	24,143	71	17	4	6	43	1	1	25	15	19		
Sonoma	C. H. Pond	38,480	154	62	14	4	55	19		36	59	18	4	
Stanislaus	L. J. Maddux	9,550	58	4	5	10	33	6		32	4	1		
Sutter	L. Schillig	5,886	9	2	1	1	5			5	1	1		
Tehama	M. J. Gill	10,996	29	6	4	5	8	6		13	1			
Trinity	H. R. Given	4,383	7	2	1	2	1	1		3				
Tulare	Dan'l McFadzean	18,375	59	7	1	4	43	4		48	1	1		
Tuolumne	E. W. Holland	11,166	23	5	2	13	3			5	3			
Ventura	D. G. Bowker	14,367	41	1	4	7	29			24	6			
Yolo	H. L. Huston	13,618	18	4	2		12			12	2	2		
Yuba	M. T. Brittain	8,620	45	4	3	14	24			28				
Totals			3694	705	283	802	1616	288	19	1564	417	278	34	9

* Report covers last year only. Records of previous year destroyed.

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REPORT

OF THE

SURVEYOR-GENERAL

OF THE

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

FROM AUGUST 1, 1904, TO AUGUST 1, 1906

SACRAMENTO:
W. W. SHANNON, : : : : : SUPERINTENDENT STATE PRINTING.
1906.

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, OFFICE OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL,
SACRAMENTO, September 13, 1906.

To His Excellency, GEORGE C. PARDEE,
Governor of the State of California.

SIR: In accordance with the requirements of the law relating to the duties of the Surveyor-General, I have the honor to submit the following report of the transactions of this office from August 1, 1904, to August 1, 1906.

The grant of 500,000 acres for internal improvements has been completely disposed of, and the only lands remaining to be sold are the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections and lands in lieu thereof, the swamp and overflowed and tide lands, and the lands uncovered by the recession of the waters of inland lakes.

LAWS RELATING TO SALE OF STATE LANDS.

Since the commencement of my term of office there has been an increasing demand for copies of the laws relating to the sale of State lands. This demand is not confined to the residents of this State, but includes all sections of the United States, and as the State has never compiled its land laws in concise form I have supplemented this report with a digest of those sections of the statutes which provide for the sale of the different classes of State land and the method of procedure to obtain complete title to the same.

The greatest difficulty that I have experienced in administering the affairs of this office has been the retroactive effect of certain sections of the statutes, and I would respectfully recommend that some legislative action be taken in the following cases:

LANDS SOLD TO THE STATE FOR DELINQUENT TAXES.

Section 3788 of the Political Code provides that all parties desiring to purchase lands which have reverted to the State for non-payment of taxes must pay, in addition to the fixed price of lands of like character, a sum equal to the amount of the delinquent taxes, penalties, costs, and accruing costs by virtue whereof the State became a purchaser thereof.

In many instances these delinquent taxes extend back a great many years, and very often the additional amount which the purchaser would be required to pay is greatly in excess of the actual price of the land as fixed by the statutes. It is neither equitable nor just that a citizen of this State who desires to purchase a home from the State should be required to shoulder an additional burden because some prior purchaser has failed to fulfill his agreement with the State. In these cases the School Fund has not been diminished, and as the paramount idea in disposing of school lands is to increase the fund for the support of our public schools I would respectfully recommend that Section 3788 of the Political Code be amended so that, after the expiration of the time allowed for redemption, all lands upon which the full purchase price has not been paid, and which have reverted to the State by virtue of tax sales, shall be open for purchase at the same price as other State lands of like character.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST DELINQUENT PURCHASERS.

Section 3555 of the Political Code provides that when the execution of the judgment for costs in the proceedings to foreclose the interest of a purchaser and annulling a certificate of purchase for delinquent interest is returned not satisfied the judgment and costs must be paid from the principal or interest paid by the purchaser at the time of the original location.

As it costs as much to proceed to annul a certificate of purchase for forty acres as it does one for six hundred and forty acres, I have found it extremely difficult to get the District Attorneys to commence proceedings. No blame should attach to them, as it is almost impossible in the majority of the counties to get the local papers to publish the list of delinquent purchasers when they have no assurance of being paid for the same. Their experience has been that in many cases there is not enough money paid at the time of the original location to satisfy their claims, and their only redress is to wait until the next session of the Legislature and endeavor to have their claims satisfied by a special appropriation.

In order that we may be enabled to proceed systematically against delinquent purchasers, I would respectfully recommend that Section 3555 be amended so that a certificate of purchase could be annulled without securing judgment in the Superior Court, or that when the payments made upon the lands embraced in the certificate of purchase are not sufficient to satisfy the costs the State Board of Examiners shall be empowered to pay the deficiency out of the General Fund.

CONTEST CASES.

Under the existing provisions of our statutes there is no method of procedure whereby the State can act to have any case of this character dismissed for failure to prosecute. A considerable area of State land is at present withdrawn from sale for the reason that many years ago contests were filed in the office of the State Surveyor-General and were by him referred to the various Superior Courts for adjudication. Complaints were filed as required by the statutes, but no effort was afterwards made to secure judgment. In a great many cases both parties to the action have disappeared, and although applications have been received to purchase these lands there does not appear to be any provision whereby the State could proceed to have the contests dismissed and cancel the old applications.

I would respectfully recommend that the necessary legislation be enacted whereby, after the lapse of a certain time, the State could intervene in cases of this character and force the parties at interest to prosecute or to have such contests dismissed.

COUNTY BOUNDARIES.

My attention has been called on several occasions to the conflicting claims of many of the counties of this State in reference to their boundaries, which is causing considerable trouble in properly assessing the real property in the State. Many tracts of land are assessed in two counties, and, unless the taxes are paid in both, the owner's title becomes clouded by proceedings instituted to collect the delinquent taxes, or to sell the land to satisfy the same. In many cases the difficulty arises from the wording of the Act creating the boundary, but there does not appear to be any provision for an adjustment of the questions except by the Board of Supervisors of the interested counties. This practically precludes the settlement of the questions involved, and I would respectfully recommend that some legislation be enacted empowering certain officers of the State to arbitrate these questions, and where it is found impossible to survey the lines in compliance with the creative Act of the Legislature, to recommend such amendments as they shall deem necessary to settle all disputes.

GENERAL OFFICE BUSINESS.

AMOUNT OF FEES COLLECTED BY SURVEYOR-GENERAL.

From August 1, 1904, to August 1, 1906, the Surveyor-General collected and paid into the State Treasury the following fees:

1904—August	$585 00
September	559 50
October	520 00
November	688 00
December	871 50
1905—January	1,221 50
February	548 00
March	530 00
April	728 00
May	1,558 00
June	576 00
July	613 50
August	577 50
September	559 50
October	500 50
November	706 00
December	400 50
1906—January	750 00
February	407 50
March	459 50
April	355 50
May	16 00
June	770 00
July	582 50
Total	$15,084 00

AMOUNT OF DEPOSITS RECEIVED BY SURVEYOR-GENERAL.

Under the Act of March 20, 1889, the Surveyor-General received from August 1, 1904, to August 1, 1906, and paid into the State Treasury, deposits as follows:

1904—August	$480 00
September	360 00
October	300 00
November	520 00
December	720 00
1905—January	480 00
February	500 00
March	520 00
April	420 00
May	840 00
June	560 00
July	400 00
August	440 00
September	340 00
October	460 00
November	740 00
December	500 00
1906—January	1,080 00
February	560 00
March	440 00
April	320 00
May	----------
June	680 00
July	480 00
Total	$12,140 00

AMOUNT OF FEES COLLECTED BY THE REGISTER OF THE STATE LAND OFFICE.

From August 1, 1904, to August 1, 1906, the Register of the State Land Office collected and paid to the proper officers the following fees:

	Paid to Secretary of State.	Paid into State Treasury.
1904—August	$85 00	$126 00
September	16 00	30 00
October	51 00	78 00
November	54 00	27 00
December	192 00	784 00
1905—January	85 00	123 00
February	70 00	99 00
March	68 00	111 00
April	42 00	81 00
May	136 00	816 00
June	148 00	147 00
July	21 00	24 00
August	135 00	216 00
September	43 00	66 00
October	87 00	141 00
November	37 00	69 00
December	43 00	841 50
1906—January	69 00	105 00
February	5 00	12 00
March	95 00	179 50
April	31 00	42 00
May		
June	191 00	744 00
July	45 00	124 50
Totals	$1,749 00	$4,986 50

FINANCIAL RECAPITULATION.

Amount of fees, Surveyor-General's office	$15,084 00
Amount of deposits, Surveyor-General's office	12,140 00
Amount of fees, Register State Land Office	4,986 50
Amount of fees collected by Register of State Land Office for Secretary of State	1,749 00
Total	$33,959 50

APPLICATIONS TO PURCHASE STATE LANDS.

From August 1, 1904, to August 1, 1906, applications to purchase State lands have been received and filed as follows:

District.	Number of Applications.	Acres.
San Francisco	546	156,378.30
Los Angeles	94	35,089.97
Sacramento	229	100,215.40
Stockton	30	8,960.53
Humboldt	181	65,985.78
Shasta	235	82,596.52
Visalia[1]	87	29,937.18
Marysville	20	7,325.92
Susanville	698	361,055.38
Independence	96	47,824.90
Swamp and overflowed lands	120	42,491.50
Lake lands	398	
Tide lands	22	4,528.39
Totals		942,389.77

The United States land offices at Marysville and Stockton have been consolidated with the Sacramento land office.

CERTIFICATES OF PURCHASE ISSUED.

From August 1, 1904, to August 1. 1906.

Grant.	Number of Certificates.	Acres.
Sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections and lieu lands	727	164,941.70
Swamp and overflowed lands	54	9,899.32
Tide lands	11	2,671.27
Lake lands	85	32,879.74
Totals	877	210,392.03

PATENTS ISSUED.

From August 1, 1904, to August 1, 1906.

Grant.	Number of Patents.	Acres.
Sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections and lieu lands	442	127,797.13
Five hundred thousand acres	5	1,200.00
Swamp and overflowed lands	83	28,595.62
Tide lands	6	1,711.23
Lake lands	174	82,509.82
Totals	710	241,813.80

LANDS LISTED TO THE STATE.

From August 1, 1904, to August 1, 1906, lands have been listed to the State of California by the United States, as follows:

Grant.	Acres.
Indemnity (lieu) lands	None.
Swamp lands	65,746.19

SCHOOL LAND PAYMENTS.

Amount received by County Treasurers for the State, principal and interest, on account of sale of school lands from August 1, 1904, to August 1, 1906.

County.	Principal.	Interest.	Total.
Alameda	$650 00	$94 40	$744 40
Alpine	320 00	578 93	898 93
Amador	703 14	139 33	842 47
Butte	1,379 52	260 38	1,639 90
Calaveras	1,617 94	134 87	1,752 81
Colusa	410 00	330 50	740 50
Contra Costa	136 36	12 84	149 20
Del Norte	800 00	22 40	822 40
El Dorado	2,643 67	1,645 21	4,288 88
Fresno	5,712 93	1,750 18	7,463 11
Glenn	100 00	347 60	447 60
Humboldt	13,609 22	802 13	14,411 35
Inyo	4,169 86	2,469 91	6,639 77
Kern	2,712 93	3,732 30	6,445 23
Kings	760 00	301 46	1,061 46
Lake	2,090 33	634 41	2,724 74
Lassen	11,954 30	1,519 86	13,474 16
Los Angeles	1,320 00	1,646 97	2,966 97
Madera	280 00	292 75	572 75
Marin			
Mariposa	610 00	198 95	808 95
Mendocino	23,475 80	1,671 20	25,147 00
Merced	1,401 95	949 43	2,351 38
Modoc	8,051 44	1,730 87	9,782 31
Mono	800 00	3,089 85	3,889 85
Monterey	7,443 71	2,457 10	9,900 81
Napa	440 00	154 14	594 14
Nevada	50 00	100 40	150 40
Orange	10 00	110 00	120 00
Placer	359 40	116 02	475 42
Plumas	2,059 54	1,710 76	3,770 30
Riverside	680 00	892 80	1,572 80
Sacramento	45 10		45 10
San Benito	6,614 38	2,700 43	9,314 81
San Bernardino	3,279 58	2,297 25	5,576 83
San Diego	7,132 32	5,287 53	12,419 85
San Francisco			
San Joaquin	1,162 74	474 69	1,637 43
San Luis Obispo	4,647 32	1,645 50	6,292 82
San Mateo		329 60	329 60
Santa Barbara	500 28	510 81	1,011 09
Santa Clara	425 71	197 85	623 56
Santa Cruz		168 00	168 00
Shasta	7,872 24	885 68	8,757 92
Sierra	3,300 96		3,300 96
Siskiyou	17,036 24	1,543 99	18,580 23
Solano			
Sonoma	1,365 62	90 30	1,455 92
Stanislaus	2,084 57	341 76	2,426 33
Sutter			
Tehama	4,169 06	2,335 27	6,504 33
Trinity	5,784 30	288 27	6,072 57
Tulare	1,470 00	1,361 50	2,831 50
Tuolumne	2,882 15	637 11	3,519 26
Ventura		681 18	681 18
Yolo	390 00	77 13	467 13
Yuba	750 00	44 80	794 80
Totals	$167,664 61	$51,796 60	$219,461 21

SWAMP LAND DISTRICTS.

From August 1, 1904, to August 1, 1906, swamp land districts were formed and reported to this office as follows:

No. of Dist.	County.	Date of Filing.	No. of Dist.	County.	Date of Filing.
756	San Joaquin	Oct. 11, 1904	764	Kings	Feb. 16, 1905
757	Kings	Oct. 19, 1904	765	Yolo	April 22, 1905
758	Yolo	Dec. 3, 1904	766	Kings	Aug. 7, 1905
759	Kings	Dec. 12, 1904	767	Kings	Aug. 7, 1905
760	Kings	Dec. 12, 1904	768	Humboldt	Aug. 11, 1905
761	Kings	Dec. 12, 1904	769	Modoc	Oct. 4, 1905
762	Yolo	Jan. 5, 1905	770	Kings	Feb. 14, 1906
763	Sutter	Feb. 11, 1905	771	Kings	July 23, 1906

SWAMP LAND RECLAMATION.

From August 1, 1904, to August 1, 1906, evidence of complete reclamation, or the expenditure of two dollars per acre in gold coin in work of reclamation, was received from the County Boards of Supervisors for the following described swamp land districts, and the proper statements in relation thereto were sent to the County Treasurers:

No. of Dist.	County	Area, in Acres.	Payments as Reported to Co. Treasurers.	Remarks.
757	Kings	9,454.10	$7,961 99	Completed
692	Kings	27,957.17	15,090 04	Completed
749	Kings	15,892.12	9,570 45	$2.00 per acre expended
759	Kings	789.00	1,986 42	Completed
750	Kings	811.48	2,453 06	Completed
760	Kings	12,970.75	8,551 93	Completed
761	Kings	19,540.80	27,070 47	Completed
764	Kings	2,485.38	2,093 46	Completed
706	Kings	1,988.35	3,913 81	Completed
766	Kings	320.00	193 60	Completed
767	Kings	320.00	897 44	Completed
768	Humboldt	1,524.37	1,698 90	Completed
769	Modoc	120.09	25 51	Completed
754	San Mateo	4,410.74	10,488 32	$2.00 per acre expended
	Totals	98,584.35	$91,995 40	

DELINQUENT INTEREST ON STATE SCHOOL LAND.

In May, 1905, and May, 1906, complete delinquent lists were sent out to the District Attorney of each county in the State where there were delinquent purchasers of State school lands.

CONTESTED LAND CASES.

From August 1, 1904, to August 1, 1906, two hundred and forty-one orders of reference were issued from this office to the Superior Courts of the various counties in which the contested lands were situated.

ASSESSORS' LISTS.

On March 1, 1905, and March 1, 1906, certified lists of lands sold during the preceding years were forwarded to the County Assessors of the various counties of the State, as provided for in Section 3659, Political Code.

AREA OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The total area of land and water surface in the State of California, as shown by the latest annual report (1901) of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, is 158,233 square miles, or 101,269,120 acres, as follows:

Subdivisions.	Acres.	Acres.
Area of land surface (156,203 square miles)—		
Appropriated	41,857,242	
Unappropriated	42,049,008	
Reserved	16,063,670	
		99,969,920
Area of water surface (2,030 square miles)		1,299,200
Total		101,269,120

FOREST RESERVATIONS.

The United States Forest Reservations established in the State of California are as follows:

Name of Reservation.	Locality—County.	Date of Proclamation Creating Reservation.	Estimated Area—Acres.
San Gabriel Timber Land Reserve	Los Angeles and San Bernardino	Dec. 20, 1892	555,520
Sierra Forest Reserve	Mono, Mariposa, Fresno, Tulare, Inyo, and Kern	Feb. 14, 1893	4,096,000
San Bernardino Forest Reserve	San Bernardino and Riverside	Feb. 25, 1893	737,280
Trabuco Cañon Forest Reserve	Riverside	Feb. 25, 1893 Jan. 30, 1899	109,920
San Jacinto Forest Reserve	Riverside and San Diego	Feb. 25, 1893	737,180
Stanislaus Forest Reserve	Alpine, Amador, Mono, Calaveras, and Tuolumne	Feb. 22, 1897	691,200
Pine Mountain and Zaca Lake Forest Reserve	San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Ventura, and Los Angeles	June 29, 1898	1,735,083
Lake Tahoe Forest Reserve	El Dorado	Apr. 13, 1899	136,335
Santa Ynez Forest Reserve	Santa Barbara	Oct. 2, 1899	145,000

LICENSED LAND SURVEYORS.

The following is a complete list of all surveyors' licenses issued by this office since the approval of the Act of March 31, 1891, the same being an Act to define the duties of and to license land surveyors:

No.	Name.	Address.	Date of License.
1	Charles Terraine Healey	101 S. Broadway, Los Angeles	July 20, 1891
2	James Malcomb Gleaves	Redding, Shasta County	July 20, 1891
3	Hubert Vischer	318 Pine St., San Francisco	July 20, 1891
4	Otto Von Gelden	819 Market St., San Francisco	July 20, 1891
5	Chas. Henry Holcomb	21st & Clement Sts., San Francisco	July 20, 1891
6	Thomas Lennington Knock	Orland, Glenn County	July 20, 1891
7	Benjamin L. McCoy	Oroville, Butte County	July 20, 1891
8	William F. Peck	Yuba City, Sutter County	July 20, 1891
9	Pallas N. Ashley	Woodland, Yolo County	July 20, 1891
11	S. Harrison Smith	819 Market St., San Francisco	July 20, 1891
12	Adolph Theodore Herrmann	San José	July 22, 1891
13	Edmund L. Van der Naillen	723 Market St., San Francisco	July 27, 1891
14	Arthur Walter Keddie	Quincy, Plumas County	Aug. 10, 1891
15	Burr Bassell	San Bernardino	Aug. 10, 1891
16	Edward T. Wright	Los Angeles	Aug. 10, 1891
17	C. E. Grunsky	San Francisco	Aug. 10, 1891
18	George Hansen	Los Angeles	Aug. 10, 1891
19	Alfred Solano	Los Angeles	Aug. 10, 1891
20	Jason Russell Meek	Marysville, Yuba County	Aug. 10, 1891
21	H. Dittrich	San José	Aug. 18, 1891
22	Sam Houston Rice	Ukiah, Mendocino County	Aug. 12, 1891
23	David Edward Hughes	Irvington, Alameda County	Aug. 13, 1891
24	Albert Halen	San José	Aug. 13, 1891
25	Charles Henry Congden	Tulare, Tulare County	Aug. 13, 1891
26	Joseph Armitage Shaw	Ferndale, Humboldt County	Aug. 13, 1891
27	Walter James	Bakersfield, Kern County	Aug. 15, 1891
28	Arthur D. Gassaway	Forest City, Siskiyou County	Aug. 18, 1891
29	Allen Crosby Hardison	Santa Paula, Ventura County	Aug. 18, 1891
30	Albert J. Butler	Maxwell, Colusa County	Aug. 18, 1891
31	Frederick William Skinner	Los Angeles	Aug. 18, 1891
32	Russell Lambert Dunn	Auburn, Placer County	Aug. 24, 1891
33	Hiram Clay Kellogg	Anaheim, Orange County	Sept. 7, 1891
34	Paul M. Norboe	Visalia, Tulare County	Sept. 7, 1891
35	Joseph Russell Mauran	San Francisco	Sept. 10, 1891
36	William Schuld	La Porte, Plumas County	Sept. 10, 1891
37	John Frederick Herman Stahle	San Francisco	Sept. 10, 1891
38	Jonathan C. Shephard	Fresno	Sept. 10, 1891
39	George Henry Mitchell	Callahan, Siskiyou County	Sept. 10, 1891
40	Lemuel Franklin Bassett	Redding, Shasta County	Sept. 10, 1891
41	Valentine James Rowan	Los Angeles	Oct. 16, 1891
42	Alfred R. Street	Los Angeles	Oct. 16, 1891
43	James William Johnson	Riverside, Riverside County	Oct. 16, 1891
44	Samuel R. Langworthy	Riverside, Riverside County	Oct. 16, 1891
45	Samuel O. Wood	Los Angeles	Oct. 16, 1891
46	Frank H. Olmsted	Riverside, Riverside County	Oct. 16, 1891
47	Frank P. McCray	Oceanside, San Diego County	Oct. 16, 1891
48	David Floyd McIntire	Lakeport, Lake County	Nov. 10, 1891
49	Gustavus Olivio Newman	Riverside, Riverside County	Nov. 10, 1891
50	Thomas Martin Tapp	Colton, San Bernardino County	Nov. 10, 1891
51	William W. Allen	San Diego	Nov. 10, 1891
52	Charles John Lathrop	College City, Colusa County	Nov. 10, 1891
53	Ernest August Zoellin	Redding, Shasta County	Nov. 10, 1891
54	Caleb A. Ensign	Los Angeles	Nov. 10, 1891
55	William H. Tinker	Coronado, San Diego County	Nov. 16, 1891
56	William Anthony Burr	Los Angeles	Nov. 16, 1891
57	John Allibone Morton	Los Angeles	Nov. 17, 1891
58	Charles Dewey Martin	Merced, Merced County	Nov. 24, 1891
59	Ingvart Teilman	Fresno	Nov. 24, 1891
60	Curtis Mason Barker	Mayfield, Santa Clara County	Nov. 24, 1891
61	Davenport Bromfield	Redwood City, San Mateo County	Nov. 24, 1891
62	J. Clark Stanton	Rio Vista, Solano County	Nov. 24, 1891

LICENSED LAND SURVEYORS—*Continued.*

No.	Name.	Address.	Date of License.
63	Stonewall Jackson Harris	Jerseydale, Mariposa County	Nov. 24, 1891
65	Edwin P. Irwin	Hanford, Kings County	Nov. 23, 1891
66	Adolphus Henry Coulter	San Andreas, Calaveras County	Nov. 23, 1891
67	Wiley Edwards Brasfield	College City, Colusa County	Nov. 23, 1891
68	Charles Edwin Uren	Grass Valley, Nevada County	Nov. 23, 1891
69	Smith P. McKnight	Bishop, Inyo County	Nov. 23, 1891
70	Wirt Robinson Macmurdo	Bakersfield, Kern County	Nov. 23, 1891
71	Frederick Thomas Newbery	San Francisco	Nov. 23, 1891
72	Edward Clement Uren	Auburn, Placer County	Nov. 23, 1891
73	Lucien Bonaparte Healy	Red Bluff, Tehama County	Nov. 23, 1891
74	Carroll McTarnahan	Sonora, Tuolumne County	Nov. 21, 1891
75	Robert Allen Brown	Porterville, Tulare County	Nov. 24, 1891
76	William Penn Stoneroad	Merced, Merced County	Nov. 24, 1891
77	Zebulon Brownlow Stuart	San Bernardino	Nov. 24, 1891
78	Randolph M. Vail	San Jacinto, San Diego County	Nov. 24, 1891
79	Jacob William Kaerth	Maxwell, Colusa County	Nov. 24, 1891
80	Edward Dexter	San Diego	Dec. 8, 1891
81	Samuel Elbert Brackins	Redding, Shasta County	Dec. 29, 1891
82	Edward Lownes	Los Angeles	Dec. 29, 1891
83	Charles W. Hendel	La Porte, Plumas County	Jan. 4, 1892
84	James H. Finley	Selma, Fresno County	Jan. 4, 1892
85	Charles Carroll Taylor	Garberville, Humboldt County	Jan. 4, 1892
86	Homer Hamlin	San Diego	Jan. 4, 1892
87	Ernst Nicholas Willberg	San Francisco	Jan. 4, 1892
88	Frank Ephraim Herrick	Eureka, Humboldt County	Jan. 4, 1892
89	Jesse T. Meddock	Comptche, Mendocino County	Jan. 4, 1892
90	Thomas Montague Shaw	San Diego	Jan. 4, 1892
91	Sampson L. Ward	Nuevo, San Diego County	Jan. 5, 1892
92	Everett G. Jones	Los Angeles	Jan. 5, 1892
93	John Simpson McNeish	Bakersfield, Kern County	Jan. 5, 1892
94	George Ellis Washburn	San Francisco	Jan. 13, 1892
95	George Frederick Allardt	San Francisco	Feb. 15, 1892
96	Newton Van Vliet Smyth	Santa Rosa, Sonoma County	Feb. 27, 1892
97	Frank Enos Smith	Madera, Madera County	Feb. 27, 1892
98	Thomas White Reece	Oroville, Butte County	Mar. 5, 1892
99	Thomas Jefferson Montgomery	Ukiah, Mendocino County	Mar. 12, 1892
100	Alfred Baltzell	Ukiah, Mendocino County	Mar. 12, 1892
101	Thomas Henry James	Los Angeles	Mar. 17, 1892
102	Charles Z. Soule	San Francisco	Mar. 29, 1892
103	Jesse Newton Lentell	Eureka, Humboldt County	Mar. 29, 1892
104	William F. H. Mueser	San Bernardino	April 21, 1892
105	Jefferson Davis Etter	Fresno	May 11, 1892
106	Cassius Morton Phinney	Sacramento	May 14, 1892
107	Waldo Wade Waggoner	Nevada City, Nevada County	June 20, 1892
108	Alonzo Tulley Fowler	Visalia, Tulare County	July 6, 1892
109	Harvey Hewitt	Redlands, San Bernardino County	July 13, 1892
110	George Warner Sherwood	Riverside, Riverside County	Aug. 4, 1892
111	Vandiver Reid Elliott	Paso Robles, San Luis Obispo Co.	Aug. 9, 1892
112	John C. Rice	San Francisco	Sept. 17, 1892
113	Fritz Youngren	Selma, Fresno County	Oct. 11, 1892
114	Lucius Franklin Cooper	Crescent City, Del Norte County	Oct. 11, 1892
115	Augustus T. Smith	Eureka, Humboldt County	Nov. 7, 1892
116	William Frank Luning	Red Bluff, Tehama County	Dec. 16, 1892
117	Edwin Morris Capps	San Diego	Dec. 20, 1892
118	James Branham	Susanville, Lassen County	Dec. 20, 1892
119	George Fiske Wakefield	San José	Dec. 20, 1892
120	Charles W. Sawyer	San Lucas, Monterey County	Dec. 20, 1892
121	George W. Pearson	Oakland	Dec. 28, 1892
122	Henry Edward Clermont Feusier	San Francisco	Jan. 5, 1893
123	Joseph Lees Maude	Riverside, Riverside County	Feb. 1, 1893
124	Francis L. Mennet	San Miguel, San Luis Obispo County	Feb. 2, 1893
125	Walter Ephraim Downs	Sutter Creek, Amador County	Feb. 16, 1893
126	Lewis Vanderbilt	Ferndale, Humboldt County	Mar. 14, 1893
127	George Lafayette Hoxie	Fresno	Mar. 14, 1893
128	Harvey Johnson Sarter	Little Shasta, Siskiyou County	Mar. 17, 1893
129	James Bond Pope	San Bernardino	April 3, 1893
130	George M. Pearson	Wildomar, San Diego County	May 1, 1893
131	S. Henderson Finley	Santa Ana, Orange County	May 1, 1893
132	Porter Perrin Wheaton	San Diego	June 1, 1893

LICENSED LAND SURVEYORS—*Continued.*

No.	Name.	Address.	Date of License.
133	Julius H. Striedinger	San Francisco	June 26, 1893
134	Robert Edwin Bush	Berkeley, Alameda County	June 26, 1893
135	Robert Emmet Donohoe	Ukiah, Mendocino County	July 6, 1893
136	Richard Gernon	Red Bluff, Tehama County	July 18, 1893
137	James M. Doyle	Willows, Glenn County	Sept. 27, 1893
138	Henry Bloom Shackleford	San José	Oct. 7, 1893
139	Luke Evans	Lower Lake, Lake County	Oct. 24, 1893
140	Henry Orbison Evans	Riverside, Riverside County	Nov. 4, 1893
141	William Willis Fogg	Oakland	Nov. 14, 1893
142	Kingsbury Sanborn	Riverside, Riverside County	Nov. 28, 1893
143	Oscar Wood Jasper	Oakland	Dec. 12, 1893
144	John G. McMillan	San José	Dec. 14, 1893
145	John Henry Garber	Salinas, Monterey County	Dec. 30, 1893
146	George Frederic Spurrier	San Luis Obispo	Jan. 18, 1894
147	Charles C. Derby	Santa Margarita, San Luis Obispo Co.	Feb. 13, 1894
148	Horace Wanzer	Los Banos, Merced County	Feb. 15, 1894
149	Frederick Edward Lewis	San Bernardino	Mar. 6, 1894
150	Samuel Davis Kendall	San Francisco	Mar. 14, 1894
151	John Randolph Price	Colusa, Colusa County	Mar. 15, 1894
152	Alfred Lewis McCandless	Salinas, Monterey County	April 14, 1894
153	Charles Freeman Nourse	Redding, Shasta County	April 21, 1894
154	Edward Nelson Eager	Fairfield, Solano County	May 28, 1894
155	H. S. Crowe	Modesto, Stanislaus County	June 7, 1894
156	Thomas David Allin	Pasadena, Los Angeles County	July 2, 1894
157	Joshua Francis Weston	St. John, Glenn County	July 2, 1894
158	Lawrence Hartshorne Shortt	San Francisco	July 30, 1894
159	Herbert M. Whitaker	San Bernardino	July 30, 1894
160	Roscoe Wheeler, Jr.	Fruitvale, Alameda County	Aug. 11, 1894
161	Henry A. Heeren	Willows, Glenn County	Sept. 13, 1894
162	Charles L. Pioda	Santa Cruz	Sept. 13, 1894
163	Green Spurrier	Modesto, Stanislaus County	Sept. 18, 1894
164	Charles Albert Spurrier	Modesto, Stanislaus County	Sept. 18, 1894
165	George N. Randle	Colusa, Colusa County	Sept. 24, 1894
166	George Allen Doyle	Perris, Riverside County	Sept. 24, 1894
167	Marion Lee Cook	San Bernardino	Sept. 29, 1894
168	Adolphus G. Winn	Sacramento	Oct. 11, 1894
169	William Howard Earl	Lake Greeno, Lassen County	Oct. 17, 1894
170	Elliott Davis Perry	Santa Cruz	Oct. 17, 1894
171	George Alfred Brown	Palermo, Butte County	Oct. 17, 1894
172	George Sandow	San Francisco	Oct. 17, 1894
173	Elwood Lilly	South Riverside, Riverside County	Oct. 20, 1894
174	Charles E. Moore	Santa Clara	Oct. 24, 1894
175	Benjamin McLeran	San Diego	Nov. 1, 1894
176	Charles W. Henderson	San Luis Obispo	Nov. 1, 1894
177	Charles Wilbur Guptill	Yuba City, Sutter County	Nov. 1, 1894
178	David Lindsay Wishon	Tulare, Tulare County	Nov. 14, 1894
179	Henry Ide Willey	San Francisco	Nov. 15, 1894
180	Richard P. Hammond	San Francisco	Nov. 15, 1894
181	Victor H. Woods	San Luis Obispo	Nov. 27, 1894
182	George Lewis Nusbaumer	Oakland	Nov. 27, 1894
183	Fred. Manning Miller	Grass Valley, Nevada County	Nov. 28, 1894
184	Lou G. Hare	Monterey	Dec. 18, 1894
185	Arthur Stanley Hobby	Ontario, San Bernardino County	Dec. 26, 1894
185	Albert Clark Freeland	Anderson, Shasta County	Jan. 5, 1895
186	Joseph Charles Boyd	Sacramento	Jan. 7, 1895
187	James Walter Phillips	Lewiston, Trinity County	Jan. 7, 1895
188	Henry Beach Fisher	San José	Jan. 9, 1895
189	Frank Ferdinand Flournay	Santa Barbara	Jan. 14, 1895
190	Hayden Lewis Demeritt	Benicia, Solano County	Jan. 17, 1895
191	Wright Mathews	Lakeport, Lake County	Jan. 18, 1895
192	Albert Van der Naillen, Jr.	San Francisco	Jan. 24, 1895
193	Elam Cameron Brown	Martinez, Contra Costa County	Jan. 29, 1895
194	Irving Allen Hubon	San Diego	Feb. 11, 1895
195	Francis Bridges	San Francisco	Feb. 12, 1895
196	Samuel Worsley Smith	Sonora, Tuolumne County	Feb. 12, 1895
197	Julius M. Button	Hollister, San Benito County	Feb. 13, 1895
198	Edmund Davis Grove	Modesto, Stanislaus County	Feb. 13, 1895
199	John Jackson Lewis	Watsonville, Santa Cruz County	Feb. 14, 1895
200	Charles Stephen Tilton	San Francisco	Feb. 18, 1895

LICENSED LAND SURVEYORS—*Continued.*

No.	Name.	Address.	Date of License.
201	Jim J. Huncilman	San Diego	Mar. 2, 1895
202	William Penn Humphreys	San Francisco	Mar. 20, 1895
203	Lemuel D. Davis	Downieville, Sierra County	Mar. 29, 1895
204	William Truman Kirkwood	Ukiah, Mendocino County	Mar. 29, 1895
205	William K. Brown	Hollister, San Benito County	Mar. 29, 1895
206	George Coffin Power	Ventura, Ventura County	Mar. 29, 1895
207	George Bell Douglass	Modesto, Stanislaus County	April 1, 1895
208	Norman Benjamin Kellogg	San Francisco	April 12, 1895
209	George Lynde Richardson	San Rafael, Marin County	April 12, 1895
210	Lucius Edgar Ricksecker	Occidental, Sonoma County	April 16, 1895
211	Lewis Webb	Gazelle, Siskiyou County	April 18, 1895
212	George Herbert Herrold	San José	April 25, 1895
213	Frank Ellsworth Trask	Ontario, San Bernardino County	April 25, 1895
214	Charles C. Brown	Norwalk, Los Angeles County	April 30, 1895
215	Albert Park Campbell	Lakeview, Riverside County	May 7, 1895
216	Luther Wagoner	Georgetown, El Dorado County	May 29, 1895
217	George Allen Atherton	Stockton	June 24, 1895
218	Stephen E. Kieffer	Anaheim, Orange County	July 16, 1895
219	Charles Augustus Robinson	Merced, Merced County	Aug. 26, 1895
220	James E. Woods	Harrison, San Mateo County	Oct. 1, 1895
221	William Simkins	Los Angeles	Oct. 9, 1895
222	Albert Augustus Smith	Alturas, Modoc County	Oct. 22, 1895
223	Ernest G. Hamilton	Riverside, Riverside County	Nov. 7, 1895
224	William D. Minckler	Susanville, Lassen County	Jan. 2, 1896
225	John Holm	Weaverville, Trinity County	Jan. 8, 1896
226	Victor Talmage McCray	Hollister, San Benito County	Jan. 30, 1896
227	Joseph Henry Smith	Los Angeles	Feb. 10, 1896
228	Henry Christian Langrehr	San Francisco	Feb. 17, 1896
229	A. V. Capps	San Diego	Feb. 24, 1896
230	Francis B. Flood	Redding, Shasta County	April 17, 1896
231	Thomas W. Bulpin	South Pasadena, Los Angeles Co.	May 21, 1896
232	John P. Lesley	Santa Ana, Orange County	May 21, 1896
233	William Baruch Gilbert	Redwood City, San Mateo County	June 5, 1896
234	George H. Spencer	San Diego	June 13, 1896
235	Michael M. O'Shaughnessy	San Francisco	June 27, 1896
236	Robert H. Edmiston	Los Angeles	July 8, 1896
237	James B. Cowden	San Francisco	Aug. 8, 1896
238	Charles Albert de St. Maurice	Colusa, Colusa County	Oct. 1, 1896
239	James Malcolm Gleaves, Jr.	Redding, Shasta County	Oct. 2, 1896
240	Joseph Rogers Wilkinson	San Francisco	Oct. 10, 1896
241	George B. Applegate	San Francisco	Oct. 14, 1896
242	Charles S. Rogers	Anaheim, Orange County	Oct. 27, 1896
243	Oscar Constantin Hueber	Healdsburg, Sonoma County	Nov. 2, 1896
244	John Church Bunner	San Francisco	Nov. 4, 1896
245	Dreuzy Allwyn Jones	San Francisco	Nov. 12, 1896
246	Walter de Buxton	Santa Barbara	Dec. 16, 1896
247	Ralph Laban Harter	San Andreas, Calaveras County	Dec. 19, 1896
248	Walter Harold Kirkbride	Nevada City, Nevada County	Dec. 26, 1896
249	Harry Fritsch Stafford	Los Angeles	Jan. 8, 1897
250	Joseph Archibald Graham	St. Helena, Napa County	Jan. 11, 1897
251	William Cyrus Elsemore	Eureka, Humboldt County	Jan. 12, 1897
252	Harry Webb Harris Penniman	San Andreas, Calaveras County	Jan. 22, 1897
253	Ernest McCullough	Sausalito, Marin County	Feb. 1, 1897
254	Michael F. Reilly	San Francisco	Feb. 1, 1897
255	Fred Walter Stickney	Little River, Mendocino County	Feb. 3, 1897
256	Fred F. Ames	San Andreas, Calaveras County	Mar. 13, 1897
257	Andrew Swickard	Eureka, Humboldt County	Mar. 25, 1897
258	Samuel F. Pearson	Riverside, Riverside County	April 19, 1897
259	Horace D. Gates	San Francisco	May 15, 1897
260	Merriwether A. Macmurdo	Bakersfield, Kern County	May 15, 1897
261	John George Hopper	Sonora, Tuolumne County	May 26, 1897
262	Emmet Barber	Tulare, Tulare County	May 29, 1897
263	Edmund Matteson	San Francisco	July 1, 1897
264	Archibald Lynn Finney	San Francisco	July 1, 1897
265	Frank Albert McKee	Frank, Humboldt County	July 17, 1897
266	Henry Arthur Harvey	Crescent City, Del Norte County	Oct. 1, 1897
267	John Ellsworth Rockhold	Riverside, Riverside County	Oct. 6, 1897
268	Clarence H. Wallace	St. Helena, Napa County	Dec. 21, 1897
269	Alva Leslie Sloan	San Bernardino	Dec. 22, 1897

LICENSED LAND SURVEYORS—*Continued.*

No.	Name.	Address.	Date of License.
270	Sam Leroy Waller	San Francisco	Jan. 5, 1898
271	James McDermitt Davidson	Montague, Siskiyou County	Jan. 19, 1898
272	Joseph Madison Graham	St. Helena, Napa County	Jan. 31, 1898
273	Guy McMurtry	Pennington, Sutter County	Feb. 15, 1898
274	George Putnam	San Diego	Feb. 21, 1898
275	Joseph Seeley	Independence, Inyo County	Feb. 24, 1898
276	William Warren Orcutt	Santa Paula, Ventura County	Mar. 15, 1898
277	Edward William Nolan	Callahan, Siskiyou County	April 2, 1898
278	John Stephens Bedford	Fresno	May 3, 1898
279	J. George Smith	San Francisco	May 24, 1898
280	Henry Clay Ingram	Weaverville, Trinity County	May 24, 1898
281	John Andrick Barry	Ventura, Ventura County	June 1, 1898
282	Louis Manuel	Fresno	June 6, 1898
283	Ernest Fredric Tabor	Escondido, San Diego County	June 9, 1898
284	Caleb D. Davis	Fresno	June 10, 1898
285	Alexander Culberson Swartz	Fresno	June 14, 1898
286	Charles Bennett Greenwell	Hueneme, Ventura County	June 23, 1898
287	Henri Herbert Henderson	Merced, Merced County	June 25, 1898
288	Plinny Corbin Huntington	Famosa, Kern County	July 7, 1898
289	William Watson	Quincy, Plumas County	July 11, 1898
290	Anthony White Dozier	Redding, Shasta County	July 16, 1898
291	Alfredo Ramon Talamantes	San Francisco	Aug. 12, 1898
292	Joseph Benjamin Wand	Ventura, Ventura County	Aug. 13, 1898
293	George Almas Knowlton	San Diego	Aug. 22, 1898
294	Jabez A. Jenkins	Grass Valley, Nevada County	Aug. 26, 1898
295	Frank Alexander Steiger	Vacaville, Solano County	Sept. 2, 1898
296	Harris DeHaven Cormick	Eureka, Humboldt County	Sept. 26, 1898
297	Nathaniel Ellery	Eureka, Humboldt County	Oct. 1, 1898
298	P. W. Minthorn	Elsinore, Riverside County	Oct. 5, 1898
299	Arthur Lewis Jones	Los Angeles	Oct. 14, 1898
300	George Brinton Kearney	Santa Barbara	Oct. 24, 1898
301	Claus Peter Christensen	San Francisco	Oct. 24, 1898
302	Martin C. Polk	Oroville, Butte County	Oct. 28, 1898
303	Frank Meriweather Smith	Lake Greeno, Lassen County	Oct. 28, 1898
304	Arthur Leon Church	Los Angeles	Oct. 29, 1898
305	Seth Smith	Visalia, Tulare County	Nov. 1, 1898
306	Charles Ward Talbot	Hanford, Kings County	Nov. 1, 1898
307	Alvin Mitchell Acton	Madera, Stanislaus County	Nov. 4, 1898
308	Edward Frederick Lippert	San Francisco	Dec. 9, 1898
309	Frank Eugene Quail	Homestead, San Diego County	Jan. 3, 1899
310	Phineas Denton Holcomb	Requa, Del Norte County	Jan. 26, 1899
311	Herman William Scheld	Yreka, Siskiyou County	Jan. 30, 1899
312	John B. Benedict	Hanford, Kings County	Feb. 10, 1899
313	Roy Lucius Cooper	Crescent City, Del Norte County	Feb. 11, 1899
314	George Randall Warren	Riverside, Riverside County	Feb. 13, 1899
315	William George Dixon	Big Pine, Inyo County	Mar. 3, 1899
316	Paul Emile Lepoids	Colegrove, Los Angeles County	Mar. 4, 1899
317	Ivory B. Noble	Los Angeles	Mar. 7, 1899
318	Hugh Edgar Weston	Willows, Glenn County	Mar. 28, 1899
319	Robert Lee Reading	Redding, Shasta County	April 11, 1899
320	George D. Smith	Visalia, Tulare County	April 15, 1899
321	William Symmonds	Sebastopol, Sonoma County	June 8, 1899
322	Reuben Anderson Sawyer	Los Angeles	June 27, 1899
323	William Sutphen Graham	Auburn, Placer County	June 29, 1899
324	William Lincoln Rockwell	Bakersfield, Kern County	July 7, 1899
325	Alfred Dubbers	Bakersfield, Kern County	Aug. 1, 1899
326	Henry Arthur Kims	Ingomar, Merced County	Aug. 3, 1899
327	James Mitchell Barney	Menlo Park, San Mateo County	Aug. 19, 1899
328	Charles Bertram Lewis	Watsonville, Santa Cruz County	Aug. 19, 1899
329	George Henry Perrin	San Francisco	Sept. 21, 1899
330	Charles David Smith	Visalia, Tulare County	Nov. 8, 1899
331	John W. Fitzpatrick	Redding, Shasta County	Nov. 11, 1899
332	Armand Maurice Vivier	San Francisco	Nov. 15, 1899
333	William Lear Brown	Corona, Riverside County	Nov. 17, 1899
334	John Archibald Adams	Petrolia, Humboldt County	Dec. 20, 1899
335	Henry Joshua Randall	Gualala, Mendocino County	Jan. 5, 1900
336	David Edw'd Waite Williamson	San Francisco	Jan. 5, 1900
337	William Grant	Biggs, Butte County	Jan. 29, 1900
338	George Henry Freiermuth	San Francisco	Feb. 1, 1900

LICENSED LAND SURVEYORS—*Continued.*

No.	Name.	Address.	Date of License.
339	Ernest Simon Wheeler	San Francisco	Feb. 10, 1900
340	William Bolivar Marye	San Francisco	Mar. 14, 1900
341	George Wilbert Connors	Santa Rosa, Sonoma County	Mar. 27, 1900
342	Frank Samuel Hyde	Riverside, Riverside County	May 12, 1900
343	Leo Valtus Youngworth	Los Angeles	May 18, 1900
344	Oliver Hazzard Buckman	Napa, Napa County	June 25, 1900
345	Otto Hjalmar Newman	Riverside, Riverside County	July 6, 1900
346	John Douglas Browne	Bakersfield, Kern County	July 20, 1900
347	Charles Beardsley Gleaves	San Francisco	Aug. 14, 1900
348	William Addison Foster	Los Angeles	Aug. 18, 1900
349	Alexander Chope Fulmor	Humboldt, Humboldt County	Aug. 27, 1900
350	Christian Peter Jensen	Fresno	Oct. 9, 1900
351	Abbott Miles Green	Haydenhill, Lassen County	Oct. 29, 1900
352	George B. Tolman	San Francisco	Nov. 13, 1900
353	John W. Bowden	Briceland, Humboldt County	Dec. 5, 1900
354	Edward J. Morser	San Francisco	Dec. 10, 1900
355	Alfred Bannister	Alameda	Dec. 13, 1900
356	Henry Lee Ward	Laton, Fresno County	Jan. 3, 1901
357	John W. Melville	Los Angeles	Jan. 12, 1901
358	Harry Kreider Wheeler	San Francisco	Feb. 5, 1901
359	Scott McKay	Fresno	Feb. 11, 1901
360	Michael Kelleher	Bakersfield, Kern County	Feb. 6, 1901
361	Alfred Leigh Glassell	San Francisco	Mar. 2, 1901
362	Edward Cocke Prather	Oakland	Mar. 13, 1901
363	Perry Andrew Haviland	Oakland	Mar. 13, 1901
364	Percy William Darre	Kingsburg, Fresno County	Mar. 19, 1901
365	Marvel L. Wheeler	Visalia, Tulare County	May 13, 1901
366	Augustus Denison Phares	Petrolia, Humboldt County	June 15, 1901
367	Charles Edmund Sloan	San Francisco	July 6, 1901
368	Henry Berkeley Budd	Moore's Flat, Nevada County	Sept. 6, 1901
369	Raymond Houx	Colusa, Colusa County	Sept. 30, 1901
370	Isaac Newton Chapman	Alameda	Oct. 22, 1901
371	Orville Hugh Packer	San Francisco	Oct. 28, 1901
372	John Baxter Rogers	Kennett, Shasta County	Oct. 31, 1901
373	Gilbert Ellis Bailey	San Francisco	Nov. 1, 1901
374	Frank Whitney Boardman	Eureka, Humboldt County	Nov. 26, 1901
375	Frank Hopkins Green	Eureka, Humboldt County	Nov. 30, 1901
376	Arthur E. Cowell	Vernalis, San Joaquin County	Dec. 21, 1901
377	Lyman Fenn Warner, Jr.	Auburn, Placer County	Dec. 30, 1901
378	James B. Meredith	Auburn, Placer County	Jan. 7, 1902
379	Lynn Spry Carruth	Fresno	Feb. 6, 1902
380	Arthur Maurice Allen	San Francisco	Mar. 22, 1902
381	Oliver Sanford	Fresno	Mar. 31, 1902
382	Frederick J. P. Kuhlmann	San Francisco	April 11, 1902
383	Herbert Seldon Richardson	Eureka, Humboldt County	April 26, 1902
384	Frank Augustus Geisez	Yreka, Siskiyou County	May 3, 1902
385	Lawrence Esmond McCabe	Visalia, Tulare County	May 14, 1902
386	Charles Ernest Dana	San Luis Obispo	June 10, 1902
387	George Story	San Luis Obispo	June 10, 1902
388	Byron Napoleon Springer	Ukiah, Mendocino County	June 11, 1902
389	Clifford Holton Towle	Alturas, Modoc County	June 11, 1902
390	John Lenington Moyer	Santa Barbara	June 11, 1902
391	John Lewis Wittenmeyer	Martinez, Contra Costa County	June 11, 1902
392	Andrew W. Tryce	Santa Barbara	June 11, 1902
393	Lafayette L. Mann	San Francisco	July 10, 1902
394	Sebley Elmer	Dinuba, Tulare County	July 26, 1902
395	William Shinn Coulter	San Andreas, Calaveras County	July 30, 1902
396	John F. Abbott	Riverside, Riverside County	July 30, 1902
397	Austin F. Parsons	Arroyo Grande, San Luis Obispo Co.	Aug. 18, 1902
398	David M. Burson	Redding, Shasta County	Aug. 23, 1902
399	Charles Thomason Dozier	Redding, Shasta County	Sept. 3, 1902
400	William Milo Rumsey	San Diego	Sept. 10, 1902
401	Richard Charles Tumelty	Stockton, San Joaquin County	Sept. 13, 1902
402	John Patrick Black	Santa Maria, Santa Barbara County	Oct. 28, 1902
403	George Francis Taylor	Downieville, Sierra County	Oct. 30, 1902
404	William Mayo Meek	Marysville, Yuba County	Nov. 10, 1902
405	Archibald McClure Strong	Independence, Inyo County	Nov. 11, 1902
406	Archie F. Crowell	San Diego	Nov. 18, 1902
407	Fred A. Smith	Alturas, Modoc County	Nov. 19, 1902

LICENSED LAND SURVEYORS—*Continued.*

No.	Name.	Address.	Date of License.
408	Mason Wright Buffington	Bakersfield, Kern County	Nov. 20, 1902
409	Felix Viole	Los Angeles	Nov. 25, 1902
410	Fred Charles Kaulback	Quincy, Plumas County	Jan. 19, 1903
411	Charles L. Reynolds	Redding, Shasta County	Jan. 22, 1903
412	Charles C. McCarty	Los Angeles	Jan. 29, 1903
413	Walter Dean O'Brien	San Francisco	Feb. 5, 1903
414	Lewis George Williams	Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz County	Feb. 5, 1903
415	Edward Harding Bailey	Whittier, Los Angeles County	Feb. 14, 1903
416	William Herbert Shafer	Selma, Fresno County	Feb. 20, 1903
417	Julius H. Smith	San Francisco	Feb. 27, 1903
418	Frank H. Hyatt	Pomona, Los Angeles County	Mar. 9, 1903
419	L. F. Hastings	Modesto, Stanislaus County	April 13, 1903
420	Addison Austin Patterson	Santa Maria, Santa Barbara County	June 10, 1903
421	John Pierce Ryan	St. John, Glenn County	June 15, 1903
422	Henry Sidney Smith	Rural Delivery No. 6, San José	June 24, 1903
423	Robert George Evenden	Auburn, Placer County	July 7, 1903
424	George S. Manuel	San Francisco	Aug. 19, 1903
425	Richard A. Davies	San Francisco	Aug. 24, 1903
426	William Fletcher Hunter	Arcata, Humboldt County	Sept. 8, 1903
427	Benjamin Wainwright Child	Turlock, Stanislaus County	Oct. 1, 1903
428	Parker L. Hall	Willits, Mendocino County	Oct. 3, 1903
429	Albert Woodbridge Pioda	Salinas, Monterey County	Oct. 3, 1903
430	William H. Phillips	Berkeley, Alameda County	Oct. 10, 1903
431	Warren Edwards Murray	San Francisco	Nov. 2, 1903
432	Fremont Ackerman	Los Angeles	Dec. 5, 1903
433	Henry C. Schmidt	San Francisco	Dec. 17, 1903
434	Arthur Burr White	Riverside, Riverside County	Dec. 22, 1903
435	Joseph David Cox	San Francisco	Jan. 2, 1904
436	George Royal Wade	Los Banos, Merced County	Jan. 2, 1904
437	Leonard O. Hall	Los Angeles	Jan. 13, 1904
438	Clinton Gurnee	San Francisco	Jan. 15, 1904
439	Charles Ward Garside	Alameda, Alameda County	Jan. 20, 1904
440	Victor Sylvester Barber	Susanville, Lassen County	Jan. 20, 1904
441	George H. Freitas	Modesto, Stanislaus County	Feb. 20, 1904
442	John Taresh	Oroville, Butte County	Mar. 24, 1904
443	James Ernest Gardner	Napa, Napa County	April 5, 1904
444	Harry F. Schlieman	Woodland, Yolo County	May 13, 1904
445	John Owen Hansen	Eureka, Humboldt County	May 20, 1904
446	Linden Allen Hooper	Laton, Fresno County	May 31, 1904
447	Valmore Laverne Steward	Santa Ana, Orange County	June 1, 1904
448	John Czerny	Merced, Merced County	June 20, 1904
449	Lee Swaney Griswold	San Francisco	July 14, 1904
450	Charles Kirby Fox	Pomona, Los Angeles County	July 23, 1904
451	Walter Leroy Huber	Berkeley, Alameda County	Aug. 6, 1904
452	Edgar Harold Annear	Ceres, Stanislaus County	Aug. 19, 1904
453	George Clarence Jacobs	Merced, Merced County	Aug. 30, 1904
455	Henry Hinckle Jones	Chico, Butte County	Sept. 6, 1904
456	Peter Edward Lamar	San Francisco	Sept. 6, 1904
457	Herman Richard Postle	South Pasadena, Los Angeles County	Sept 19, 1904
458	Walter Holmes Pickett	Fresno, Fresno County	Sept. 22, 1904
459	Bathurst Bellers Mann	Ontario, San Bernardino County	Oct. 8, 1904
460	Burton Smith	Newman, Stanislaus County	Oct. 14, 1904
461	George Prentiss Robinson	Pomona, Los Angeles County	Oct. 14, 1904
462	Charles Forman, Jr.	Los Angeles	Oct. 28, 1904
463	Charles Elton Wetherell	San Francisco	Nov. 16, 1904
464	Willieli Thomson	Los Angeles	Nov. 17, 1904
465	Charles William McConaughy	Oroville, Butte County	Nov. 22, 1904
466	Louis Albert Henry Kling	Quincy, Plumas County	Nov. 29, 1904
467	Raymon Edgar Fulcher	Sonora, Tuolumne County	Nov. 29, 1904
468	John Adam Smith	Placerville, El Dorado County	Dec. 2, 1904
469	LeRoy G. Smith	Dinuba, Tulare County	Dec. 10, 1904
470	Will Lincoln Hills	Fresno, Fresno County	Dec. 22, 1904
471	Jonathan S. O'Neal	Cloverdale, Sonoma County	Dec. 29, 1904
472	Frank Cook McIntire	Modesto, Stanislaus County	Jan. 3, 1905
473	John Hewitt Kendall	Modesto, Stanislaus County	Jan. 11, 1905
474	Delwin Guy Redwine	Covelo, Mendocino County	Jan. 23, 1905
475	John Louis Winter	San Francisco	Feb. 1, 1905
476	John Lisle Stubbs	Lower Lake, Lake County	Feb. 3, 1905
477	William Edward Condon	San Francisco	Feb. 24, 1905

LICENSED LAND SURVEYORS—*Continued.*

No.	Name.	Address.	Date of License.
478	Elwin D. Rodgers	Boulder Creek, Santa Cruz County	Feb. 24, 1905
479	George J. Carr	Oroville, Butte County	Feb. 27, 1905
480	Jesse Le Roy Kiler	Pomona, Los Angeles County	Mar. 1, 1905
481	Dana R. Morgan	Oakland, Alameda County	Mar. 9, 1905
482	William Burt Albertson	Redding, Shasta County	Mar. 20, 1905
483	Thomas B. McNamara	Santa Rosa, Sonoma County	Mar. 31, 1905
484	Robert Lang Thomas	Garberville, Humboldt County	April 1, 1905
485	George L. Bates	Orange, Orange County	April 24, 1905
486	Thomas Benton Hunter	Monterey, Monterey County	April 28, 1905
487	William George Utschig	San José, Santa Clara County	May 17, 1905
488	William Howland Leffingwell	Berkeley, Alameda County	May 17, 1905
489	Robert Arthur Grigsby	Calistoga, Napa County	June 23, 1905
490	Arthur Prill	Boulder Creek, Santa Cruz County	June 23, 1905
491	Hermann Kower	Berkeley, Alameda County	July 3, 1905
492	John Tiêr Luyster	Turlock, Stanislaus County	July 14, 1905
493	Albert Bascom Waddingham	Los Angeles	Aug. 4, 1905
494	Henry Tuohy	San Francisco	Aug. 19, 1905
495	Charles W. Terry	Confidence, Tuolumne County	Aug. 19, 1905
496	John B. Mitchell	Maple Creek, Humboldt County	Aug. 26, 1905
497	Chas R. Schenck	Santa Ana, Orange County	Oct. 6, 1905
498	Anders Jorgen Nielsen	Lemoore, Kings County	Oct. 25, 1905
499	George Edgar Winton	Merced, Merced County	Nov. 13, 1905
500	Noah A. Hickok	Fresno, Fresno County	Dec. 6, 1905
501	James O. Burson	Redding, Shasta County	Dec. 6, 1905
502	David Reid Muir	Kennett, Shasta County	Dec. 6, 1905
503	Ira Dayton McCoy, Jr.	Los Angeles	Dec. 21, 1905
504	Nathaniel Terry Bacon	Olancha, Inyo County	Dec. 21, 1905
505	George Ira Herrick	Los Angeles	Jan. 2, 1906
506	Arthur John Logan	Miranda, Humboldt County	Feb. 1, 1906
507	Rollo C. Maclachlan	Hollister, San Benito County	Mar. 1, 1906
508	John Clement Parsons	Santa Rosa, Sonoma County	Mar. 14, 1906
509	Burt Earl Cronkite	Fresno, Fresno County	Mar. 31, 1906
510	Albert Richard Rosenberg	Santa Paula, Ventura County	April 5, 1906
511	Ernest Ellsworth Everett	Ventura, Ventura County	May 11, 1906
512	Albert Edward Brayton	Cloverdale, Sonoma County	June 14, 1906
513	Charles Cameron Vance	Folsom, Sacramento County	June 16, 1906
514	Will Ellington, Jr.	Sutter, Sutter County	June 28, 1906
515	Joseph Shirley Bright	San Bernardino, San Bernardino Co.	June 28, 1906
516	John J. Goldworthy	Los Angeles	July 9, 1906
517	Frederick Chester Turner	Oakland, Alameda County	July 9, 1906
518	George Howard Winkler	Sebastopol, Sonoma County	July 12, 1906
519	M. B. Williams	Gridley, Butte County	July 19, 1906
520	Arnold M. Baldwin	Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz County	July 31, 1906

There are no deficiencies in any of the appropriations for this office. The accounts appear of record in the office of the State Controller, and vouchers for all expenditures are on file in his office.

Respectfully submitted.

VICTOR H. WOODS,
Surveyor-General, and
Ex-officio Register State Land Office.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BIENNIAL REPORT OF THE STATE SURVEYOR-GENERAL.

Containing a Digest of the Existing Laws Relating to the Sale of the Lands Granted to the State of California by the Several Acts of Congress as Enacted by the Legislature of the State of California.

COMPILED BY VICTOR H. WOODS,
State Surveyor-General and ex-officio Register State Land Office.

SEPTEMBER, 1906.

RELATING TO FILING APPLICATIONS TO PURCHASE SCHOOL LANDS.

SEC. 3494. The unsold portion of the five hundred thousand acres granted to the State for school purposes, the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections, and lands selected in lieu thereof, must be sold at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, in gold coin, payable, twenty per cent of the principal within fifty days from the date of the certificate of location issued to the purchaser; the balance, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum, in advance, is due and payable within one year after the passage of any Act by the Legislature requiring such payment, or before, if desired by the purchaser.

SEC. 3495. Any person desiring to purchase any portion, not less than the smallest legal subdivision of any of the lands mentioned in Section 3494, situated in any township which has been surveyed by the United States, must make an affidavit that he is a citizen of the United States, or has filed his intention to become such, a resident of this State, of lawful age, that he desires to purchase such lands (describing the same by legal subdivisions) under the provisions of this title; that there is no occupation of such lands adverse to any that he has, or if there is an adverse occupation the affidavit must show that the township has been sectionized three months, and that the adverse occupant (giving his name) has been in such occupation more than sixty days since the plat was filed in the United States Land Office; that he desires to purchase the same for his own use and benefit, and for the use or benefit of no other person or persons whomsoever, and that he has made no contract or agreement to sell the same. The affidavit must

also state whether the land is or is not suitable for cultivation, and if it is, that the applicant is an actual settler thereon, and that he has not entered any portion of any lands mentioned in Section 3494 which, together with that now sought to be purchased, exceeds three hundred and twenty acres; but if the land is not suitable for cultivation the affidavit must further state that the applicant has not entered any portion of such lands, which, together with that now sought to be entered, exceeds six hundred and forty acres. Lands unsuitable for cultivation may be sold in quantities not exceeding six hundred and forty acres to any one person, under the restriction other than as to actual settlement prescribed for the sale of cultivable lands. The Surveyor-General and Register of the Land Office must make and enforce all necessary rules and regulations to prevent the sale of school lands suitable for cultivation to any person not an actual settler thereon; *provided*, that any smallest legal subdivision of school lands shall be deemed suitable for cultivation if any part not less than one half of its area will, without artificial irrigation, but with or without the clearing of timber or other growth therefrom, by the ordinary processes of tillage, produce ordinary agricultural crops in average quantity; *and provided*, that any contest of the applicant's right to purchase, arising from the character of the land as cultivable or otherwise, may be referred to the Superior Court of the proper county, as in other cases, for determination; *and provided further*, that no contest of the applicant's right to purchase, arising from adverse occupation, shall be maintained, except by a prior adverse occupant, who shall have filed an application to purchase the land under the provisions of this section, and no occupation of land by a person other than the applicant shall be an adverse occupation within the meaning of this section unless such occupation is by a person who is entitled to purchase the same under the provisions hereof, and who files his application therefor within the time prescribed by Section 3497 of this Code.

Sec. 3496. If the applicant is a female, the affidavit must show that she is entitled to purchase and hold real estate in her own name.

Sec. 3497. Every occupant of a sixteenth or thirty-sixth section is protected in his occupancy for three months after the township has been sectionized; and any person settling upon a sixteenth or thirty-sixth section after a township has been sectionized has sixty days after such settlement in which to file the application required in the preceding section.

Sec. 3498. All applications, under whatsoever Act, filed in the office of the Surveyor-General, must be retained ninety days before approval,

and must be approved (when there is no conflict) by the Surveyor-General, at the expiration of six months, subject, however, to the provisions of Sections 3406 and 3407 of this code, and all unapproved applications, which have been on file over six months, wherein the approval has not been demanded, and wherein the contest has not been referred to court, or a demand made for an order of reference, as provided in Section 3414 of the Political Code, shall be null and void.

SEC. 3500. Any false statement contained in the affidavit provided for in Section 3495 defeats the right of the applicant to purchase the land, or to receive any evidence of title thereto, and, if willfully false, subjects him also to punishment for perjury. Timber lands belonging to the State shall be sold for cash only, and the Surveyor-General and Register of the State Land Office must make and enforce all necessary rules and regulations to prevent the sale of or issuance of any evidence of title to any timber lands of this State, except on payment in cash of the full price fixed therefor by law.

RELATING TO FILING APPLICATIONS TO PURCHASE SWAMP AND OVERFLOWED LANDS.

SEC. 3440. The swamp and overflowed, salt marsh, and tide lands belonging to the State must be sold at the rate of one dollar per acre, in gold coin, payable twenty per cent of the principal within fifty days from the date of the approval of the survey by the Surveyor-General, and the balance, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum, payable in advance, is due and payable one year after the passage of any Act of the Legislature requiring such payment, or before, if desired by the purchasers. Bonds or warrants of districts having an outstanding indebtedness are receivable in payment for lands in such districts at par.

SEC. 3441. The Surveyor-General of the State must not approve any application, nor must the Register issue evidence of title for swamp and overflowed land, until six months after the same had been segregated by authority of the United States.

SEC. 3442. Settlers upon swamp and overflowed lands belonging to the State, who occupy the same for farming or grazing purposes, and whose occupation is evidenced by actual inclosure, or by ditches or monuments showing the actual extent thereof, are preferred purchasers for such lands for six months after segregation.

SEC. 3443. Any person desiring to purchase swamp and overflowed or tide lands, above low tide, must make an affidavit and file the same

in the office of the Surveyor-General of the State, that he is a citizen of the United States, or has filed his intention to become so; a resident of the State, of lawful age; that he desires to purchase lands (describing them) under the law providing for the sale of swamp and overflowed and tide lands; that he does not know of any valid claim to the same, other than his own; and, if the land is swamp and overflowed, that he knows the land applied for and the exterior bounds thereof, and knows, of his own knowledge, that there are no settlers thereon; or, if there are, that the land has been segregated more than six months by authority of the United States, and that the land which he now owns (swamp and overflowed), together with that sought to be purchased, does not exceed six hundred and forty acres. Any false statement contained in the affidavit defeats the right of the applicant to purchase the land, or to receive any evidence of title thereto, and if willfully false, subjects him also to punishment for perjury. If at any time after such affidavit shall have been filed in the office of the Surveyor-General, and prior to the issuance of patent for the lands described therein, whether such affidavit shall have been filed before the passage of this Act or thereafter, it shall be made to appear to the Surveyor-General that the affidavit of any settler or person occupying such land for farming purposes, that he, or those under him, who claim, have been in possession and occupancy of such lands, or any part thereof, for farming purposes, for over ten years next prior to the date of the filing of the affidavit of the person desiring to purchase, and that his or their occupancy was open and notorious and was evidenced by actual inclosure, or by ditches, or monuments, or embankments, or levees, showing the actual extent thereof, and that he, or they under whom he claims, had, at the time of the filing of said affidavit by the person desiring to purchase, actually reclaimed such land and reduced the same to a state of cultivation, and had been farming and cultivating the same; or, if it shall appear in such affidavit filed by such person that the affidavit filed by the person desiring to purchase the land is false in any of the statements made therein, the Surveyor-General shall make an order referring the question raised by such affidavit to the Superior Court of the county in which the land, or some part thereof, is situated. Within thirty days from the date of such order of reference the party filing the affidavit raising such question shall commence an action to determine the same. In his complaint in said action he shall set forth copies of the affidavit filed by the person desiring to purchase said land, and of the affidavit filed by himself with the Surveyor-General. The production of a certified copy of such order of reference shall give such court full and complete jurisdiction to hear and determine the action. Pending the final judgment in such action, all proceedings in the Surveyor-General's office respecting

such lands shall be stayed. If upon the trial of such action it shall appear that the statements made in the affidavit filed by the person desiring to purchase the land were, in any of the statements made therein, false, or if it shall appear that the statements made in the affidavit filed by the settler or occupant of such land are true, the approval of location or certificate of purchase, if any shall have been made or issued, shall be canceled by judgment of said court. But if it shall appear upon the trial of said action that the statements contained in the affidavit of the person desiring to purchase the land are true, and that the statements made in the affidavit of the settler or occupant are untrue, the said court shall enter its judgment accordingly. Upon the filing with the Surveyor-General of a copy of the final judgment of the court in said action, that officer must, if the judgment of said court shall cancel said location or certificate of purchase, enter an order of cancellation accordingly. But if by said judgment it shall be decreed that the person desiring to purchase said land is entitled to purchase the same, the Surveyor-General shall approve the location, or issue the certificate of purchase or other evidence of title in accordance with such judgment.

SEC. 3444. [*Same as Section 3496.*]

SEC. 3445. Any person desiring to purchase lands, as provided in Section 3443 of this code, which have been segregated by authority of the United States, but which have not been sectionized by the same authority, must apply to the Surveyor of the county in which the land is situated to have the land which he desires to purchase surveyed, and a certificate of such survey must be attached to the affidavit required for the purchase of lands, as provided in said section. All surveys, required of County Surveyors by the provisions of this section, must conform as nearly as practicable to the system adopted by the United States for the survey of the public lands.

RELATING TO FILING APPLICATIONS TO PURCHASE LAKE AND UNSEGREGATED SWAMP AND OVERFLOWED LANDS.

ACT APPROVED MARCH 24, 1893.

SECTION 1. Any person desiring to purchase any of the lands uncovered by the recession or drainage of the waters of inland lakes, and inuring to the State by virtue of her sovereignty, or the swamp and overflowed lands not segregated by the United States, shall make an application therefor to the Surveyor-General of the State, which application shall be accompanied by applicant's affidavit that he is a citizen of the United States, or has declared his intention to become

such, a resident of this State, of lawful age, that he desires to purchase such lands (describing the same by legal subdivisions, or by metes and bounds, if the legal subdivisions are unknown), under the provisions of this Act; that he desires to purchase the same for his own use and benefit, and for the use and benefit of no other person or persons whomsoever, and that he has made no contract or agreement to sell the same, and that he does not own any State lands which, together with that now sought to be purchased, exceeds six hundred and forty acres.

SEC. 2. Upon the filing of said application, when the land has not been sectionized, the Surveyor-General shall authorize the County Surveyor of the county where the whole or the greater portion of the land lies, to survey the same, who shall make an actual survey thereof, at the expense of the applicant, establishing four corners to each quarter section, and connecting the same with a United States survey; and he must, within thirty days, file with the Surveyor-General a copy, under oath, of his field notes and plat, and a statement, under oath, showing whether or not the land is occupied by any actual settler.

SEC. 3. If the surveyor thus authorized shall fail to make his return to the Surveyor-General within the time specified in the preceding section, the Surveyor-General may designate another person to make the said survey.

SEC. 4. No application to purchase land under this Act shall be approved by the Surveyor-General until the expiration of ninety days from the filing thereof in his office, and meanwhile the land shall be subject to the adverse claim of any actual settler who has resided thereon when the said application was filed.

SEC. 5. The swamp and overflowed lands designated in this Act shall be sold and patented at the same price, and on the same terms and manner of payment as at present provided for swamp and overflowed lands. All moneys received for said swamp and overflowed lands shall be paid into the Swamp Land Fund of the county in which the lands are situated, and shall be treated and disposed of in the manner as moneys arising from the sale of segregated swamp and overflowed lands. If any of the lands are suitable for cultivation without reclamation, such lands shall be sold only to actual settlers in tracts not exceeding three hundred and twenty acres. Lands uncovered by the recession or drainage of the waters of inland lakes, shall be sold at two dollars and fifty cents per acre, upon the same terms of payment as for swamp and overflowed land. All moneys derived from the sale of such uncovered lands shall be paid into the School Fund of the county where the land lies.

SEC. 6. Any of the lands designated in this Act which, by reason of periodical overflow, need and are susceptible of reclamation, may be reclaimed by the formation of districts, in the same manner and subject to all of the provisions of law regulating the reclamation of swamp and overflowed lands; *provided*, that the Board of Supervisors of the county in which the lands, or the greater part thereof, are situated, must first determine, upon proper petition presented therefor, by the holders of the title, or evidence of title, representing one half or more of any body of such land, that such reclamation is necessary and feasible.

SEC. 7. When land has been sold under this Act no contest shall be maintained against the purchaser on the ground that the land is not of the character stated in the application, unless it is shown that it is not of the character recited in section one of this Act.

SEC. 8. All uncanceled certificates of purchase and patents heretofore issued, and payments heretofore made for any lands as swamp and overflowed lands, which lands belong to any of the classes described in section one of this Act, whether or not such lands were segregated or sectionized, shall, for all purposes, be valid, and shall have the same force and effect as if such lands had been at all times subject to sale as swamp and overflowed lands; *provided*, *however*, that any and all contests now existing between settlers and holders of certificates of purchase shall not be affected by the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 9. All plats of any of the lands described in section one of this Act, which have been heretofore made under authority of the United States Surveyor-General, and which plats designate the same as swamp and overflowed lands, shall be deemed valid and effectual as surveys of such lands from and after the date thereof.

SEC. 10. This Act shall take effect from and after its passage.

RELATING TO FEES FOR FILING APPLICATIONS TO PURCHASE STATE LANDS.

SEC. 3574. Each application for lands must be accompanied by a fee of five dollars, and no application shall be received, filed, or noted in any way until such fee is paid. The Surveyor-General shall charge the same fees as are allowed the Register for like services; and all fees collected by either the Surveyor-General or Register shall be paid into the State Treasury on the first Monday of each and every month, and placed to the credit of the General Fund; and said officers shall, on the first Monday of each month, make a written report to the State Controller,

stating the amount of fees so paid, together with the sources from which they were derived, and the several amounts, by items. The Surveyor-General and Register, whenever it may be necessary, may purchase such maps and records as the needs of their office may demand, but all claims against the State, authorized by this section, shall be certified to the State Board of Examiners, and if the same be allowed, the board shall direct the Controller of State to draw his warrant in payment of the same, payable out of the General Fund.

Act Approved March 20, 1889.

Section 1. Every application to purchase any portion of the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections shall be accompanied by a deposit of twenty dollars, in addition to the fee for filing now required by law, for which the Surveyor-General shall give the applicant a receipt, which receipt shall be accepted by the County Treasurer in part payment of the purchase price of said land. If the applicant shall abandon or forfeit his said application, or shall fail to make proper proof as to the character of the said land, or as to his residence thereon, within the time allowed by law, or if his application shall be rejected by reason of any false statement in the affidavit herein contained, the twenty dollars thus paid shall go to the State School Fund. If it is found that the Surveyor-General erred in receiving the application, or that the State can not make a good title to the land, then the applicant or his assigns may surrender to the Surveyor-General the said receipt, and receive in exchange therefor a certificate showing the amount so paid, and the reason why the application should not be approved or perfected, and the Controller, upon the surrender to him of the said Surveyor-General's certificate, shall issue to the applicant, or his assigns, a warrant for the said amount.

Sec. 2. Any number of filings of any section of land is hereby permitted and allowed under the provisions of this Act. Should the first filing be abandoned by the applicant, the next filing on such section, in order, shall have the same right as if it had been the first filing.

RELATING TO ISSUANCE OF CERTIFICATES OF PURCHASE AND PATENTS.

Sec. 3512. Whenever any survey or location has been made or approved the purchaser must, within fifty days from the date of approval or location, present his copy of the same to the County Treasurer of the county in which the land, or some part thereof, is situated, who must receive the amount to be paid, and the fee for the certificate of purchase, indorsing his receipt therefor upon the certificate of location or survey, and returning it to the purchaser.

SEC. 3513. In case payment is not made within fifty days, the lands described in the survey or location revert to the State, without suit, and the survey or location is void. All subsequent payments must be made to the County Treasurer, in like manner, who must indorse the same upon the certificate. The Treasurer must direct the purchaser to take the certificate so indorsed to the Auditor, who must charge the Treasurer with the amount received, and make his check upon the indorsed receipt.

SEC. 3514. Whenever the Register receives from a County Treasurer a statement showing that an applicant for State lands has made the first payment, he must issue to the person entitled thereto a certificate of purchase, showing the class of land purchased, the number of acres, the price per acre, the date of payment, the date from which interest is to be computed, the amount paid, and the amount remaining unpaid, which certificate is prima facie evidence of title.

SEC. 3515. Certificates of purchase, and all rights acquired thereunder, are subject to sale, by deed or assignment, executed and acknowledged before any officer authorized by law to take acknowledgments or conveyances of real property or before the Register.

SEC. 3516. All such sales must, when the deed or assignment is recorded by the County Recorder, be reported by him to the Register, to be entered in the books of his office.

SEC. 3518. If the owner of a certificate of purchase claims that it has been lost, destroyed, or is beyond his control, the Register must take testimony concerning the loss, destruction, or reason why the same is beyond his control. But the party must, before the hearing, make affidavit that he has not sold the said certificate of purchase, or the land described therein, and must publish a notice in some newspaper in the county where the land is situated, or if there is no newspaper published in the county, then in some newspaper of general circulation in the county, for at least four weeks, describing the certificate and the lands for which the same was issued, stating the name of the person to whom the same was issued and the person then claiming to own it, together with the time and place of the hearing. If the Register is satisfied of the loss or destruction of the certificate, or that it is beyond the control of the person owning the same, he must issue to the owner thereof a duplicate, with the word "duplicate" written across the face thereof in red ink. Such duplicate shall have the same force and effect as the original. If there is a contest as to the issuing of a duplicate certificate, the Register may hear and determine the same, or may refer it to the proper court as provided in Section 3414.

SEC. 3519. Whenever final payment has been made for any tract of land, the selection of which has been accepted and approved by the United States authorities, or when the tract finally paid for or reclaimed is swamp and overflowed, salt marsh, or tide lands, the Register upon the surrender of the certificate of purchase by the person entitled to the same, must prepare a patent for the land, and send it to the Governor, together with a certificate that the laws in relation thereto have been complied with, that payment in full has been made, and that the party named in the prepared patent is entitled to it.

SEC. 3520. The patent must then be signed by the Governor, attested by the Secretary of State, sealed with the Great Seal of the State, and be countersigned by the Register.

SEC. 3521. No patent must issue until after the expiration of one year from the date of approval of the survey or location by the Surveyor-General, nor until the lands are relinquished to the State by authority of the General Land Office at Washington. Such relinquishment is not required for locations of the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections in place, or for swamp and overflowed lands, shown to be such by the official surveys made by authority of the United States Surveyor-General.

SEC. 3522. The Register must record all patents in books to be kept in his office for that purpose, and then deliver them to persons entitled thereto.

SEC. 3523. Where a patent for lands is issued in the name of a deceased person, the title is vested in the heirs, devisees, or assignees of such person, in the same manner as if the patent had issued to such person during life.

SEC. 3570. Whenever a purchaser of land upon credit desires to abandon the location or entry made by him, he may do so by conveyance of his title to the State and surrender of the certificate of purchase, or, if it has been lost, by filing an affidavit of that fact with the Register.

CONTESTS.

SEC. 3414. When a contest arises concerning the approval of a survey or location before the Surveyor-General, or concerning a certificate of purchase or other evidence of title before the Register, the officer before whom the contest is made may, when the question involved is as to the survey, or one purely of fact, or whether the land applied for is a part of the swamp or overflowed lands of the State, or whether

it is included within a confirmed grant, the lines of which have been run by authority of law, proceed to hear and determine the same; but when, in the judgment of the officer, a question of law is involved, or when either party demands a trial in the courts of the State, he must make an order referring the contest to the District Court of the county in which the land is situated, and must enter such order in a record book in his office.

SEC. 3415. After such order is made either party may bring an action in the Superior Court of the county in which the land in question is situated, to determine the conflict, and the production of a certified copy of the entry, made by either the Surveyor-General or the Register, gives the court full and complete jurisdiction to hear and determine the action.

SEC. 3416. Upon filing with the Surveyor-General or Register, as the case may be, a copy of the final judgment of the court, that officer must approve the survey or location, or issue the certificate of purchase or other evidence of title in accordance with such judgment.

SEC. 3417. Unless the party contestant commences his action within sixty days after the order of reference is made, his rights in the premises and under his application cease.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST DELINQUENT PURCHASERS.

SEC. 3546. The Register must, on the first day of May of each year, forward to the District Attorney of each county a statement embracing all the lands in the county upon which payments have not been made, which statement must show the name of the purchaser, the number and date of the survey or location, and of the certificate of purchase, the amount paid, the amount unpaid, and the amount then due. No lands within any reclamation district must be embraced in such statement after the receipt by the Register of the certificate of the Board of Supervisors that works of reclamation have been commenced.

SEC. 3547. Upon receipt of the delinquent list the District Attorney must add thereto a notice that if the amount due is not paid in fifty days after the date thereof he will commence suit to foreclose the interest of purchasers in the lands, and must publish the list and notice for four weeks immediately following the date of the notice, in a newspaper published in the county, or if there is no newspaper published therein, then he must post copies of the same in at least five public places in the county.

SEC. 3548. After the expiration of the fifty days he must, in the name of the People of the State of California, commence actions in the

Superior Court against all purchasers, or holders of certificates of purchase, who have not either paid the amount due, together with the cost of publication, or surrendered the title to the State, as provided in Section 3570, to obtain a judgment of foreclosure of the interest of the purchaser, or assignee of the purchaser in the land, and to annul the certificate of purchase.

SEC. 3549. Service of summons in such action may be made by publication in some newspaper published in the county for four weeks, or if no newspaper is published in the county, then by posting one copy of the summons for four weeks at the court-house door of the county, and two copies in public places in the township where the land is situated.

SEC. 3550. Twenty days after the entry of judgment the District Attorney must file in the office of the Register, and in the Recorder's office of the county in which the land is situated, certified copies thereof.

SEC. 3551. The holder of the certificate of purchase may, at any time before such filing, pay to the Sheriff the amount due the State, and the costs of suit that have accrued up to the time of payment: whereupon the District Attorney must dismiss the suit or vacate the judgment, and the purchaser or holder of the certificate of purchase is restored to his rights in the premises.

SEC. 3552. A judgment against the purchaser binds the assignee, unless the notice of the assignment was filed with the Register before the commencement of the action.

SEC. 3554. After judgment foreclosing the interest of the purchaser or the holder of the certificate has been entered, and the certified copies filed, the land is again subject to entry and sale.

SEC. 3555. Upon the rendition of a judgment foreclosing the interest of the purchaser or of his assigns in the land, and annulling the certificate of purchase, judgment for costs must be entered against the defendant; but if execution issued thereon is returned not satisfied, the judgment and costs must be paid from the principal or interest paid by the purchaser at the time of the original location.

SEC. 3556. Any person having a conveyance of the whole or any portion of the lands described in any certificate of purchase, to annul which suit has been commenced, but to whom the certificate has never been surrendered, may defend such action; and if it appears to the court that he is entitled to any portion of the lands described and the holder of such certificate does not pay the amount due, the court must order the certificate annulled and a new one to issue to such person upon payment into court by him of the amount due the State upon the

whole tract; and such person is thereupon entitled to two certified copies of the decree, one of which he must file in the County Recorder's office, and the other with the Register.

ACT APPROVED MARCH 7, 1881.

SECTION 1. In all cases where the title of purchasers of land from the State has been foreclosed, or attempted to be foreclosed, or that may hereafter be foreclosed, for non-payment of interest, said purchasers, their executors, administrators, or successors in interest, shall have twelve months after said foreclosures are to have been completed, within which to redeem such land by paying to the County Treasurer, for the benefit of the fund, or parties entitled thereto, all delinquent interest, and interest that would have accrued in case there had been no foreclosure; also all costs of foreclosure to be paid to the fund, or the parties who paid said costs. When said payments are made, and indorsed on the certificate of purchase, specifying the amount paid as interest and for costs, and duly reported to the Register of the Land Office, the annulments shall be canceled by said officer, and the rights of the purchasers shall thereby be fully restored.

REFUNDING OF MONEY PAID FOR SCHOOL LANDS.

SEC. 3571. If any land sold is not the property of the State the holder of the certificate of purchase or patent may receive in exchange therefor from the Register a certificate showing the amount paid and the class of land upon which the payment was made.

SEC. 3572. If the land sold was swamp and overflowed the County Auditor of the county in which the land is situated must, upon the surrender to him of the certificate mentioned in Section 3571, draw his warrant, in favor of the person surrendering such certificate, for the amount therein specified, upon the Treasurer of the county, who must pay the same out of the swamp and overflowed land fund of the district in which the land is situated. If the land sold was not swamp and overflowed, the Controller of State, upon the surrender to him of such certificate, must draw his warrant in favor of the person surrendering the same, for the amount therein specified, upon the Treasurer of State, who must pay the same out of the fund into which the purchase money was paid.

PURCHASE OF LANDS WHICH HAVE REVERTED TO THE STATE THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF TAXES.

SEC. 3788. When State lands, upon which the full purchase price of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre has not been paid, and the deed therefor to the State provided for in Section 3785 has been

forwarded to and filed with the Surveyor-General, the said lands shall again become subject to entry and sale, in the same manner, and subject to the same conditions, as apply to other State lands of like character, except that the former possessors of the lands thus deeded to the State, their heirs or assigns, shall be preferred purchasers thereof for the period of six months after the deeds are filed with the Surveyor-General; but the Surveyor-General shall not permit an entry, or make a sale of any lands thus deeded to the State, except upon the previous payment into the State Treasury, as other moneys are required to be paid therein, in addition to the price of said lands as compared with the price fixed for other State lands of like character, by the person or persons proposing to make the entry or purchase, of a sum equal to the delinquent taxes, penalties, costs and accruing costs, by virtue whereof the State became a purchaser of the lands thus sought to be entered or purchased, and also all delinquent taxes, penalties and costs which may have accrued upon such lands prior to and subsequent to the date of the sale to the State in pursuance of which the State received a deed therefor. The money thus paid into the Treasury shall be distributed in the manner prescribed in Section 3816; *provided*, that the moneys received for twenty per cent of the purchase money and accruing interest, together with the principal, in case of full payment on the lands, shall be distributed by the Surveyor-General, in the manner now prescribed by law for such distribution.

Sec. 3897. Whenever the State shall become the owner of any property sold for taxes, and the deed to the State has been filed with the Controller, as provided in Section 3785, the Controller may thereupon, by a written authorization, direct the Tax Collector of the county, or city and county, to sell the property, or any part thereof as in his judgment he shall deem advisable, in the manner following: He must give notice of such sale by first publishing a notice for at least three successive weeks in some newspaper published in the county, or city and county, or if there be no newspaper published therein, then by posting a notice in three conspicuous places in the county, or city and county, for the same period. Such notices must state specifically the place of, and the day and hour of sale, and shall contain a description of the property to be sold, and shall also embody a copy of the authorization received from the Controller. At the time set for such sale, the Tax Collector must sell the property described in the Controller's authorization, and said notices, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, in lawful money of the United States; but no bid shall be received or accepted at such sale for less than the amount of all the taxes levied upon such property, and all interests, costs, penalties and expenses up to the date of such sale. The expense of the publication of the notice herein required shall be a charge against the county.

STATE PRINTING OFFICE, SACRAMENTO.

REPORT

OF THE

Superintendent of State Printing

FOR THE

FIFTY-SIXTH AND FIFTY-SEVENTH FISCAL YEARS

FROM

JULY 1, 1904, TO JUNE 30, 1906

SACRAMENTO:
W. W. SHANNON, : : : SUPERINTENDENT OF STATE PRINTING.
1906.

REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF STATE PRINTING

FOR THE

FIFTY-SIXTH FISCAL YEAR,

JULY 1, 1904, TO JUNE 30, 1905.

REPORT OF THE STATE PRINTING DEPARTMENT.

SACRAMENTO, CAL., September 15, 1905.

To DR. GEORGE C. PARDEE, *Governor of California.*

SIR: I have the honor, pursuant to law, to present herewith a record of the transactions of the State Printing Office for the fifty-sixth fiscal year, ending June 30, 1905.

LEGISLATIVE PRINTING—THIRTY-SIXTH SESSION.

Printing for the thirty-sixth session of the Legislature was a considerable item of expense. During the session three appropriations were made, aggregating $92,500, and at the end of the year there had been expended for labor and material the sum of $84,758.71. About $2,500 more of the legislative printing appropriations will be charged up during the fifty-seventh fiscal year, for work unfinished at the close of the fifty-sixth fiscal year.

Following is a detailed statement of all legislative printing, and the cost thereof:

	Senate.	Assembly.	Legislative.
Bills	$6,095 20	$8,320 60	
Amended Bills	4,251 60	4,971 30	
Substitute Bills	372 15	188 65	
Reprinted Bills	179 35	83 70	
Engrossed Bills	851 50	1,377 40	
Enrolled Bills	1,418 30	1,566 35	
Concurrent Resolutions	939 05	732 90	
Joint Resolutions	36 85	55 80	
Constitutional Amendments	213 85	137 10	
Daily Journals	4,851 65	6,197 30	
Corrected Journals	805 00	1,581 30	
Daily Files	1,823 60	2,510 20	
Daily History	7,322 60	9,370 60	
Miscellaneous Chapters	84 85	92 50	
Bill Chapters	584 95	673 70	
Final History	755 00	772 60	
Investigation of Building and Loan Associations (Appendix to Journals)	426 00		
Supplemental Testimony—Kelly	205 15		
Testimony of Belshaw Investigation Committee	1,646 60		
Curtin's Speech, Yosemite Valley	151 90		
Belshaw's Speech, Yosemite Valley	24 00		
Appendix to Journals (3 vols.)			$674 00
Journals	698 00	832 45	
Legislative Handbook	1,993 90		
Statutes, 1905			4,940 50
Miscellaneous printing	1,683 03	1,948 15	317 35
Totals	$37,414 26	$41,412 60	$5,931 85

Summary.

Senate	$37,414 26
Assembly	41,412 60
Legislative	5,931 85
Total	$84,758 71

DEPARTMENT PRINTING—FIFTY-SIXTH FISCAL YEAR.

The following table shows all the printing charged to the several departments of the State Government. The appropriations available from the fifty-fifth year, and the additional appropriations made in March, 1905, amount to $88,440.35. The sums reverting to the treasury aggregate $876.75:

Department.	Balance from 55th Fiscal Year.	Additional Appropriations.	Cost of Printing During 56th Fiscal Year.	Balance to Treasury.
Adjutant-General	$1,500 00	$1,000 00	$2,500 00	
Attorney-General	2,605 75		2,605 75	
Bank Commissioners		1,300 00	1,300 00	
Board of Examiners	309 25		309 25	
Board of Horticulture	3,917 50		3,917 50	
Board of Health	1,087 25		1,087 25	
Board of Equalization	827 75	100 00	927 75	
Board of Pharmacy	75 00		75 00	
California Polytechnic School	251 25	250 00	501 25	
Capitol Commissioners	26 00		26 00	
Code Commissioner	1,000 00		1,000 00	
Commissioner of Public Works	412 50		412 50	
Controller	3,871 75		3,871 75	
Débris Commissioner	44 50	100 00	144 50	
Department of Highways	467 75		467 75	
Deaf and Blind Asylum	302 50	100 00	219 25	$183 25
District Courts of Appeal		2,000 00	2,000 00	
Executive Department	937 50		937 50	
Fish Commissioners	638 75		638 75	
Home for Adult Blind	250 00	100 00	350 00	
Home for Feeble-Minded Children	372 00		372 00	
Harbor Commissioners—San Diego	83 75		69 75	14 00
Insurance Commissioner	750 00	600 00	1,350 00	
Labor Commissioner	1,250 00		1,250 00	
Lunacy Commission	2,766 00	300 00	3,066 00	
Legislature—Thirty-sixth session	4,792 50		4,792 50	
Mining Bureau	7,845 30		7,845 30	
Normal School—Chico	440 00	350 00	790 00	
Normal School—Los Angeles	807 25		807 25	
Normal School—San Diego	515 00	200 00	594 25	120 75
Normal School—San Francisco	355 25	250 00	605 25	
Normal School—San José	604 25		604 25	
Preston School of Industry	212 50		159 75	52 75
Pilot Commissioners		100 00	85 25	14 75
Railroad Commissioners	1,105 55		1,105 55	
State Prison—Folsom	1,000 00	250 00	1,250 00	
State Prison—San Quentin	1,000 00		1,000 00	
State Agricultural Society	3,249 75		3,249 75	
State Board of Education	50 00		50 00	
State University	8,423 50	5,000 00	13,423 50	
State Treasurer	500 75	400 00	900 75	
Secretary of State	5,535 75		5,535 75	
Secretary of State—Constitutional Amendments	1,200 00		*1,200 00	
Superintendent of Public Instruction	6,000 00	4,500 00	10,500 00	
Superintendent of State Printing	433 75		433 75	
Supreme Court—Clerk	1,854 00		1,854 00	
Supreme Court—Commissioners	263 25		16 75	246 50
Surveyor-General	523 50	400 00	923 50	
Veterinary Medical Board	100 00		100 00	
Whittier State School	202 25		202 25	
Yosemite Valley Commissioners	379 50		134 75	244 75
Totals	$71,140 35	$17,300 00	$87,396 50	$876 75

* Paid for expressage on constitutional amendments, $167.10.

CASH BUSINESS FOR THE FIFTY-SIXTH FISCAL YEAR.

Department.	Amount.
Board of Dental Examiners	$223 25
Board of Charities and Corrections	917 00
Building and Loan Commissioners	85 75
California Commission, St. Louis Louisiana Purchase Exposition	4,171 85
California Redwood Park Commission	3 50
Commissioner of Public Works	261 00
Dairy Bureau	434 50
Fish Commissioners	68 00
Harbor Commissioners—San Francisco	647 50
Prison Directors	705 00
State Prison—Folsom	3 00
State Prison—San Quentin	102 50
Supreme Court—Library	447 00
Text-Book Committee	79 75
Trustees of State Library	3,868 00
Total	$12,017 60
Total legislative work	$84,758 71
Total from appropriations	87,396 50
Total from cash business	12,017 60
Aggregate charges for all work	$184,172 81

MONTHLY PAYROLLS—FIFTY-SIXTH FISCAL YEAR.

Month.	Legislative.	State.	School.	Totals.
1904—July		$4,183 10	$5,965 85	$10,148 95
August		2,953 00	7,630 40	10,583 40
September		2,553 15	7,542 80	10,095 95
October		2,428 85	8,854 45	11,283 30
November		3,438 35	8,423 15	11,861 50
December		5,990 05	7,748 15	13,738 20
1905—January	$22,225 55	1,809 30	4,507 60	28,542 45
February	27,184 50	3,788 95	4,594 05	35,567 50
March	13,191 70	1,914 35	6,461 55	21,567 60
April	2,933 70	3,069 35	6,095 40	12,098 45
May	1,878 00	4,020 20	6,990 60	12,888 80
June	1,720 75	5,142 75	5,390 45	12,253 95
Totals	$69,134 20	$41,291 40	$80,204 45	$190,630 05

DISTRIBUTION OF EXPENDITURES.

The expense of the office for State and legislative printing for the fifty-sixth fiscal year was $152,440.49, distributed as follows:

Employés' wages and salaries, State and legislative printing	$110,425 60
Paper	20,149 58
Cardboard	980 52
Envelopes	767 37
Engraving and printing	2,379 80
Lithographing	2,511 11
Pressroom supplies	2,254 14
Bindery supplies	2,260 78
General supplies	215 45
Permanent material	3,861 83
Expressage, postage, drayage, telephone, telegraphing, and contingent expenses	1,208 54
Repairs, plumbing, and improvements	2,134 63
Machinist supplies and motive power	841 59
Stable and messenger expense	458 95
Electro-room supplies	134 55
Gas	626 14
Electric lights	714 39
Ice	12 55
Coal	183 75
Water	90 00
Lumber	28 97
Advertising	200 25
Total	$152,440 49

PURCHASES OF PAPER, CARDBOARD, AND ENVELOPES.

The following shows in detail the purchases of paper, cardboard, and envelopes:

Paper.

3 reams 17 x 22 No. 2 Parchment	$2 00	$6 00
40 reams 28-lb. Cream Laid Linen Double Cap	08½	95 20
10 reams Cover, assorted, fancy	20	200 00
1 ream 22 x 34 Blue Parchment (Secretary of State)		12 00
2 reams 16-lb. Standard Cap, Lilac	11	3 52
2½ reams 32-lb. Lilac Double Cap	11	8 80
2 reams 68-lb. Yellow	3 75	7 50
2 reams 20-lb. Light Blue	4 15	8 30
2 reams 80-lb. Green	3 75	7 50
1 ream 89-lb. Light Red	4 50	4 50
1 ream 23 x 29, 100-lb. Ex. Mist Gray Cover		20 50
5 reams 22 x 34, 40-lb. Royal Bond	20	40 00
75 reams 28½ x 36, 60-lb. White Brief	07½	337 50
2 reams 24-lb. Eureka Laid White Folio	18	8 64
14 92/500 reams 24 x 38, 56-lb. Standard	11	87 36
30 reams 17 x 28, 28-lb. Standard	11	92 40
10 reams 40 x 48, 150-lb. Manila	4 10	61 50
10 reams Grass Bleached Tissue	1 75	17 50
10 reams 50-lb. Cover, assorted	05 8/10	29 00
1 ream 60-lb. Cover, Twentieth Century Gray		8 00
3 reams 28 x 34, 50-lb. Chemical Manila	06	10 08
2,000 sheets 8½ x 11 Blue Neostyle	2 50	5 00
35 sheets Whatman's Double Eng. Drawing	25	8 75
5 reams 22 x 34, 40-lb. Royal Bond	20 00	40 00
10 reams 36 x 48, 60-lb. News	03½	19 50
1 ream 17 x 31 Emerald Cover		7 50
10 reams 20 x 25 Nile Green Cover	5 80	29 00
1 ream 50-lb. Granite Cover	5 80	2 90
1 ream 50-lb. Olive Cover		2 90
11 reams 24 x 38, 48-lb. Royal Bond	20	105 60
64 reams 17 x 22, 24-lb. G. G.	10¾	165 12
53 206/500 reams 17 x 28, 28-lb. Standard Double Cap	11	164 50
78 reams 17 x 28, 32-lb. Standard	11	274 56
24 319/500 reams 22 x 34, 36-lb. Standard	11	97 55
16 260/500 reams 24 x 38, 56-lb. Standard Flat	11	103 00
25 7/20 reams 17 x 28, 24-lb. Flat	11	66 92
26 reams 17 x 28, 24-lb. Flat	11	68 64
10 reams 40-lb. Double Folio Royal Bond	20	80 00
8 reams 17 x 22, 24-lb. Standard	11	21 12
46 450/500 reams 22 x 34, 48-lb. Standard	11	247 62
5 reams 24 x 38, 48-lb. Royal Bond	20	48 00
5 reams 88-lb. Weston Double Royal	26	114 40
27 reams 22 x 34, 32-lb. Royal Bond	20	31 25
5 reams 16-lb. Hickory Bond, Blue Folio	20	16 09
5 reams 40 x 48, 150-lb. Manila	4 10	30 75
16 reams 80-lb. Columbian Double Medium	12	153 60
18 reams 40-lb. Columbian Double Medium	12	86 40
5 reams 24-lb. Folio, Cherry	13½	16 20
3 reams 24-lb. Folio, Canary	13½	9 72
3 reams 24-lb. Folio, Blue	13½	9 72
3 reams 24-lb. Folio, Green	13½	9 72
25 reams 24-lb. Demy Standard	11	66 00
33 reams 10-lb. Royal Full Sheet Letter	18½	61 05
92 402/500 reams 28-lb. Standard Folio	11	285 83
99½ reams 40-lb. Double Folio	11	437 80
25⅔ reams 36-lb. Double Royal Folio	18½	169 09
36½ reams 18-lb. Paragon Folio	15	98 55
53 reams 24-lb. Paragon Folio	15	190 80
25 reams 56-lb. Standard Double Royal	11	154 00
30 reams 32-lb. Standard Double Cap 49 reams 18-lb. Standard Double Folio } 1,842 lbs.	11	202 62
750 complete sets 41-6 London White Angora Wedding	18	13 50
52 reams 16-lb. Royal Bond Double Folio	20	166 40
Total		$4,946 97

Book Paper.

100	reams 100-lb. Double Coated Satin-Proof Book	$0 14	$1,400 00
200	reams 25 x 38, 65-lb. Albion Book	06¾	877 50
405 17/20	reams, 25 x 38, 65-lb. Albion Book	06¾	1,780 67
1,618 12/20	reams, 25 x 38, 44-lb. Book	05½	3,917 01
1,556 17/20	reams, 25 x 38, 44-lb. Book	05½	3,767 58
9½	reams, 25 x 38, 100-lb. Coated Book	09	85 50
5	reams, 28 x 42, 100-lb. Coated Book	09	45 00
12	reams, 32 x 46, 120-lb. Coated Book	09	129 60
5⅘	reams, 28 x 42, 80-lb. Coated Book	09	41 75
79⅘	reams, 25 x 38, 48-lb. White M. F. Book	05½	209 60
672	reams, 25 x 38, 65-lb. Half-tone Book	6 75	2,948 40
	Total		$15,202 61

Cardboard.

50	sheets 6-ply Railroad, blue	-----	$3 75
50	sheets 6-ply Railroad, tea	-----	
20	sheets 6-ply Special Red Railroad	-----	1 25
40	sheets Special Red	-----	2 25
12	bundles 50-lb. Pulpboard	$1 75	21 00
3	reams 17 x 22 No. 2 Parchment	2 00	6 00
14,000	No. 5 Shipping Tags	50	7 00
500	sheets 8-ply Royal Blanks	3 50	17 50
1,100	sheets No. 110 Tagboard	1 25	12 50
500	sheets No. 120 Tagboard	1 50	7 50
500	sheets White Royal Bristol	4 50	22 50
500	sheets No. 140 Parchment Bristol	6 00	30 00
500	sheets No. 140 Special Bristol	7 50	37 50
1,000	sheets No. 110 Tagboard	05½	11 00
500	sheets No. 140 White Bristol	4 50	22 50
1,000	sheets White Bristol	4 50	49 50
100	sheets No. 140 Salmon Index	-----	6 00
205	sheets 14 x 18 Genuine Parchment	per sheet, 35	71 75
1,000	sheets No. 110 Tagboard	1 00	10 00
160	bundles 28 x 28 extra thin Davies' Special	100 00	400 00
1/40	ton No. 25 Binder's Board	45 00	1 12
1/40	ton No. 18 Binder's Board	45 00	1 13
1,000	sheets No. 120 Tagboard—240 lbs.	05⅓	13 20
1,000	sheets No. 110 Tagboard—220 lbs.	05⅓	12 10
300	sheets No. 140 Crane's Bristol	per 100, 4 50	13 50
200	sheets 3-ply Pearl Tough Check	3 50	7 00
2,000	No. 5 Linen Tags	4 75	9 50
200	sheets No. 140 White Bristol, Crane's	6 00	12 00
1,000	sheets No. 120 White Bristol, Crane's	4 50	45 00
742	sheets No. 8 Royal Blanks	3 50	25 97
1	ton No. 20 Board	45 00	45 00
1	ton No. 25 Board	45 00	45 00
300	sheets No. 8 Royal Blanks	3 50	10 50
	Total	-----	$980 52

Envelopes.

3,000	471 Imperial	-----	$4 20
10,000	XXX, No. 6¼	$1 35	13 50
10,000	XXX, No. 6¾	1 65	16 50
100,000	No. 6¼ White	-----	135 00
2,000	No. 6¾ Linen Laid	4 25	8 50
1,000	No. 6	-----	90
2,000	No. 6¼ Eureka Laid, H. M.	3 50	7 00
1,000	No. 9 Eureka Laid, H. M.	4 00	4 00
20,000	362, No. 10	2 20	44 00
10,000	XXX, No. 10 White	2 00	20 00
21,000	XXX, No. 6¼ White	1 25	26 25
22,000	603, No. 6½	1 30	28 60
2,000	No. 15 Catalogue	3 85	7 70
20,000	462, No. 6½	1 35	27 00
59,000	462, No. 6¾	1 35	79 65
1,000	No. 15 Columbian Clasp	5 00	5 00
5,000	No. 6¾ Parchment Laid	4 25	21 25
10,000	362, No. 6¼	1 35	13 50
4,000	No. 6¼ Blue Hickory Bond	2 50	10 00
25,000	XXX, No. 10 White	2 00	50 00
500	744, No. 10 Yellow	-----	2 00
38,000	603, No. 6	1 18	44 84
	Amount carried forward		$569 39

Envelopes—Continued.

Amount brought forward		$569 39
2,000 7½ x 10½ Columbian Clasp	$6 16	12 32
25,000 XXX, No. 7-722	1 45	36 25
10,000 XXX, No. 9-722	2 00	20 00
4,000 No. 55 Merchandise	4 95	19 80
3,000 No. 75 Merchandise	6 16	18 48
25,500 362 No. 6¾	1 35	34 43
21,000 362 No. 6¾	1 35	28 35
21,000 362 No. 6¾	1 35	28 35
Total		$767 37

Summary of Purchases.

Paper	$4,946 97
Book Paper	15,202 61
Cardboard	980 52
Envelopes	767 37
	$21,897 47

INVENTORY OF STOCK.

Following is a complete inventory of paper, cardboard, envelopes and merchandise stock on hand June 30, 1905.

Size.	Weight.	Name of Stock.	Reams.	Sheets.
		Book Paper.		
25 x 38	44 lbs.	Book	1,580	
25 x 38	48 "	M. F.	79	
24 x 38	60 "	Eggshell	45	
25 x 38	56 "	Albion	9	250
25 x 38	65 "	Albion	15	
25 x 38	60 "	Regal	170	
25 x 38	65 "	Velvet Finish	12	
25 x 38	65 "	Ivory Enamel	50	
25 x 38	65 "	Half-tone	672	
25 x 38	80 "	Coated	94	
28 x 42	100 "	Coated	4	250
25 x 38	100 "	Coated Tint	95	
28 x 42	80 "	Coated Tint	5	400
28 x 42	100 "	Coated Tint	5	
32 x 46	120 "	Ivory Enamel	12	
29½ x 36	60 "	Job lot	75	
28 x 42	60 "	Antique Laid	3	250
		Bond Paper.		
14 x 17	No. 21	Crane's, white		60
14 x 17	No. 21	Crane's, colored		850
14 x 17	No. 21	Imperial, colored	1	
14 x 17	No. 21	Agawam, colored		300
17 x 22	16 lbs.	Reliance, colored	1	
17 x 22	16 "	Hickory, colored	3	
17 x 22	16 "	Royal, white	38	250
17 x 22	18 "	Royal, white	30	
17 x 22	20 "	Hickory, white	1	
17 x 22	No. 21	Crane's, white		350
17 x 22	No. 21	Strathmore, white	1	
17 x 22	16 lbs.	Coupon, white	35	
17 x 22	16 "	Coupon, colored	18	
19 x 24	No. 21	Strathmore, white	2	250
19 x 24	20 lbs.	H. S. C., colored	5	
19 x 24	24 "	O. P. S., colored	3	
17 x 28	20 "	Reliance, colored		250
17 x 28	20 "	Standard, white	1	
17 x 28	20 "	Ardmore, white	1	250
17 x 28	No. 21	Strathmore, white		250
22 x 34	40 lbs.	Royal, white	1	
24 x 38	48 "	Royal, white	4	250
28 x 42	40 "	Map, white	1	
28 x 44	40 "	Map, white	1	
		Brief Paper.		
21¼ x 29½	60 lbs.	Brief	30	

INVENTORY OF STOCK—*Continued.*

Size.	Weight.	Name of Stock.	Reams.	Sheets.
		Cardboard.		
22½ x 28½	120 lbs.	Bristol, colored		450
22½ x 28½	140 "	Bristol Parchment, white		100
22½ x 28½	120 "	Bristol, white		875
22½ x 28½	140 "	Bristol, white		775
22 x 28		China, colored		1,000
22 x 28	6-ply	Railroad, colored		535
22 x 28	110 lbs.	Tagboard		675
22 x 28	120 "	Tagboard		1,150
22 x 28	3½-ply	Tough Check		400
22 x 28	No. 8	Royal Blanks		350
		Cover Paper.		
20 x 25	35 lbs.	Cover	15	250
20 x 25	50 "	Cover	2	250
20 x 25	60 "	Art	1	
20 x 25	65 "	Art	8	
20 x 26	30 "	Box	3	
21 x 29	80 "	Brief	5	250
18 x 31	40 "	Manuscript		250
		Glazed Paper.		
20 x 25		Glazed	8	250
		Gummed Paper.		
17 x 22		White	7	
20 x 25		Colored	5	
		Envelopes.		Number.
No. 2	XXX	Coin (Manila)		3,000
No. 5	XX	Linen Baronial		1,000
No. 6¾	XXX	Linen Imperial Parchment		1,000
No. 6		Magna Charta		1,700
No. 6		Bank Parchment		6,505
No. 6	XX	P. L. S. Linen		1,125
No. 6¼	No. 30	Sterling Bond		4,500
No. 6¼	XX	Blue Laid		4,500
No. 6	XXX	White		32,000
No. 6¼	XXX	White		61,750
No. 6½	XXX	White		11,000
No. 6¾	XXX	White		3,000
No. 7	XXX	White		14,000
No. 8	XXX	White		9,500
No. 9	XXX	White		12,500
No. 11	XXX	White		17,500
No. 12	XXX	White		16,500
No. 14	XXX	White		7,250
4¾ x 7¼		White Cabinet		1,000
5 x 7½		Manila Imp. Photo		800
No. 3		Manila Pamphlet		21,000
No. 15		Manila Columbian Patent Clasp		1,500
No. 55		Manila Columbian Patent Clasp		2,500
No. 70		Manila Columbian Patent Clasp		6,000
		Flat Paper.		Sheets.
10 x 16	10 lbs.	Flat Letter, Royal	33	
10 x 16	10 "	Flat Letter, Standard	7	
10 x 16	12 "	Flat Letter, Standard	14	
14 x 17	12 "	Flat Cap, Royal	3	250
17 x 28	24 "	Double Flat Cap, Florence	9	250
17 x 28	28 "	Double Flat Cap, Standard	21	
17 x 28	32 "	Double Flat Cap (colored), Standard	1	250
17 x 28	32 "	Double Flat Cap, Standard	36	
17 x 28	36 "	Double Flat Cap, Parson's	4	250
17 x 28	36 "	Double Flat Cap, Bay City	2	250
17 x 28	36 "	Double Flat Cap, Eureka	14	250
17 x 28	36 "	Double Flat Cap, Oakland		250
17 x 28	40 "	Double Flat Cap, Eureka	9	
16 x 21	28 "	Demy, Palo Alto	4	
17 x 22	18 "	Folio, Standard	24	
17 x 22	18 "	Folio, Paragon	36	250
17 x 22	22 "	Folio, Standard	26	
17 x 22	22 "	Folio, Reliance	2	
17 x 22	24 "	Folio, Golden Gate	18	
17 x 22	24 "	Folio, Standard	2	250

INVENTORY OF STOCK—*Continued.*

Size.	Weight.	Name of Stock.	Reams.	Sheets.
		Flat Paper—Continued.		
17 x 22	24 lbs.	Folio, Eureka Laid		250
17 x 22	24 "	Folio, Paragon	53	
17 x 22	20 "	Folio (colored), Essex	3	
17 x 22	24 "	Folio (colored), Superfine	10	250
17 x 22	28 "	Folio, Standard	92	400
17 x 22	28 "	Folio, Bay City	2	
17 x 22	28 "	Folio, Champion	4	250
17 x 22	28 "	Folio, Eureka	16	250
17 x 22	28 "	Folio, Florence	19	
18 x 23	36 "	Medium, Eureka	2	250
22 x 34	36 "	Double Folio, Royal	25	250
22 x 34	36 "	Double Folio, Standard	20	
22 x 34	40 "	Double Folio, Standard	99	250
22 x 34	44 "	Double Folio, Royal	17	
22 x 34	48 "	Double Folio, Royal	2	125
22 x 34	48 "	Double Folio, Standard	16	250
24 x 38	56 "	Double Royal, Standard	22	
28 x 34	56 "	Railroad Manila	1	250
		Ledger Paper.		
16 x 21	20 lbs.	Demy, Brown	2	200
16 x 21	28 "	Demy, Brown	20	400
18 x 23	36 "	Medium Brown	11	415
18 x 23	40 "	Medium Brown	3	150
18 x 23	40 "	Medium Weston	1	
19 x 24	44 "	Royal Brown	29	200
20 x 28	54 "	Super Royal, Brown	22	320
23 x 31	72 "	Imperial Brown	11	250
23 x 31	75 "	Imperial Government	2	375
23 x 36	80 "	Double Medium, Columbian	1	180
23 x 36	80 "	Double Medium, Brown	9	385
24 x 38	88 "	Double Royal, Weston	3	300
27 x 40	125 "	Double Elephant, Brown		50
		Linen Paper.		
17 x 22	14 lbs.	Cream Laid	14	
17 x 22	20 "	Cream Laid	5	
17 x 22	18 "	Imperial Parchment	64	
17 x 22	20 "	Ardmore	27	250
17 x 22	20 "	American Flax	21	250
17 x 28	24 "	American Flax		250
19 x 24	24 "	Savoy	4	
24 x 38	25 "	Sterling	1	250
22 x 34	40 "	Fairfield Parchment		185
		Manila Paper.		
6 x 17½	9 lbs.	Manila	101	
36 x 48	200 "	Manila	1	
40 x 48	150 "	Manila	5	250
48-inch	XX	Detail	80 lbs.	
48-inch	XX	Roll	185 "	
		News Paper.		
36 x 48	60 lbs.	News	7	
		Miscellaneous Papers.		
19 x 24	120 lbs.	Blotting	1	
17 x 22	10 "	French Folio	7	
22½ x 32		Silver Paper		370
No. 4		Shipping Tags		9,000
No. 5		Shipping Tags		5,000
20 x 30		Tissue	4	
40 x 48	150 lbs.	Wrapping	5	
		Ruled Stock.		
16 x 21	24 lbs.	Demy, Eureka		250
17 x 22	22 "	Folio, Standard		250
17 x 22	24 "	Folio, Standard	3	250
17 x 22	18 "	Bond, Royal	2	
17 x 22	20 "	Bond, Old Hempstead	1	250
17 x 22	18 "	Linen, Imperial Parchment	1	250
17 x 22	20 "	Linen, American Flax	2	
17 x 28	28 "	Double Flat Cap, Florence	3	
17 x 28	28 "	Double Flat Cap, Standard	3	
17 x 28	32 "	Double Flat Cap, Standard	5	

INVENTORY OF STOCK—*Continued.*

Electrotype Department.

800 pounds Electro Metal.
400 pounds Pig Lead.
2,400 pounds Type Metal.
650 pounds Stereo Metal.
150 pounds Copper Anodes.
50 pounds Graphite.
40 pounds Tin Foil.
600 feet Cherry Blocking.
100 feet Laminated Blocking.
20 yards Stereotype Blanket.
3 pounds Nickel Salts.
3 gallons Alcohol.
1 ream Stereo Backing Paper, No. 80.
1 ream Stereo Backing Paper, No. 40.
1 ream Tissue Paper.
1 pound ⅝ Nails.
25 pounds White Wax.
25 pounds Yellow Wax.
20 pounds Spermaceti.
20 pounds Zinc White.
1 pound Resin.
1 pound Burgundy Pitch.
25 pounds Molding Composition.

Press-Room.

900 pounds Book Ink.
6 pounds Job Black Ink.
4 pounds Blue Black Ink.
4 pounds Bond Black Ink.
1 pound Three-Color Red Ink.
2 pounds Three-Color Blue Ink.
1 pound Three-Color Yellow Ink.
4 pounds Steel Blue Ink.
½ pound Bronze Blue Ink.
3½ pounds Oriental Blue Ink.
1 pound Red Copying Ink.
1 pound Yellow Gold Size.

Commissary Department.

2 planers.
9 Wood Mallets.
1 small Benzine Brush.
4 small Lye Brushes.
17 large Lye Brushes.
2 Dustpans.
11 Quoin Keys.
2 Paste Brushes.
6 Palette Knives.
3 packages Pins.
5 pounds 4-ply Cotton Twine.
1 package Grass Twine.
2 Feather Dusters.
3 Brooms.
1 roll Felt (proof press).
45 bars Lustre Soap.
9 skeins Sack Twine.
4 Drinking Cups.
3 packages Sponges.
6 Lamp Chimneys.
3 Bellows.
300 packages Toilet Paper.
2 gallons Special Marking Ink.
4 Shooting Sticks.
Miscellaneous lot of Electric Light Shades.
Miscellaneous lot of Electric Light Lamps—16 C. P.

NEW MATERIAL.

As shown in my report for the fifty-fifth fiscal year, the sum of $40,000 was appropriated for the purchase of much-needed new material. At the end of that year there was a balance in that appropriation amounting to $3,886.07. During the year just closed I have made further purchases, as follows:

H. S. Crocker Company.

One wire stitcher	$400 00

American Type Founders Company.

One quadruple 16 Brown folder, as per specifications	2,875 00

Meiss Brothers. (For new warehouse.)

Two loads of crushed rock	7 00
Amount carried forward	$3,282 00

Amount brought forward				$3,282 00

The Schaw-Batcher Company. (For new warehouse.)

50 lbs. wire nails, 16's } 100 lbs., at 4½c.		$4 50		
50 lbs. wire nails, 20's }				
1 pair of O. J. B. D. hangers		1 00		
10 ft. track, at 7½c.		75		
1 8-inch hinge hasp		15		
1 padlock, 04147		1 00		
1 doz. 7-inch S. T. files		2 00		
1 No. 7 26-8 Disston hand saw		1 50		
78 sheets galvanized corrugated iron, 7-ft., 1,176 lbs. } at 4¾c.		223 25		
202 sheets galvanized corrugated iron, 8-ft., 3,524 lbs. }				
72-ft. ridge cap, at 10c.		7 20		
50 lbs. corrugated nails, 8's, at 4½c.		2 25		
72 sheets galvanized iron, 7-foot, 1,129 lbs., at 4¾c.		53 63		
			$297 23	
Less credit 40 sheets 8-foot corrugated iron			33 53	
				263 70
Total expended during fifty-sixth fiscal year				$3,545 70

Original appropriation		$40,000 00
Expended during fifty-fifth fiscal year	$36,113 93	
Expended during fifty-sixth fiscal year	3,545 70	
		39,659 63
Balance unexpended		$340 37

SCHOOL TEXT-BOOK DEPARTMENT.

FIFTY-SIXTH FISCAL YEAR.

The following tabulated statements indicate the transactions of the Text-Book Department for the fifty-sixth fiscal year, ending June 30, 1905:

EXPENDITURES.

Wages and salaries	$80,204 45
Paper and tarboard	48,967 40
Bindery supplies	22,528 18
Press-room supplies	7,195 00
Repairs, plumbing, and improvements	7 00
Machinist supplies and motive power	941 08
Horse and wagon expense	238 00
Gas	348 48
Lumber	1,163 47
Coal	59 85
Drayage	40 00
Laundry	2 63
Ice	29 00
Warehouse	39 80
Water	90 00
Total	$161,854 34

PURCHASES OF PAPER AND BINDER'S BOARD.

381 16/20	reams 31 x 42, 80-lb. Text-Book Paper	$6 80	$2,076 99
540	reams 31 x 42, 80-lb. Text-Book Paper	6 80	2,937 60
426	reams 31 x 42, 80-lb. Text-Book Paper	6 80	2,317 44
1,332	reams 26 x 41, 80-lb. Text-Book Paper	7 75	7,192 80
522	reams 31 x 42, 80-lb. Text-Book Paper	6 75	2,818 80
179	reams 26 x 41, 80-lb. Text-Book Paper	6 75	966 60
497	reams 31 x 42, 80-lb. Text-Book Paper	6 75	2,683 80
1,034	reams 31 x 42, 80-lb. Text-Book Paper	6 75	5,583 60
357 6/20	reams 31 x 42, 80-lb. Text-Book Paper	6 75	2,026 62
534 12/20	reams 22 x 40, 60-lb. Eggshell Paper, 32,076 lbs.	07½	2,405 70
402	reams 26 x 41, 80-lb. Text-Book Paper	6 75	2,170 80
450	reams 26 x 41, 80-lb. Text-Book Paper	6 75	2,430 00
413¾	reams 31 x 42, 80-lb. Text-Book Paper	6 75	2,234 25
435 8/20	reams 31 x 46, 90-lb. Text-Book Paper	6 75	2,645 06
30	reams 36 x 48, Extra Lining Paper, 5,155 lbs.	06	350 70
6 16/20	reams 20 x 48, Extra Lining Paper, 690 lbs.	06	
500	reams 31 x 46, 90-lb. Text-Book Paper	6 75	3,037 70
647 4/20	reams 31 x 46, 90-lb. Text-Book Paper	6 75	3,931 74
6	reams 31 x 41, 80-lb. Text-Book Paper	6 75	32 40
15	tons 27 x 32, 25-lb. Binder's Board	45 00	675 00
7 17/40	tons 27 x 32, 25-lb. Binder's Board	45 00	334 12
2 23/40	tons 27 x 32, 20-lb. Binder's Board	45 00	115 88
	Total		$48,967 40

INVENTORY OF STOCK.

Book Paper.

Size.	Weight.	Name of Stock.	Reams.
22 x 40	60 lbs.	Eggshell (fly-leaves)	385
26 x 41	80 "	Advanced Geography	1,464
31 x 41	80 "	School Book	335
31 x 42	80 "	School Book (Albion)	88
31 x 42	80 "	School Book	2,132
31 x 46	80 "	School Book	426
31 x 46	90 "	School Book	859
28 x 44	120 "	School Book (fly leaves)	27

Inks.

300 lbs.	Half-tone Book.	5 lbs.	Yellow.
30 "	White.	10 "	Red Lake.
40 "	Blue Lake.	40 "	Rose Lake.
5 "	Milori Blue.	13 "	Carmine.

FINISHED BOOKS RECEIVED IN WAREHOUSE.

During the fifty-fifth fiscal year there were delivered to the warehouse 302,947 finished books, of the value of $147,786.02. The output for the fifty-sixth fiscal year was 503,323 books, valued at $261,434.16, being 200,376 books more than during the previous year. The expense account increased $52,954.62 over the year before, and the value of the books manufactured increased $113,648.14, which good showing is accounted for largely by the purchase and use of modern machinery.

The table following shows in detail the number and value of books manufactured and delivered to the warehouse, ready for shipment to pupils, during the year:

Name of Book.	Number.	Value.
Primer	50,675	$10,135 00
Second Reader (new)	41,290	11,561 20
Third Reader (revised)	16,970	7,466 80
Fourth Reader (revised)	8,040	4,261 20
Speller	19,829	3,767 51
Grammar School Arithmetic	110,573	55,286 50
English Grammar	14,900	7,003 00
Introductory History	74,966	33,734 70
Grammar School History	29,427	23,835 87
Introductory Geography	68,692	37,780 60
Grammar School Geography	67,961	66,601 78
Totals	503,323	$261,434 16

BINDERY—STATE PRINTING OFFICE, SACRAMENTO.

BOOKS ON HAND IN WAREHOUSE JUNE 30, 1905.

Name of Book.	Number.	Value.
Primer	50,408	$10,081 60
Second Reader (new)	41,022	11,486 16
Third Reader (old)	761	304 40
Speller	9,061	1,721 59
Physiology	2,298	1,149 00
Civil Government	831	302 26
Revised First Reader	1,298	207 68
Revised Third Reader	469	206 36
Revised Fourth Reader	807	427 71
United States History	4,550	3,685 50
Introductory History	55,411	24,934 95
Introductory Geography	17,342	9,538 10
Grammar School Geography	20,977	20,557 46
Grammar School Arithmetic	28,608	14,304 00
Totals	233,843	$98,906 77

UNFINISHED BOOKS IN BINDERY JUNE 30, 1905.

Name of Book.	Number.
Primer (new)	50,000
First Reader (new)	100,000
Second Reader (new)	61,000
Third Reader (new)	50,000
Introductory Geography	37,000
Grammar School Geography	24,000
Grammar School History	30,000
Total	352,000

OLD BOOKS STORED IN BASEMENT.

Name of Book.	Number.
First Reader	381
Second Reader	7,807
English Grammar	7,446
United States History	1,743
Elementary Geography	346
Advanced Geography	127
Total	17,850

BOOKS SOLD DURING THE YEAR.

Name of Book.	Number.	Value.
Revised First Reader	28,480	$4,556 80
Revised Second Reader	21,078	5,901 84
Revised Third Reader	19,965	8,784 60
Revised Fourth Reader	12,907	6,840 71
Speller	21,200	4,028 00
Grammar School Arithmetic	93,421	46,710 50
Lessons in Language	15,836	3,959 00
Revised English Grammar	15,693	7,375 71
Introductory History United States	19,545	8,795 25
United States History	1	50
Introductory Geography	69,048	37,967 40
Grammar School Geography	53,867	52,789 66
Physiology	5,165	2,582 50
Civil Government	2,556	1,175 76
Old Third Reader	589	235 60
Old English Grammar	3	1 26
Old Elementary Geography	45	22 50
Old Advanced Geography	29	29 58
Primary Number Lessons	5,759	1,151 80
Primer	267	53 40
Second Reader	268	75 04
Grammar School History	22,015	17,832 15
Totals	407,727	$210,878 50

SALES OF WASTE PAPER, ETC.

I have paid to the State Treasurer, for the benefit of the School Book Fund, the sum of $718.79 from the following sources:

Nov. 3, 1904—Repairing book plates, account Macmillan Company	$38 00
Dec. 15, 1904—Sale of waste leather	85 26
Jan. 23, 1905—Sale of waste paper	270 50
April 5, 1905—Repairing book plates, account American Book Company	83 50
May 1, 1905—Sale of waste paper	241 53
Total	$718 79

NEW MACHINERY.

The efforts of the Text-Book Committee to improve the quality of the text of the State series of school-books has been rewarded by largely increased sales. So large has the business become that last winter I deemed it my duty to ask the Legislature for an appropriation of money wherewith to purchase additional machinery. The sales of books have a little more than doubled in seven years, indeed practically so in two years, and it was absolutely necessary to improve the State's facilities for manufacturing. Last year the increased business was so great that at times it was impossible for the office to always fill orders promptly, to the annoyance of pupils and dealers, as well as myself. The following table will show the growth of school book sales since 1899:

	No. Books Sold.	Value.
Year ending June 30, 1899	192,610	$72,866 01
Year ending June 30, 1900	207,656	77,600 99
Year ending June 30, 1901	206,404	81,378 17
Year ending June 30, 1902	208,915	81,768 47
Year ending June 30, 1903	229,779	91,415 66
Year ending June 30, 1904	253,068	112,235 02
Year ending June 30, 1905	407,727	210,878 56

Following is the Act of the Legislature appropriating $35,000 for the purpose of improving the office so that it might be able to cope with its demands:

CHAPTER CCXII.—An Act making an appropriation for the purchase and installment of improved machinery and material, and improvements for the State Printing Office and Bindery, and specifying the duties of the Superintendent of State Printing, Board of Examiners, State Controller, and State Treasurer in relation thereto.

(Approved March 18, 1905.)

The people of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The sum of thirty-five thousand dollars ($35,000), or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the State Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purchase of improved printing and binding material and machinery, and improvements for the State Printing Office and Bindery, and for installing the same.

SEC. 2. The Superintendent of State Printing, by and with the consent of the Governor, shall purchase such material and machinery and improvements as he considers necessary, and shall file all bills for payment for same with the State Board of Examiners for approval, as provided in section six hundred and seventy-two of the Political Code.

SEC. 3. The State Controller is hereby directed to draw his warrant for this amount and the State Treasurer to pay the same.

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Pursuant to the above, it is my purpose to install further improved machinery during the coming year, all of which will be duly reported in my report for the fifty-seventh fiscal year.

Respectfully yours,

W. W. SHANNON,
Superintendent of State Printing.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 15th day of September, 1905.

JOHN WHICHER,
Deputy Superintendent of State Printing.

REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF STATE PRINTING

FOR THE

FIFTY-SEVENTH FISCAL YEAR,

JULY 1, 1905, TO JUNE 30, 1906.

REPORT OF THE STATE PRINTING DEPARTMENT.

SACRAMENTO, CAL., September 14, 1906.

To DR. GEORGE C. PARDEE, *Governor of California.*

SIR: I have the honor to report herewith a record of the transactions of the State Printing Office for the fifty-seventh fiscal year, from July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906. The cost of all printing for the various departments of State government aggregated $54,116.50, of which $46,489 was paid for by transferring the several department printing appropriations to the State Printing Fund, and $7,627.50 was paid for by warrants drawn against general contingent funds of departments having no direct appropriation for printing.

DEPARTMENT PRINTING—FIFTY-SEVENTH FISCAL YEAR.

The following table shows, in compact form, the appropriations for the fifty-seventh and fifty-eighth fiscal years for the several departments, the cost of work for the fifty-seventh fiscal year, and the balances available for the fifty-eighth fiscal year:

Department.	Appropriation 57th and 58th Fiscal Years.	Printing 57th Fiscal Year.	Balance 58th Fiscal Year.
Adjutant-General	$4,000 00	$2,000 00	$2,000 00
Attorney-General	6,000 00	2,651 50	3,348 50
Board of Examiners	500 00	250 00	250 00
Board of Horticulture	5,000 00	1,300 50	3,699 50
Board of Health	2,000 00	764 50	1,235 50
Board of Equalization	1,250 00	273 50	976 50
California Polytechnic School	800 00	303 25	496 75
California Redwood Park Commission	300 00	17 25	282 75
Code Commissioner	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00
Commissioner of Public Works	500 00	230 00	270 00
Controller	4,000 00	1,318 50	2,681 50
Débris Commissioner	50 00	20 75	29 25
Department of Highways	750 00	22 00	728 00
Deaf and Blind Institution	600 00	10 50	589 50
Executive Department	1,250 00	267 00	983 00
Fish Commissioners	1,400 00	494 00	906 00
Home for Adult Blind	600 00	86 50	513 50
Harbor Commissioners—San Diego	100 00	18 50	81 50
Insurance Commissioner	2,500 00	1,233 00	1,267 00
Labor Commissioner	2,500 00	408 75	2,091 25
Legislature—37th Session	5,000 00	362 75	4,637 25
Lunacy Commission	5,500 00	1,593 25	3,906 75
Mining Bureau	5,000 00	2,500 00	2,500 00
Normal School—Chico	900 00	450 00	450 00
Normal School—Los Angeles	1,000 00	272 75	727 25
Normal School—San Diego	900 00	232 25	667 75
Normal School—San José	1,000 00	381 75	618 25
Normal School—San Francisco	900 00	420 25	479 75
Preston School of Industry	350 00	109 25	240 75
Prison Directors	500 00	92 75	407 25
Railroad Commissioners	2,000 00	863 75	1,136 25
State Agricultural Society	6,000 00	2,932 75	3,067 25
State Prison—Folsom	2,500 00	1,250 00	1,250 00
State Prison—San Quentin	2,500 00	1,250 00	1,250 00
State Board of Education	100 00	13 25	86 75
State University	12,000 00	5,748 50	6,251 50
State Treasurer	1,000 00	413 00	587 00
Secretary of State	10,000 00	5,000 00	5,000 00
Secretary of State—Constitutional Amendments	1,600 00	.....	1,600 00
Superintendent of Public Instruction	12,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00
Superintendent of State Printing	700 00	325 25	374 75
Supreme Court—Clerk	2,500 00	1,250 00	1,250 00
Surveyor-General	1,200 00	580 50	619 50
Veterans' Home	250 00	.....	250 00
Veterinarian	200 00	100 00	100 00
Whittier State School	350 00	157 00	193 00
First Appellate District Court	1,000 00	500 00	500 00
Second Appellate District Court	1,000 00	418 50	581 50
Third Appellate District Court	1,000 00	437 00	563 00
Various Officers' Fund	5,500 00	1,164 50	4,335 50
Totals	$119,550 00	$46,489 00	$73,061 00

CASH BUSINESS FOR THE FIFTY-SEVENTH FISCAL YEAR.

Board of Charities and Corrections	$134 75
Building and Loan Commissioners	145 50
Commission on Revenue and Taxation	100 00
Dairy Bureau	27 00
Dental Examiners	295 00
Lewis and Clark Exposition Commission	904 50
Prison Directors	18 00
Secretary of State—Automobile Department	449 75
State Forester	652 00
Supreme Court Library	183 50
Text-Book Committee	45 25
Trustees of State Library	4,648 25
Yosemite Valley Commissioners	3 50
Voting Machine Commission	20 50
Total	$7,627 50

LEGISLATIVE PRINTING.

Subsequent to the close of the fifty-sixth fiscal year I expended $1,666.75 for wages and material in finishing up the work of the thirty-sixth session of the Legislature, as suggested in my report for last year; and for the extraordinary session, held in June, 1906, the following printing, and the cost thereof, was charged against an appropriation of $8,400 made June 14, 1906:

LEGISLATIVE PRINTING—THIRTY-SIXTH (EXTRA) SESSION.

	Senate.	Assembly.	Legislative.
Bills	$606 55	$588 20	
Amended Bills	410 65	300 35	
Substitute Bills	73 30		
Engrossed Bills	109 30	86 70	
Enrolled Bills	274 80	113 75	
Concurrent Resolutions	13 95	17 60	
Joint Resolutions	10 95	3 65	
Constitutional Amendments	124 90	55 80	
Daily Journals	680 05	882 75	
Corrected Journals	246 25	502 00	
Daily Files	30 70	62 75	
Daily History	237 40	266 50	
Bill Chapters	125 55	63 55	
Miscellaneous Chapters	12 25	5 25	
Miscellaneous printing	289 00	334 25	
1,500 copies of Chapter 18			$7 00
1,000 cards for indexing			1 50
40,000 copies of Chapter 19			98 50
500 copies of Final Calendar			159 75
1,000 copies of Governor's Message			28 00
1,000 copies of Governor's Proclamation			24 25
5,000 copies of Statutes			741 50
Appendix Journals (composition only)			93 75
Totals	$3,247 60	$3,283 10	$1,154 25

Recapitulation.

Senate	$3,247 60
Assembly	3,283 10
Legislative	1,154 25
Total	$7,684 95

MONTHLY PAYROLLS—FIFTY-SEVENTH FISCAL YEAR.

Month.	Legislative.	State.
1905—July	$697 85	$4,797 10
August	362 00	5,147 55
September		4,765 45
October	606 90	3,653 55
November		4,542 20
December		4,160 10
1906—January		4,890 90
February		4,975 15
March		5,571 85
April		4,015 40
May		4,165 35
June	*5,542 45	3,145 85
Totals	$7,209 20	$53,830 45

* Extra session.

DISTRIBUTION OF EXPENDITURES.

The expenditures of the office from all funds other than the School Book Fund, for the year, were $101,623.33, distributed as follows:

Employés' wages and salaries, State and legislative printing	$61,039 65
Paper	21,989 23
Cardboard	1,238 39
Envelopes	1,558 56
Engraving and printing	921 79
Lithographing	1,803 67
Press-room supplies	2,831 25
Bindery supplies	1,390 93
Permanent material	2,559 10
General supplies	304 88
Expressage, postage, drayage, telephone, telegraphing, and contingent expenses	882 31
Repairs, plumbing, and improvements	1,566 78
Machinist supplies and motive power	747 19
Stable and messenger expense	478 25
Gas and electric lights	808 11
Advertising	16 50
Ice	98 50
Insurance	900 00
Coal	247 75
Water	136 50
Lumber	83 49
Total	$101,623 33

PURCHASES OF PAPER, CARDBOARD, AND ENVELOPES.

The following shows in detail the purchases of paper, cardboard, and envelopes:

Paper.

24 reams 16 x 21, 24-lb. Standard Demy	$63 36
31 reams 18 x 23, 40-lb. Standard Medium	136 40
10 reams 24-lb. Royal Blue Extra Wove Folio	44 40
10 reams 24-lb. Shell Rose Extra Wove Folio	44 40
10 reams 24-lb. Azure Extra Wove Folio	44 40
10 reams 24-lb. Amber Extra Wove Folio	44 40
$28\frac{378}{480}$ reams 56-lb. Standard Ledger	177 83
64 reams 18-lb. Royal Folio	213 12
35 reams 28-lb. Paragon	147 00
Amount carried forward	$915 31

PURCHASES OF PAPER, ETC.—*Continued.*

Paper—Continued.

Amount brought forward		$915 31
$22\frac{40}{480}$ reams 19 x 24, 28-lb. Brown's Folio		216 42
$23\frac{1}{2}$ reams 25 x 38, 80-lb. S. S. C. Book, white		126 90
$11\frac{13}{20}$ reams 25 x 38, 80-lb. S. S. C. Book, tint		64 53
$29\frac{17}{20}$ reams 28 x 42, 60-lb. S. S. C. Book, tint		120 89
$33\frac{1}{2}$ reams 32 x 46, 80-lb. S. S. C. Book, white		180 90
10 reams 16-lb. Blue Bond Folio		35 20
6 reams 28 x 42, 80-lb. S. S. C. Book, white		32 40
1 ream Special Cover		15 00
10 reams 17 x 22, No. 21, Crane's Bond		84 50
5 reams 17 x 22, No. 25, Crane's Bond		48 75
5 reams 17 x 28, No. 25, Crane's Bond		58 50
5 reams 17 x 28, No. 21, Crane's Bond		48 75
10 reams Marble Paper		67 50
10 reams French Folio		15 00
10 reams 35-lb. Cover		20 30
10 reams 50-lb. M. Rose		29 00
5 reams 21 x 29, 80-lb. Cover, buff		23 20
2 reams 20 x 25, 50-lb. Cover, blue		5 80
2 reams 20 x 25, 50-lb. Cover, fawn		5 80
2 reams 20 x 25, 50-lb. Cover, apple green		5 80
2 reams 20 x 25, 50-lb. Cover, pearl		5 80
2 reams 20 x 25, 50-lb. Cover, cherry		5 80
10 reams 50-lb. Cover (5 colors)		29 00
10 reams 28 x 44, 40-lb. Map Paper		72 00
2,500 sheets 19 x 24, No. 21 Crane's Bond / 2,500 sheets 19 x 24, No. 25 Crane's Bond		102 38
1,000 sheets $8\frac{1}{2}$ x 11, Blue Alexis Linen Finish		3 00
200 sheets Whiting's Ledger Super Royal, buff		6 48
200 sheets Whiting's Ledger Super Royal, blue		6 48
3 reams Fancy Paper		45 00
$22\frac{50}{500}$ reams 28-lb. Brown's Ledger		216 58
$23\frac{130}{500}$ reams 24-lb. Standard Demy		61 71
20 reams 24-lb. White Wove Old Hampshire		100 80
40 sheets Whatman's Double Elephant		10 00
2 reams Wenlock Bat. Linen		4 50
25 reams 20 x 25, 35-lb. Cover, assorted colors		50 75
25 reams 20 x 25, 50-lb. Cover		72 50
20 reams 21 x 29, 80-lb. Cover		92 80
10 reams 36 x 48, 60-lb. B. News		23 40
20 reams French Folio		30 00
30 reams 40 x 48, 150-lb. Manila		189 00
10 reams 36 x 48, 200-lb. Manila		84 00
$209\frac{75}{500}$ reams 23 x 34, 44-lb. Standard Mills		1,012 28
1 ream 32-lb. Royal Bond Double Folio		6 40
5 reams 17 x 28, 40-lb. Crocker's Ledger		45 00
123 reams 370 sheets 16 x 21, 24-lb. Demy Standard		326 60
211 reams 95 sheets 17 x 22, 24-lb. Folio		557 52
109 reams 85 sheets 17 x 28, 28-lb. Double Flat Cap		336 23
193 reams 134 sheets 17 x 28, 32-lb. Double Flat Cap		680 31
118 reams 150 sheets 19 x 24, 28-lb. Royal Flat		364 36
42 reams 260 sheets 18 x 23, 36-lb. Medium		206 65
42 reams 18 x 23, 40-lb. Medium		226 80
186 reams 417 sheets 17 x 22, 16-lb. Royal Bond		597 86
20 reams 17 x 28, 28-lb. Standard Flat	560 lbs.	
20 reams 17 x 28, 28-lb. Standard Flat	560 "	
20 reams 17 x 28, 28-lb. Standard Flat	560 "	
20 reams 17 x 28, 28-lb. Standard Flat	560 "	
20 reams 17 x 28, 28-lb. Standard Flat	560 "	
20 reams 17 x 28, 28-lb. Standard Flat	560 "	
20 reams 17 x 28, 28-lb. Standard Flat	560 "	
20 reams 17 x 28, 28-lb. Standard Flat	560 "	
20 reams 17 x 28, 28-lb. Standard Flat	560 "	
17 reams 17 x 28, 28-lb. Standard Flat	476 "	
16 reams 17 x 28, 32-lb. Standard Flat	512 "	
16 reams 17 x 28, 32-lb. Standard Flat	512 "	
18 reams 17 x 28, 32-lb. Standard Flat	576 "	
18 reams 17 x 22, 24-lb. Standard Flat	432 "	
18 reams 17 x 22, 24-lb. Standard Flat	432 "	
18 reams 17 x 22, 24-lb. Standard Flat	432 "	
	8,412 lbs.	925 32
Amount carried forward		$8,617 76

PURCHASES OF PAPER, ETC.—*Continued.*

Paper—Continued.

Amount brought forward		$8,617 76
3 reams 425 sheets 17 x 22, 20-lb. Royal Bond		15 49
397 sheets 19 x 24, 24-lb. Royal Bond		3 80
45 reams 132 sheets 22 x 34, 40-lb. Royal Bond		362 00
13½ reams 22 x 38, 48-lb. Royal Bond		129 60
17 $\frac{200}{500}$ reams 18 x 23, 40-lb. Crocker's Ledger		156 60
13 $\frac{157}{500}$ reams 18 x 23, 36-lb. Crocker's Ledger		112 62
20 reams 28 x 44, 40-lb. Map Bond		144 00
5,000 sheets No. 8 Mimeo Paper		5 00
28 reams 20-lb. Laid Parchment Folio	560 lbs.	
14 reams 20-lb. Laid Parchment Folio	280 "	
14½ reams 20-lb. Laid Parchment Folio	290 "	
26 reams 20-lb. Laid Parchment Folio	520 "	
24 reams 20-lb. Laid Parchment Folio	480 "	
	2,130 lbs.	489 90
14 reams 19 x 24, 44-lb. Crocker's Ledger	616 lbs.	
11½ reams 20 x 28, 54-lb. Crocker's Ledger	621 "	
16 reams 348 sheets 17 x 28, 40-lb. Crocker's Ledger	668 "	
	1,905 lbs.	428 63
36 reams 17 x 22, 16-lb. Bond	576 lbs.	
36 reams 17 x 22, 16-lb. Bond	576 "	
25 $\frac{17}{50}$ reams 17 x 22, 16-lb. Bond	409 "	
32 reams 17 x 22, 18-lb. Bond	576 "	
32 reams 17 x 22, 18-lb. Bond	576 "	
20 reams 17 x 22, 18-lb. Bond	360 "	
21 reams 17 x 22, 18-lb. Bond	378 "	
14 reams 22 x 34, 40-lb. Bond	560 "	
10½ reams 22 x 34, 40-lb. Bond	420 "	
10 reams 24 x 38, 48-lb. Bond	480 "	
1 ream 19 x 24, 24-lb. Bond	24 "	
1 ream 17 x 22, 20-lb. Bond	20 "	
	4,955 lbs.	991 00
10 reams 36 x 48, 200-lb. H. & W. Manila		120 00
6 $\frac{328}{480}$ reams 24 x 38, 88-lb. Crocker's Ledger		132 30
7 reams 23 sheets 23 x 36, 80-lb. Crocker's Ledger	564 lbs.	
13 reams 443 sheets 18 x 23, 40-lb. Crocker's Ledger	555 "	
17 reams 97 sheets 18 x 23, 36-lb. Crocker's Ledger	619 "	
7 reams 23 x 31, 72-lb. Crocker's Ledger	504 "	
7 reams 202 sheets 23 x 31, 72-lb. Crocker's Ledger	533 "	
	2,775 lbs.	624 38
56 reams 24-lb. Royal Mills Folio		248 64
54 $\frac{116}{480}$ reams 32-lb. Royal Mills Double Cap		320 98
54 $\frac{168}{480}$ reams 24-lb. Royal Mills Demy		241 06
54 $\frac{284}{480}$ reams 28-lb. Royal Mills Check Folio		282 68
26 reams 32-lb. Standard Double Cap		91 52
50 $\frac{152}{480}$ reams 36-lb. Standard Double Folio		199 20
28 $\frac{173}{480}$ reams 44-lb. Standard		137 16
39 $\frac{288}{480}$ reams 48-lb. Standard		210 76
34 $\frac{112}{480}$ reams 56-lb. Standard		210 87
8 reams 17 x 28, 28-lb. Sunset Writing		18 00
12 reams 23 x 36, 72-lb. Brown's Ledger		302 40
12 reams 23 x 36, 80-lb. Brown's Ledger		336 00
2,400 sheets No. 8 Royal Blanks		84 00
500 sheets 140-lb. Crane's White Blanks		25 50
17 $\frac{232}{480}$ reams 28-lb. Imperial Parchment Double Cap		112 47
40 $\frac{123}{480}$ reams 11-lb. Imperial Parchment Double Cap		101 89
60 reams 32-lb. Imperial Parchment Double Folio		441 60
422 reams 25 x 38, 80-lb. Plate Enameled		3,713 60
11 $\frac{13}{50}$ reams 32 x 40, 42-lb. Map Bond to order		90 34
1 roll 48-in. X, 42-lb. Manila Detail		1 81
20 reams 24-lb. Royal Mills Folio		88 80
19 $\frac{406}{480}$ reams 24-lb. Royal Mills Folio		88 11
22 reams 24-lb. Royal Mills Demy		97 68
10 reams 28 x 42, 65-lb. M. F. Book		32 17
16 reams 25¼ x 34, 40-lb. M. F. Book		31 68
41 $\frac{325}{480}$ reams 28 x 42, 60-lb. M. F. Book		123 75
27 reams 24 x 38, 56-lb. Royal Mills		279 72
Amount carried forward		$20,245 38

PURCHASES OF PAPER, ETC.—*Continued.*

Paper—Continued.

Amount brought forward	$20,245 38
$25\frac{28}{500}$ reams 48-lb. Double Demy	222 50
14 reams 56-lb. Folio	145 04
26 reams 56-lb. Paragon Mills	218 40
2 reams 56-lb. Royal Demy	20 72
1 roll 48-in. XXXX, 74-lb. Manila Detail	3 18
$5\frac{18}{20}$ reams 32-lb. Royal Bond Double Folio	37 76
4 reams 24-lb. Royal Mills	17 76
36 reams 28-lb. Crocker's Linen Ledger Demy	226 80
$19\frac{221}{500}$ reams 48-lb. Imperial Parchment Double Royal Wove	216 89
2 reams 17 x 22, 20-lb. "Bank" Bond	8 00
2,500 sheets Special	2 00
20 reams 17 x 28, 24-lb. Pink Bond	96 00
20 reams Grass Bleached Tissue	32 00
5,000 sheets 17 x 22, 25-lb. Bond 10,000 sheets 17 x 22, 21-lb. Bond 5,000 sheets 17 x 28, 21-lb. Bond 5,000 sheets 17 x 28, 25-lb. Bond	481 00
2 reams 20½ x 25, 65-lb. Rhododendron Cloud Gray	19 50
1 roll 48 x 100, Extra No. 1 Manila	6 30
Total	$21,999 23

Cardboard.

30 bundles No. 50 Pulpboard	$45 00
200 sheets 4-ply Tough Check, white	15 00
2,021 sheets No. 120 White Royal Bristol	90 94
200 sheets 6-ply Coated Tough Check, white	15 00
500 sheets No. 140 Crane's Bristol	25 00
465 bundles 23 x 31½ No. 30 Binder's Board 135 bundles 23 x 31½ No. 35 Binder's Board	712 50
2,000 sheets No. 120 Tagboard	24 00
1,000 sheets No. 120 Royal Bristol	45 00
1,000 sheets No. 140 Royal Bristol	50 00
½ ton German Strawboard	23 50
1½ tons German Strawboard	71 25
1,000 sheets 3-ply Tough Check, pearl	40 00
1,000 sheets No. 110 Extra Jute Tag	18 70
500 sheets No. 180 Tag	9 00
500 sheets No. 100 Tag	5 00
500 sheets No. 120 Tag	6 00
600 sheets Tough Check	24 00
500 sheets No. 120 Clinton, cherry	15 00
100 sheets No. 120 Clinton, blue	3 00
Total	$1,238 39

Envelopes.

50,000 362, No. 10	$100 00
10,000 Blue Bond, No. 6¼	25 00
5,000 Patent Clasp, No. 75	40 00
5,000 XXX Royal Bond, No. 6¼	15 00
3,000 Imperial 471	4 05
500 Blue Alexis Linen, No. 6¾	1 50
250 Blue Alexis Linen, No. 10	3 50
51,000 3262, No. 6¼	68 85
49,000 3262, No. 6¼	66 15
20,000 3262, No. 11	52 00
5,000 XXX Marseilles, No. 6¼	14 50
25,000 XXX Royal Bond, No. 6¼	75 00
250 462, No. 5	34
1,000 120, No. 8	1 50
20,000 Columbian Clasp, 70	117 40
20,000 Columbian Clasp, 75	123 20
1,000 Wenlock Bat. Linen	4 25
20,000 3262, No. 14	65 00
29,000 3262, No. 10	58 00
29,000 3262, No. 10	58 00
29,000 3262, No. 10	58 00
Amount carried forward	$951 24

PURCHASES OF PAPER, ETC.—*Continued.*

Envelopes—Continued.

	Amount brought forward	$951 24
13,750	Imperial, No. 6	51 56
13,000	3162, No. 10	26 00
5,000	722, XXX, No. 7	7 25
39,000	62, XXX, No. 6¾	44 85
39,000	62, XXX, No. 6¾	44 85
22,000	62, XXX, No. 6¾	25 30
12,000	62, XXX, No. 7	17 40
2,000	62, XXX, No. 11	5 36
6,000	62, XXX, No. 7	8 70
9,500	62, XXX, No. 14	32 11
3,500	62, XXX, No. 7	5 15
1,000	62, XXX, No. 9	1 99
6,000	62, XXX, No. 10	13 20
22,000	62, XXX, No. 10	48 40
22,000	62, XXX, No. 10	48 40
8,000	62, XXX, No. 11	21 44
10,000	62, XXX, No. 12	29 20
24,000	62, XXX, No. 9	47 76
25,000	62, XXX, No. 7	36 25
5,000	Coin	6 00
500	1800, Manila	2 00
5,000	120, No. 6¾	4 50
3,000	462, No. 5, white	4 05
5,000	Imperial Parchment, No. 6¾	20 00
5,000	XXX, Imperial Parchment, No. 6¾	20 00
20,000	XXX, No. 6¾	25 00
5,000	140, No. 6¾	6 25
1,000	442, No. 8, white	2 85
1,000	120, No. 8, manila	1 50
	Total	$1,558 56

Recapitulation.

Paper	$22,059 23
Cardboard	1,238 39
Envelopes	1,558 56
Total	$24,856 18

INVENTORY.

Following is a complete inventory of stock on hand June 30, 1906:

Size.	Weight.	Name of Stock.	Reams.	Sheets.
		Book Paper.		
25 x 34	40 lbs.	Ivory Enamel	16	
25 x 38	44 "	Book	1,013	
24 x 38	60 "	Eggshell	31	
25 x 38	65 "	Velvet Finish	10	
25 x 38	65 "	Halftone	312	
25 x 38	80 "	Ivory Enamel	24	
25 x 38	80 "	Coated Book	398	
25 x 38	100 "	Coated Book	90	
28 x 42	80 "	Coated Book	6	
28 x 42	100 "	Coated Book	4	
32 x 46	120 "	Coated Book	4	
28 x 42	60 "	Patent Enamel	8	
28 x 42	80 "	Patent Enamel	6	
28 x 42	60 "	Book	63	
28 x 42	65 "	Book	9	
28 x 42	100 "	Antique Laid	2	
29½x 32	60 "	Ivory Enamel	75	

INVENTORY OF STOCK—*Continued.*

Size.	Weight.	Name of Stock.	Reams.	Sheets.
		Bond Paper.		
14 x 17	No. 21	Imperial, colored	1	
17 x 22	16 lbs.	Hickory, colored	10	
17 x 22	20 "	Hickory, white	1	
17 x 22	No. 21	Crane's, white		250
17 x 22	No. 21	Crane's, colored	2	
17 x 22	No. 25	Crane's, white	9	200
17 x 22	No. 21	Strathmore, white	8	400
17 x 22	No. 25	Strathmore, white	5	
17 x 22	16 lbs.	Coupon, white	33	
17 x 22	16 "	Coupon, colored	11	
17 x 22	16 "	Royal, white	130	
17 x 22	18 "	Royal, white	90	
17 x 22	24 "	Old Hempstead, white	13	
19 x 24	No. 21	Strathmore, white	2	250
19 x 24	No. 21	Crane's, white	5	
19 x 24	No. 25	Crane's, white	5	
19 x 24	20 lbs.	Opaline, H. S. C., colored	5	
19 x 24	24 "	O. P. S., colored	3	
17 x 28	20 "	Standard, white	1	
17 x 28	24 "	Standard, colored	13	
17 x 28	20 "	Ardmore, white	1	
17 x 28	No. 21	Strathmore, white	2	100
17 x 28	No. 25	Strathmore, white	2	250
17 x 28	No. 21	Crane's, white	10	
17 x 28	No. 25	Crane's, white	5	250
22 x 34	32 lbs.	Royal, white	31	
22 x 34	40 "	Royal, white	54	250
24 x 38	48 "	Royal, white	13	250
28 x 44	42 "	Map	11	125
32 x 40	40 "	Map	11	
		Brief Paper.		
21¼ x 29½	60 lbs.	Brief	10	
		Cardboard.		
22½ x 28½	120 lbs.	Bristol, colored		1,050
22½ x 28½	120 "	Bristol, Royal		1,050
22½ x 28½	140 "	Bristol, Royal		625
22½ x 28½	120 "	Bristol, Crane's		375
22½ x 28½	140 "	Bristol, Crane's		250
22 x 28		China		950
22 x 28	6-ply	Railroad		450
22 x 28	100 lbs.	Tagboard		500
22 x 28	110 "	Tagboard		1,300
22 x 28	120 "	Tagboard		1,675
22 x 28	180 "	Tagboard		450
22 x 28	3½-ply	Tough Check, colored		1,220
22 x 28	4 "	Tough Check, white		160
22 x 28	6 "	Tough Check, white		70
22 x 28	No. 8	Royal Blanks		4,350
		Cover Paper.		
20 x 25	35 lbs.	Cover	31	
20 x 25	50 "	Cover	16	
20 x 25	60 "	Art	1	
20 x 25	65 "	Art	7	250
20 x 26	30 "	Box Rhododendron	3	
21 x 29	80 "	Brief	20	
18 x 31	40 "	Manuscript		125
		Envelopes.		Number.
No. 2	XXX	Coin Manila		5,000
No. 5	XX	Linen Baronial		1,000
No. 6		Magna Charta		750
No. 6		Bank Parchment		6,500
No. 6	XX	P. L. S. Linen		875
No. 6¼	No. 30	Sterling Bond		4,500
No. 6¼	XXX	Marseilles, cream		5,000
No. 6¼	XXX	Royal Bond		25,000
No. 6	XXX	Imperial Parchment		11,875

INVENTORY OF STOCK—*Continued.*

Size.	Weight.	Name of Stock.	Reams.	Sheets.
		Envelopes—Continued.		Number.
No. 6¾	XXX	Imperial Parchment		3,875
No. 6¼	16	Hickory Bond, blue		5,000
No. 6¼	XX	Blue Laid		4,500
No. 5	XXX	White		4,000
No. 6	XXX	White		25,000
No. 6¼	XXX	White		154,500
No. 6¾	XXX	White		7,000
No. 7	XXX	White		23,000
No. 8	XXX	White		9,500
No. 9	XXX	White		16,000
No. 10	XXX	White		107,500
No. 11	XXX	White		38,000
No. 12	XXX	White		29,500
No. 14	XXX	White		23,250
No. 3	.....	Pamphlet O. E. Manila		11,000
No. 15	XXXX	Manila Columbian Patent Clasp		1,500
No. 55	XXXX	Manila Columbian Patent Clasp		4,000
No. 70	XXXX	Manila Columbian Patent Clasp		20,000
No. 75	XXXX	Manila Columbian Patent Clasp		23,000
		Flat Paper.		Sheets.
10 x 16	10 lbs.	Flat Letter, Royal	28	250
10 x 16	12 "	Flat Letter, Standard	8	250
14 x 17	12 "	Flat Cap, Royal	3	250
17 x 28	24 "	Double Flat Cap, Florence	9	250
17 x 28	28 "	Double Flat Cap, Standard	241	250
17 x 28	32 "	Double Flat Cap, Col., Superfine	1	250
17 x 28	32 "	Double Flat Cap, Standard	202	250
17 x 28	32 "	Double Flat Cap, Royal	51	
17 x 28	36 "	Double Flat Cap, Parson's	4	250
17 x 28	36 "	Double Flat Cap, Bay City	1	
17 x 28	36 "	Double Flat Cap, Eureka	4	250
17 x 28	40 "	Double Flat Cap, Eureka	8	250
17 x 28	28 "	Railroad, Manila	2	
16 x 21	24 "	Demy, Standard	60	250
16 x 21	24 "	Demy, Royal	72	250
16 x 21	28 "	Demy, Palo Alto	1	
21 x 32	48 "	Double Demy, Royal	18	250
17 x 22	18 "	Folio, Standard	19	250
17 x 22	18 "	Folio, Paragon	27	250
17 x 22	22 "	Folio, Standard	2	250
17 x 22	24 "	Folio, Royal	50	
17 x 22	24 "	Folio, Standard	167	
17 x 22	24 "	Folio, Eureka Laid	.....	250
17 x 22	24 "	Folio, Paragon	34	
17 x 22	20 "	Folio (colored), Essex	2	
17 x 22	24 "	Folio (colored), Superfine	20	
17 x 22	28 "	Folio, Standard	92	250
17 x 22	28 "	Folio, Paragon	34	
17 x 22	28 "	Folio, Eureka	14	
22 x 34	36 "	Double Folio, Standard	45	250
22 x 34	36 "	Double Folio, Royal	24	
22 x 34	40 "	Double Folio, Standard	93	250
22 x 34	44 "	Double Folio, Standard	64	
22 x 34	44 "	Double Folio, Royal	15	
22 x 34	48 "	Double Folio, Royal	20	
22 x 34	48 "	Double Folio, Standard	57	250
22 x 34	56 "	Double Folio, Royal	10	250
22 x 34	56 "	Double Folio, Paragon	17	
18 x 23	36 "	Medium, Eureka	2	
18 x 23	36 "	Medium, No Mill	42	250
18 x 23	40 "	Medium, No Mill	42	
18 x 23	40 "	Medium, Standard	31	
19 x 24	28 "	Standard	55	
19 x 24	28 "	Royal, Royal	51	
24 x 38	56 "	Double Royal, Royal	27	
24 x 38	56 "	Double Royal, Standard	32	250
24 x 28	56 "	Special Flat	26	
28 x 34	56 "	Railroad, Manila	.....	250

INVENTORY OF STOCK—*Continued.*

Size.	Weight.	Name of Stock.	Reams.	Sheets.
		Glazed Paper.		
20 x 25		Glazed	8	250
		Gummed Paper.		
17 x 22		White	5	
20 x 25		Colored	5	
		Ledger Paper.		
16 x 21	20 lbs.	Demy, Brown	2	
16 x 21	28 "	Demy, Brown	17	250
16 x 21	28 "	Demy, Crocker	35	250
18 x 23	36 "	Medium, Brown	3	25
18 x 23	40 "	Medium, Brown		
18 x 23	36 "	Medium, Crocker	31	
18 x 23	40 "	Medium, Crocker	28	
18 x 23	40 "	Medium, Weston	1	
19 x 24	28 "	Royal, Brown	22	120
19 x 24	44 "	Royal, Brown	13	50
19 x 24	44 "	Royal, Crocker	9	
17 x 28	40 "	Double Flat Cap, Crocker	16	330
20 x 28	54 "	Super Royal, Crocker	8	125
20 x 28	54 "	Super Royal, Brown	10	230
23 x 31	72 "	Imperial, Brown	8	365
23 x 31	72 "	Imperial, Crocker	12	250
23 x 31	75 "	Imperial, Government	1	50
23 x 36	80 "	Double Medium, Columbian		400
23 x 36	80 "	Double Medium, Crocker	5	175
23 x 36	80 "	Double Medium, Brown	16	360
24 x 38	88 "	Double Royal, Crocker	6	375
24 x 38	88 "	Double Royal, Weston	2	325
27 x 40	125 "	Double Elephant, Brown		50
		Linen Paper.		
17 x 22	14 lbs.	Cream Laid	15	
17 x 22	20 "	Cream Laid	5	
17 x 22	11 "	Imperial Parchment	41	
17 x 22	18 "	Imperial Parchment	40	
17 x 22	20 "	Imperial Parchment	101	
17 x 22	20 "	Ardmore	27	250
17 x 22	20 "	American Flax	4	250
17 x 28	24 "	American Flax		250
17 x 28	28 "	Imperial Parchment	17	250
19 x 24	24 "	Savoy	4	
22 x 34	40 "	Fairfield Parchment		185
22 x 34	32 "	Imperial Parchment	58	250
24 x 38	48 "	Imperial Parchment	19	
24 x 38	25 "	Sterling	1	100
		Manila Paper.		
8 x 17½	9 lbs.	Manila	100	
36 x 48	200 "	Manila	16	
40 x 48	150 "	Manila	15	
48-inch	XX	Manila Detail 40 lbs.		
48-inch	XX	Manila Roll 100 "		
48-inch	XXXX	Manila Roll 70 "		
48-inch	No. 1	Manila Express 70 "		
		News Paper.		
36 x 48	60 lbs.	News	10	250
		Miscellaneous.		
19 x 22	120 lbs.	Blotting Paper	1	
17 x 22	10 "	French Folio	6	
17 x 22	9 "	Onion Skin	22	
22½x 28		Silver Paper		370
No. 4		Shipping Tags 9,000		
No. 5		Shipping Tags 5,000		
20 x 30		Tissue Paper, Grass Bleached	13	

INVENTORY OF STOCK—*Continued.*

Size.	Weight.	Name of Stock.	Reams.	Sheets
		Ruled Stock.		
16 x 21	24 lbs.	Demy, Eureka		250
17 x 22	22 "	Folio, Standard		250
17 x 22	24 "	Folio, Standard	3	250
17 x 22	24 "	Folio, Palo Alto	2	250
17 x 28	28 "	Double Flat Cap, Florence	2	250
17 x 28	28 "	Double Flat Cap, Standard	3	
17 x 28	32 "	Double Flat Cap, Standard	8	250
17 x 22	18 "	Royal Bond	4	250
17 x 22	18 "	Imperial Parchment Linen	7	
17 x 22	20 "	Old Hempstead Bond	1	
17 x 22	20 "	American Flax Linen	14	250
17 x 28	No. 25	Strathmore Bond	1	

Bindery Stock.

374 skins Assorted Calf.
96 skins Assorted Morocco.
84 skins Calf Finished Skiver.
78 skins Assorted Title Leather.
27¼ dozen skins Black Roan.
2½ dozen skins Red Roan.
7 dozen skins Red Roan, undressed.
32 skins Wood Red Roan.
11 skins Skiver.
10 skins Skiver, undressed.
12¼ dozen XXX Bark Skiver.
50 sides Bulling.
35 sides Cowhide.
30 bundles No. 10 Tarboard.
22 bundles No. 20 Tarboard.
20 bundles No. 25 Tarboard.
68 bundles No. 30 Strawboard.
465 rolls Cloth.
142½ pounds Hayes' Thread.
8 reams Assorted Marble Paper.
10 boxes Patent Head Band.

Stock and Supplies in Commissary Department.

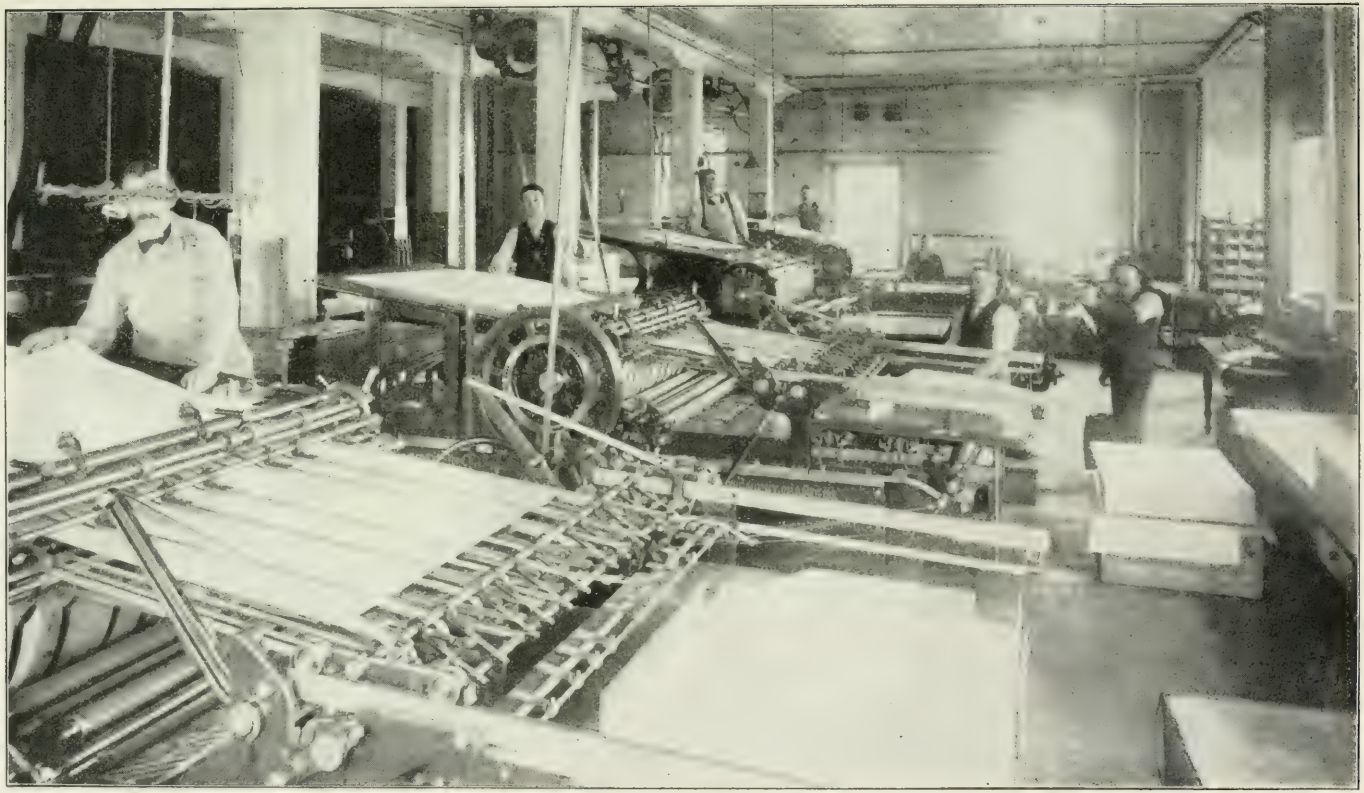
64 Incandescent Lamps, 16 C. P.
6 Lamp Chimneys.
10 cartons Matches.
1 box Stryker's Kitchen Soap.
400 rolls Toilet Paper.
114 Electric Shades, paper.
29 Electric Shades, tin.
5 quartz Writing Fluid.
18 Block Keys.
9 Wooden Mallets.
2 Marking Brushes.
1 Carborundum Stone.
1 Planer.
1 Feather Duster.
2 Dustpans.
4 Quoin Keys.
4 Shooting Sticks.
3 Palette Knives.
9 Large Lye Brushes.
39 Small Benzine Brushes.
16 Medium Benzine Brushes.
1 Dust Broom.
8 Packages Pins.
4 balls White Wrapping Twine.
18 balls Heavy Hemp Twine.
6 balls Light Hemp Twine.
12 Sponges.
3 bellows.
4 Toilet Paper Hangers.
6 Benzine Cans.
1 gallon Marking Ink.

Stock and Supplies in Electro-Room.

500 pounds Pig Lead.
600 pounds Electro Metal.
2,000 pounds Type Metal.
650 pounds Stereo Metal.
4 Copper Anodes.
40 pounds Graphite.
25 pounds Tin Foil.
3 pounds Nickel Salts.
200 feet Cherry Blocking.
75 feet Laminated Blocking.
20 yards Stereo Blanket.
100 pounds Bluestone.
25 pounds White Wax.
25 pounds Yellow Wax.
25 pounds Spermaceti.
25 pounds Zinc White.
5 pounds Burgundy Pitch.
20 pounds Pumice Stone.
25 pounds Molding Composition.

Inks in Press-Room.

400 pounds Book.
10 pounds Job Black.
8 pounds Bond.
5 pounds Milori Blue.
1 pound Bronze Blue.
2 pounds Steel Blue.
5 pounds Oriental Blue.
½ pound Red Copying.
2 pounds Purple Copying.



SECTIONAL VIEW OF PRESS-ROOM—STATE PRINTING OFFICE, SACRAMENTO.

CONDEMNED MACHINERY.

By order of the State Board of Examiners, I sold the following machinery, no longer useful to the office:

One old wire stitcher	$5 00
One old chain delivery press	200 00
One old backing machine	25 00
One old perforator	50 00
Total	$280 00

Which amount has been deposited in the State Treasury to the credit of the General Fund.

THE SAN FRANCISCO DISASTER.

Following the late disaster in San Francisco, Santa Rosa, and elsewhere, and the destruction of all the leading printing plants in the former city, I was called upon to render assistance to various firms and newspapers, which I gladly did. I permitted composition, presswork, binding and electrotyping to be done at the State Printing Office and loaned paper, card stock, and envelopes to printing firms in Sacramento, Santa Rosa, and San Francisco, being personally responsible on my bond for all material thus loaned. It was of assistance not only to printers, but to firms and corporations requiring work in a hurry, and gave employment to a number of printers, pressmen, binders, and folders, who would not otherwise have been employed, besides permanently keeping the work in the State.

SCHOOL TEXT-BOOK DEPARTMENT.

FIFTY-SEVENTH FISCAL YEAR.

The demand for State-printed school text-books is steadily increasing, the sales for the fifty-seventh fiscal year being nearly fifty thousand books more than during the previous fiscal year.

EXPENDITURES FOR MACHINERY AND REPAIRS.

The Legislature, in March, 1905, appropriated $35,000 "for the purchase of improved printing and binding material and machinery, and improvements for the State Printing Office and Bindery," and pursuant thereto I caused to be built an addition to the warehouse, and have, by and with the consent of the Governor, as provided in the Act appropriating the above-mentioned sum, purchased certain machinery as set out below, nearly all of the expenditure being for the betterment of the school-book plant. The details of my purchases to June 30, 1906, are as follows:

	Ft. (B. M.)			
Friend & Terry Lumber Company, lumber for new warehouse, per bill attached:				
15 pieces Oregon pine, 2″ x 4″ x 16′	160, at 16½c.		$2 64	
20 pieces Redwood, 4″ x 8″ x 18′	960, at 21½c.		20 64	
15 pieces Oregon pine, 6″ x 8″ x 24′	1,440, at 16½c.		23 76	
Drayage			1 75	
52 pieces Oregon pine, 2″ x12″ x 24′	2,496, at 16½c.		41 18	
Drayage			1 75	
9 pieces Oregon pine, 6″ x 6″ x 16′	432	2,392, at 16½c.	39 47	
90 pieces Oregon pine, 2″ x 4″ x 12′	720			
74 pieces Oregon pine, 2″ x 4″ x 14′	691			
21 pieces Oregon pine, 2″ x 4″ x 24′	336			
20 pieces Oregon pine, 2″ x 4″ x 16′	213			
Drayage			1 75	
20 pieces Oregon pine, 2″ x12″ x 24′	960	1,152, at 16½c.	19 01	
6 pieces Oregon pine, 2″ x 6″ x 32′	192			
20 pieces Oregon pine, 1″ x 4″ x 16′	107	1,155, at 18½c.	21 37	
50 pieces Oregon pine, 1″ x 6″ x 16′	400			
18 pieces Oregon pine, 1½″x12″ x 24′	648			
Mill bill and ripping 1½ x 12			1 50	
Drayage			1 75	
16 pieces T. & G. Oregon pine, 1″ x 6″ x 10′	280	2,000	54 00	
50 pieces T. & G. Oregon pine, 1″ x 6″ x 12′	300			
50 pieces T. & G. Oregon pine, 1″ x 6″ x 14′	350			
12 pieces T. & G. Oregon pine, 1″ x 6″ x 18′	108			
25 pieces T. & G. Oregon pine, 1″ x 6″ x 22′	275			
12 pieces T. & G. Oregon pine, 1″ x 6″ x 20′	120			
52 pieces T. & G. Oregon pine, 1″ x 6″ x 24′	624			
11 pieces T. & G. Oregon pine, 1″ x 6″ x 26′	143			
Drayage			1 00	
				$231 57
2 Smythe Sewers, complete				3,080 00
Amount carried forward				$3,311 57

Amount brought forward			$3,311 57
2 Miehle Presses, 39 x 53 bed, 4 rollers, combination delivery, erected State Printing Office			7,600 00
1 6-10 Head No. B Singer Sewing-Machine			131 10
1 Case-Making Machine, with siding-up attachment			3,111 10
1 No. 1 Crawley Rounder and Backer			2,582 97
1 White Paging and Numbering Machine, with 4 and 6 roll heads			300 00
1 Brown Quadruple 16-page Folding Machine, with head perforators and side register attachment			2,680 00
2 A. E. Hammer Handles, 13-inch			20
1 Handsaw No. 12-28			2 50
108 sheets Corrugated Iron, 8′ x 26″	2,023 lbs.	4,035 lbs.	191 66
54 sheets Corrugated Iron, 7′ x 26″	847 "		
53 sheets Corrugated Iron, 10′ x 26″	1,165 "		
Lumber			300 00
W. W. Shannon, trip to East			343 50
Total expended during fifty-seventh fiscal year			$20,554 60

March 18, 1905—Appropriation	$35,000 00
July 1, 1905—Balance of appropriation of 1903	340 37
	$35,340 37
June 30, 1906—Expended during fifty-seventh fiscal year	20,554 60
July 1, 1906—Balance in fund	$14,785 77

The installation of further new machinery has enabled me to fairly meet the great demand for books, and it is hoped and expected that in another year reductions can be made in prices, so that the California pupil may get the best books at lower rates than are obtainable elsewhere. Indeed, even now the saving to the pupils is considerable, as is attested by the following table. It shows a list of all the new books now on sale, the number actually sold during the fifty-seventh fiscal year, the price actually paid by parents or pupils, and the price of the same text-matter as sold in the California market by Eastern publishers. Next year the saving will amount to $50,000.

Name of Book.	Number Sold.	Price to Pupil.	
		California State Series.	Same Text, Eastern Publication.
Primer	50,022	$12,505 50	$15,006 60
First Reader	46,051	13,354 79	16,117 85
Second Reader	53,454	18,708 90	24,054 30
Third Reader	57,353	28,676 50	34,411 80
Fourth Reader	51,867	31,120 20	36,306 90
First Book in Arithmetic	24,565	8,597 75	11,054 25
Grammar School Arithmetic	31,654	18,992 40	20,575 10
English Lessons, Book I*	1,184	414 40	532 80
English Lessons, Book II*	1,152	633 60	806 40
Introductory History	22,841	12,562 55	15,988 70
Grammar School History	17,612	16,731 40	17,612 00
Introductory Geography	30,537	19,543 68	21,375 90
Grammar School Geography	22,944	27,532 80	28,680 00
Totals	411,236	$209,374 47	$242,522 60
Saved to California pupils		33,148 13	

* Placed on the market in June, 1906.

PRICES OF STATE TEXT-BOOKS.

Following is a list of all State school books, with cost to dealers and to pupils. All books mentioned below the line "Grammar School Geography" are old stock, and have been superseded by other books:

Name of Book.	Cost Price at Sacramento.	Postage per Book.	By Mail.	Price to Pupils from Retail Dealers.
Primer (new)	20 cents.	5 cents.	25 cents.	25 cents.
First Reader (new)	24 cents.	5 cents.	29 cents.	29 cents.
Second Reader (new)	28 cents.	7 cents.	35 cents.	35 cents.
Third Reader (new)	42 cents.	8 cents.	50 cents.	50 cents.
Fourth Reader (new)	49 cents.	11 cents.	60 cents.	60 cents.
Speller	19 cents.	6 cents.	25 cents.	25 cents.
First Book in Arithmetic (new)	28 cents.	7 cents.	35 cents.	35 cents.
Grammar School Arithmetic	50 cents.	10 cents.	60 cents.	60 cents.
English Lessons, Book I	28 cents.	7 cents.	35 cents.	35 cents.
English Lessons, Book II	46 cents.	9 cents.	55 cents.	55 cents.
Introductory History	45 cents.	10 cents.	55 cents.	55 cents.
Grammar School History	81 cents.	14 cents.	95 cents.	95 cents.
Introductory Geography	55 cents.	9 cents.	64 cents.	64 cents.
Grammar School Geography	98 cents.	22 cents.	$1.20	$1.20
Revised English Grammar	47 cents.	8 cents.	55 cents.	55 cents.
Revised First Reader	16 cents.	4 cents.	20 cents.	20 cents.
Revised Fourth Reader	53 cents.	7 cents.	60 cents.	60 cents.
First Reader (old series)	15 cents.	5 cents.	20 cents.	20 cents.
Second Reader (old series)	33 cents.	8 cents.	41 cents.	40 cents.
Third Reader (old series)	40 cents.	12 cents.	52 cents.	55 cents.
English Grammar (old series)	42 cents.	8 cents.	50 cents.	50 cents.
U. S. History (old series)	50 cents.	12 cents.	62 cents.	65 cents.
Elementary Geography (old series)	50 cents.	10 cents.	60 cents.	60 cents.
Advanced Geography (old series)	$1.02	18 cents.	$1.20	$1.20

BOOKS MANUFACTURED.

The following shows the number and value at Sacramento of all books manufactured from July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906:

Name of Book.	Number.	Value.
Primer	23,469	$4,693 80
First Reader	75,991	18,237 84
Second Reader	40,489	11,336 92
Third Reader	89,725	37,684 50
Fourth Reader	79,110	38,763 90
Speller	19,851	3,771 69
Grammar School Arithmetic	21,598	10,799 00
First Book in Arithmetic	48,663	13,625 64
Revised English Grammar	9,934	4,668 98
Grammar School History	30,200	24,462 00
Introductory Geography	34,182	18,800 10
Grammar School Geography	20,123	19,720 54
English Lessons, Book I	29,960	8,388 80
English Lessons, Book II	29,335	13,494 10
Totals	552,630	$228,447 81

BOOKS SOLD.

The number and value of all books sold during the year are shown in the table following. The column marked "value" represents the money actually placed in the State Treasury by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and, except that part set apart for the payment of royalties, constitutes the school-book revolving fund, and is used solely for the manufacture of school text-books, there being no appropriations for the support of this department:

Name of Book.	Number.	Value.
Primer	50,022	$10,004 40
First Reader	46,051	11,052 24
Second Reader	53,454	14,967 12
Third Reader	57,353	24,088 26
Fourth Reader	51,867	25,414 83
Speller	22,915	4,353 85
First Book in Arithmetic	24,565	6,878 20
Grammar School Arithmetic	31,654	15,827 00
English Lessons, Book I	1,184	331 52
English Lessons, Book II	1,152	529 92
Introductory History	22,841	10,278 45
Grammar School History United States	17,612	14,265 72
Introductory Geography	30,537	16,795 35
Grammar School Geography	22,944	22,485 12
Revised First Reader	1,236	197 76
Revised Second Reader	2	56
Revised Third Reader	466	205 04
Revised Fourth Reader	746	395 38
Revised English Grammar	9,934	4,668 98
U. S. History (old series)	1	50
Physiology	2,298	1,149 00
Civil Government	829	381 34
Old Third Reader	378	151 20
Old English Grammar	12	5 04
Old Elementary Geography	12	6 00
Old Advanced Geography	2	2 04
Totals	450,067	$184,434 82

BOOKS ON HAND.

The table following shows the number and value of finished books in the warehouse, June 30, 1906:

Name of Book.	Number.	Value.
Primer	23,840	$4,768 00
First Reader	29,821	7,157 04
Second Reader	27,993	7,838 04
Third Reader	32,228	13,535 76
Fourth Reader	27,143	13,300 07
Old Third Reader	383	153 20
Speller	5,997	1,139 43
First Book in Arithmetic	24,098	6,747 44
Grammar School Arithmetic	18,552	9,276 00
English Lessons, Book I	28,776	8,057 28
English Lessons, Book II	28,183	12,964 18
Introductory History	32,570	14,656 50
Grammar School History	17,138	13,881 78
Introductory Geography	20,987	11,542 85
Grammar School Geography	18,156	17,792 88
Revised First Reader	153	24 48
Revised Third Reader	79	34 76
Revised Fourth Reader	271	143 63
Totals	336,368	$143,013 32

UNFINISHED BOOKS.

Following is a statement of the number of unfinished books in the bindery, June 30, 1906:

Name of Book.	Number.
Primer	25,827
First Reader	23,997
Second Reader	18,182
Third Reader	60,268
Fourth Reader	20,881
Speller	149
First Book in Arithmetic	51,332
Grammar School Arithmetic	78,402
English Lessons, Book I	70,040
English Lessons, Book II	70,665
Introductory Geography	2,466
Grammar School Geography	3,486
Total	425,695

Worth approximately, $106,423.

MONTHLY PAYROLLS—FIFTY-SEVENTH FISCAL YEAR.

1905—July		$6,037 70
	August	8,995 85
	September	7,447 65
	October	7,316 15
	November	5,743 60
	December	6,746 70
1906—January		5,244 50
	February	4,403 65
	March	4,995 70
	April	4,830 30
	May	5,207 85
	June	4,560 30
	Total	$71,529 95

PURCHASES OF PAPER AND BINDER'S BOARD.

Paper.

499	reams 31 x 46, 90-lb. Text-book	$3,031 42
636 14/20	reams 22 x 40, 90-lb. Eggshell	4,297 73
1,047 18/20	reams 31 x 46, 90-lb. Text-book	6,365 38
475 1/5	reams 31 x 46, 90-lb. Text-book	2,888 66
529	reams 31 x 42, 80-lb. Text-book "U"	2,856 60
1,025	reams 31 x 46, 90-lb. Text-book "U"	6,226 87
499 3/4	reams 31 x 46, 90-lb. Text-book	3,035 98
960 8/20	reams 31 x 46, 90-lb. Text-book	5,834 43
95 13/20	reams 31 x 46, 90-lb. Text-book "U"	581 07
990	reams 31 x 46, 90-lb. Text-book "U"	6,014 25
270	reams 31 x 42, 80-lb. Text-book	1,458 00
132	reams 31 x 42, 80-lb. Text-book	712 80
	Total	$43,303 19

Binder's Board.

1/2 ton 23 x 31 1/2, 30-lb. binder's board	$23 75
600 bundles 23 x 31 1/2, 30-lb. binder's board 100 bundles 23 x 31 1/2, 35-lb. binder's board	831 25
403 bundles 23 x 31 1/2, 30-lb. binder's board	478 56
38 bundles 35-lb.	46 31
15 1/10 tons binder's board	713 69
15 1/10 tons binder's board	717 25
Total	$2,810 81

TOTAL EXPENDITURES—FIFTY-SEVENTH FISCAL YEAR.

Wages and salaries	$71,529 95
Paper and tarboard	46,114 00
Bindery supplies	12,286 62
Press-room supplies	4,624 06
General supplies	151 80
Machinist supplies and motive power	459 27
Horse and wagon expense	279 00
Gas and electric lights	116 35
Water	45 00
Lumber	2,107 40
Permanent material	134 90
Drayage (waste paper)	70 26
Total	$137,918 61

INVENTORY OF STOCK.

The total amount of stock in stock room July 1, 1906, was as follows:

Paper.	Value.
282 reams 22 x 40, 60-lb. Eggshell	$1,184 40
402 reams 22 x 40, 90-lb. Eggshell	2,532 60
768 reams 26 x 41, 80-lb. Book Advanced Geography	4,147 20
150 reams 31 x 41, 80-lb. School Book (old stock)	810 00
5,114 reams 31 x 42, 80-lb. School Book	27,615 60
250 reams 31 x 46, 80-lb. School Book (old stock)	1,350 00
3,900 reams 31 x 46, 90-lb. School Book	23,673 00
6 reams 28 x 44, 120-lb. School Book (fly leaves)	50 40
Total	$61,363 20

Bindery Supplies.	Value.
342 bundles No. 25 Tarboard 1,535 bundles No. 30 Tarboard 700 bundles No. 35 Tarboard	$3,063 75
3,431 rolls Cloth	21,786 85
124 spools Thread (large)	187 50
8 boxes Thread (2 dozen in box)	96 00
13 bolts Butter Cloth	45 50
73 bolts Gray Super	109 50
15 spools Machine Wire	15 00
12 pounds Black Ink 10 pounds Blue Ink	55 00
12 pounds Carmine Ink	192 00
Total	$25,551 10

Inks.	Value.
750 pounds Pictorial Cut 5 pounds Half-tone 20 pounds Blue Lake 10 pounds Rose Lake 8 pounds Lemon Yellow 20 pounds White	$2,032 50
6 pounds Carmine	96 00
Total	$2,128 50

Box Material.	Value.
20,000 feet Lumber	$600 00
6 kegs Nails	18 00
Total	$618 00

ASSETS.

The total value of stock in the School Book Department is shown in the following table. This is exclusive of electrotype plates and machinery:

Paper	$61,363 20	
Binder's board	3,063 75	
Cloth	21,786 85	
Thread	283 50	
Butter Cloth	45 50	
Super	109 50	
Wire	15 00	
Inks	2,375 50	
Lumber	600 00	
Nails	18 00	
		$89,260 80
Value of finished books on hand	$143,013 32	
Value of unfinished books, approximately	106,423 00	
		249,436 32
Amount in fund June 30, 1906		2,677 32
Total assets		$341,374 44

SALES OF WASTE PAPER.

During the year I sold waste paper to the amount of $451.03, which amount was deposited in the State Treasury to the credit of the School Book Fund.

Respectfully submitted.

W. W. SHANNON,
Superintendent of State Printing.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 14th day of September, 1906.

JOHN WHICHER,
Deputy Superintendent of State Printing.

STATE CAPITOL, SACRAMENTO CITY.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

TWENTY-SECOND BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

FOR THE

School Years Ending June 30, 1905, and June 30, 1906.

TRANSMITTED TO THE GOVERNOR SEPTEMBER 15, 1906.

SACRAMENTO

W. W. SHANNON, - - - SUPERINTENDENT STATE PRINTING

1906

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

GEORGE C. PARDEE, Governor, - - - - - - - Sacramento,
President of the Board.

THOMAS J. KIRK, Superintendent of Public Instruction, - - Sacramento,
Secretary of the Board.

MORRIS ELMER DAILEY, - - - - - - - - San José,
President of State Normal School.

J. F. MILLSPAUGH, - - - - - - - Los Angeles,
President of State Normal School.

C. C. VAN LIEW, - - - - - - - - - - Chico,
President of State Normal School.

SAMUEL T. BLACK, - - - - - - - - - San Diego,
President of State Normal School.

FREDERIC BURK, - - - - - - - - - San Francisco,
President of State Normal School.

BENJAMIN IDE WHEELER, - - - - - - - - Berkeley,
President of State University.

F. B. DRESSLAR, - - - - - - - - - Berkeley,
Head of Department of Education, State University.

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State of California,

Department of Education.

Sacramento, September 14, 1906.

To His Excellency George C. Pardee,

Governor of the State of California.

Dear Sir: I have the honor to transmit to you herewith the Twenty-second Biennial Report of the Department of Education of the State of California, the same being my fourth report, showing the condition of the primary, grammar, and high schools, and of the various State educational institutions, and proceedings of the State Board of Education and of the State Text-Book Committee, for the two school years beginning July 1, 1904, and ending June 30, 1906. I have also included some statistics and reports of a few institutions which are not maintained by the State, but which are recognized as important factors in the work of education.

I wish also to convey to you my very sincere appreciation,—an appreciation which I am confident is shared by all the people of the State,—for the marked interest and attention which, during your official term as Governor, you have given to the cause of public education in California.

Yours very truly,

THOMAS J. KIRK,

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

LINCOLN GRAMMAR SCHOOL—PLACER COUNTY.

TWENTY-SECOND BIENNIAL REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The first year of the biennial period covered by this report was marked by nothing unusual. There is seen the normal increase in school census and school attendance. Wages of teachers have been perceptibly advanced and there are to be noted general improvements in all school facilities. Some changes in school law, made by the Legislature of 1905, are worthy of note from the fact that they have already had a salutary effect on public education. The most important of these statutory changes is the one providing for the new method of distributing the State School Fund. This has given additional stimulus to school work in the sparsely settled counties and districts of the State. By it a long-standing error and injustice to such counties and districts was corrected. The Act of 1903, providing for State aid to high schools, was so amended as to remove objections to qualifications for admission of non-resident pupils and as to right of participation of certain high schools in such aid.

The schools of the State, both public and private, were represented in a large educational exhibit made at the Lewis and Clark Exposition held in Portland, Oregon, during the summer of 1905. California's display of school work and methods at Portland has been described as the most comprehensive educational exhibit ever seen in the West. The number of high awards in gold and silver medals made there to our State's exhibit in education was very gratifying.

The first nine months of the second year of this biennial period passed without anything occurring of an unusual character. The schools of the State were all in session, the work of education was progressing under favorable conditions in a manner satisfactory to school authorities throughout the State, when, on the 18th of April, 1906, at near the hour of 5:20 A. M., a terrible earthquake, destructive to both life and property, visited San Francisco and vicinity. The line of the quake, in many places breaking through the earth's crust, extended along the coast a distance of over one hundred miles on either side of San Francisco Bay. The disastrous effects were felt inland for from twenty to forty miles. Within this area of disturbance there was a serious loss of life and the greatest loss of property ever known in a disaster. San Francisco suffered an appalling calamity from the fire that followed the quake, and which could not be checked until three fourths of the city

was in ruins and property estimated at fully five hundred millions of dollars was destroyed. The entire business district of the city, an area of about ten square miles, was swept away. The actual number of persons that perished will never be known, but it is estimated that there were fifteen hundred fatalities. School buildings and churches seemed particularly marked for destruction by both the earthquake and the fire following. In San Francisco about one half of all school buildings and churches were destroyed.

In Oakland, Santa Rosa, and other cities many fine school buildings were left in ruins. The State Normal School building at San José was crushed by the earthquake, and that in San Francisco burned. Several

SACRAMENTO HIGH SCHOOL, IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION

of the beautiful structures that were the pride of Stanford University were either defaced or crumbled into fragments.

The biennial convention of county and city school superintendents of California that had been called for May at San Diego was necessarily postponed indefinitely. The National Educational Association had arranged to hold its sessions for 1906 in San Francisco, in July, and this meeting, likewise, was called off.

The remaining days of April and all of May and June were given up almost entirely to the work of relief. During this period the work of the schools was suspended within the disturbed area. At this writing (September 10th) the question of feeding and housing the homeless victims of this greatest of world disasters is still engaging the attention of the various relief committees and societies. Money for relief to the amount of many millions of dollars and supplies of food and clothing came from nearly every state and city in the Union and from many

foreign countries. The National Government gave liberally. Here was proof that "one touch of sorrow makes the whole world kin." The State Legislature was convened in extraordinary session at the call of the Governor. Urgency relief laws were enacted and large appropriations were made for sundry needs growing out of the fearful losses sustained.

The disaster came at the time of year when, under the law, the school census is required to be taken. The taking of the census having thus been prevented, the Legislature provided that all cities, towns, or school districts that had from this cause been prevented from having their school census taken or had their school attendance interrupted, should be privileged to count the census and the average daily school attendance of the next preceding school year, with five per cent added for reasonable increase. A law providing for restoration of teachers' lost certificates and other school documents was also enacted. Notwithstanding this great loss of many millions of revenue-producing property there was practically no shortage in the second installment of State school money.

The City and County of San Francisco has been crippled in school affairs far less than was at first expected. By means of bonds previously provided she will soon rebuild better and more commodious school houses to take the places of those destroyed. Few of her teachers will be dismissed or have their salaries reduced. The work of reconstruction and of rehabilitation in San Francisco has already begun with vigor and determination. The cities of San José, Santa Rosa, Oakland, and the smaller towns about the bay, whose material loss was proportionately as great as that of San Francisco, have, in the five months that have elapsed since the earthquake, been almost wholly restored.

California is too great and grand, too rich and strong, to have even the giant tread of an earthquake, combined with the devastation of a great conflagration, long retard her onward march of progress.

SIXTEENTH STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL, SACRAMENTO

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF CALIFORNIA.

The State Board of Education is composed, by law, of the following officials: The Governor, who is ex-officio president of the board; the Superintendent of Public Instruction, who is ex-officio secretary of the board; the presidents of the five State Normal Schools, the president of the University of California, and the professor of pedagogy of the University of California.

For the two years July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1906, the personnel of the State Board of Education was as follows:

George C. Pardee	Governor President of the Board.
Thomas J. Kirk	Superintendent of Public Instruction Secretary of the Board.
Morris E. Dailey	President of State Normal School at San José
J. F. Millspaugh	President of State Normal School at Los Angeles
C. C. Van Liew	President of State Normal School at Chico
Samuel T. Black	President of State Normal School at San Diego
Frederic Burk	President of State Normal School at San Francisco
Benjamin Ide Wheeler	President of State University
Elmer E. Brown	Professor of Pedagogy at State University

On July 1, 1904, Edward T. Pierce, for many years President of the State Normal School at Los Angeles, retired from that position, and J. F. Millspaugh, of Winona, Minnesota, assumed the presidency of the school, and became a member of the State Board of Education.

There has been one other change in the personnel of the Board. Dr. Elmer E. Brown, for many years head of the Department of Education at the University of California, was in May, 1906, appointed by President Roosevelt United States Commissioner of Education. Dr. Brown was succeeded as a member of the Board by F. B. Dresslar, acting head of the Department of Education of the State University.

In the two school years covered by this report, the State Board of Education has held meetings on the following dates: September 10 and December 3, 1904; January 19, April 12, June 3, August 5, and December 4, 1905; March 2, April 11, and June 28, 1906.

The work of the Board in the past two years has been largely routine. The Board has granted 90 high school life diplomas, 697 grammar school life diplomas, 29 special life diplomas, 3 kindergarten-primary life diplomas, 11 new issue and 5 duplicate life diplomas, 75 university documents, and 187 normal school documents.

MADERA UNION HIGH SCHOOL—MADERA COUNTY.

MADERA GRAMMAR SCHOOL—MADERA COUNTY.

A large part of the time of the sessions of the Board has been devoted to consideration of applications for special high school credentials, under the provisions of Subdivision 2 (*b*) of Section 1521 of the Political Code. Of such applications 179 have been granted, and more than twice that number refused. In order that any candidate might demonstrate his qualifications for such document, the Board arranged for an examination at Chico, Berkeley, and Los Angeles, simultaneously, March 12–15, 1906. But two candidates took this examination; neither passed.

Under the law it is the duty of the Board to designate credentials of other states on which certificates may be issued in this State. The Board has performed this duty and its secretary has from time to time issued bulletins covering these matters.

The work of the State Board of Education in the compilation and revision of State school text-books, and of its committee (the State Text-Book Committee) which has such matter immediately in charge, is detailed in a separate report prepared by the secretary of the committee, Mr. Robert Furlong. (See page 63.)

STATE SUPERINTENDENTS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

FROM THE ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

Name.	Elected.	Took Office.
John G. Marvin	Oct. 7, 1850	Jan. 1, 1851
Paul K. Hubbs	Sept. 7, 1853	Jan. 1, 1854
Andrew J. Moulder	Nov. 4, 1856	Jan. 1, 1857
Andrew J. Moulder (second term)	Sept. 7, 1859	Jan. 2, 1860
John Swett	Sept. 3, 1862	Jan. 1, 1863
John Swett (second term)	Oct. 21, 1863	Dec. 1, 1863
O. P. Fitzgerald	Oct. 16, 1867	Dec. 1, 1867
H. N. Bolander	Oct. 18, 1871	Dec. 1, 1871
Ezra S. Carr	Oct. 20, 1875	Dec. 1, 1875
F. M. Campbell	Sept. 3, 1879	Jan. 5, 1880
W. T. Welcker	Nov. 7, 1882	Jan. 1, 1883
Ira G. Hoitt	Nov. 2, 1886	Jan. 3, 1887
J. W. Anderson	Nov. 4, 1890	Jan. 5, 1891
Samuel T. Black	Nov. 6, 1894	Jan. 7, 1895
Charles T. Meredith* (appointed September 24, 1898)		Sept. 25, 1898
Thomas J. Kirk	Nov. 8, 1898	Jan. 3, 1899
Thomas J. Kirk (second term)	Nov. 4, 1902	Jan. 5, 1903

*Appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Samuel T. Black.

CITY SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS.

JUNE 30, 1906.

City.	County.	Name of Superintendent.
Alameda	Alameda	Fred T. Moore
Berkeley	Alameda	S. D. Waterman
Bakersfield	Kern	D. W. Nelson
Eureka	Humboldt	A. C. Barker
Fresno	Fresno	C. L. McLane
Los Angeles	Los Angeles	E. C. Moore
Marysville	Yuba	James A. Scott
Oakland	Alameda	J. W. McClymonds
Pasadena	Los Angeles	James D. Graham
Pomona	Los Angeles	P. W. Kauffman
Riverside	Riverside	A. N. Wheelock
Sacramento	Sacramento	O. W. Erlewine
Salinas	Monterey	L. F. Kilkenny
San Bernardino	San Bernardino	F. W. Conrad
San Buenaventura	Ventura	James E. Reynolds
San Diego	San Diego	F. P. Davidson
San José	Santa Clara	Geo. S. Wells
Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara	H. A. Adrian
Santa Monica	Los Angeles	D. A. Eckert
Santa Rosa	Sonoma	E. M. Cox
Stockton	San Joaquin	James A. Barr

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS.

JUNE 30, 1906.

County.	Name.	Address.
Alameda	T. O. Crawford	Oakland
Alpine	Wilda A. Jordan	Markleeville
Amador	George A. Gordon	Jackson
Butte	R. H. Dunn	Oroville
Calaveras	John Waters	San Andreas
Colusa	Lillie L. Laugenour	Colusa
Contra Costa	A. A. Bailey	Martinez
Del Norte	Mrs. A. M. Leishman	Crescent City
El Dorado	S. B. Wilson	Placerville
Fresno	Giles N. Freman	Fresno
Glenn	Frank S. Reager	Willows
Humboldt	George Underwood	Eureka
Inyo	Mrs. M. A. Clarke	Big Pine
Kern	Robert L. Stockton	Bakersfield
Kings	Mrs. N. E. Davidson	Hanford
Lake	Chas. W. Haycock	Lakeport
Lassen	J. F. Dixon	Susanville
Los Angeles	Mark Keppel	Los Angeles
Madera	Estelle Bagnelle	Madera
Marin	James Davidson	San Rafael
Mariposa	Julia L. Jones	Mariposa
Mendocino	J. F. Barbee	Ukiah
Merced	Anna Silman	Merced
Modoc	Nellie Forrest	Alturas
Mono	Cordelia E. Hays	Bridgeport
Monterey	Duncan Stirling	Salinas
Napa	Kate Ames	Napa
Nevada	J. G. O'Neill	Nevada City
Orange	J. B. Nichols	Santa Ana
Placer	C. N. Shane	Auburn
Plumas	Tillie N. Kruger	Quincy
Riverside	Edward Hyatt	Riverside
Sacramento	B. F. Howard	Sacramento
San Benito	John H. Garner	Hollister
San Bernardino	A. S. McPherron	San Bernardino
San Diego	Hugh J. Baldwin	San Diego
San Francisco	Alfred Roncovieri	San Francisco
San Joaquin	E. B. Wright	Stockton
San Luis Obispo	Frederick P. Johnson	San Luis Obispo
San Mateo	Etta M. Tilton	Redwood City
Santa Barbara	W. S. Edwards	Santa Barbara
Santa Clara	D. T. Bateman	San José
Santa Cruz	J. W. Linscott	Santa Cruz
Shasta	Kate A. Brincard	Redding
Sierra	Belle Alexander	Downieville
Siskiyou	Grace Johnson Balfrey	Yreka
Solano	D. H. White	Fairfield
Sonoma	Minnie Coulter	Santa Rosa
Stanislaus	Florence Boggs	Modesto
Sutter	C. W. Ward	Yuba City
Tehama	Ellen A. Lynch	Red Bluff
Trinity	Lizzie H. Fox	Weaverville
Tulare	C. J. Walker	Visalia
Tuolumne	G. P. Morgan	Columbia
Ventura	Geo. L. Sackett	Ventura
Yolo	May E. Dexter	Woodland
Yuba	James A. Scott	Marysville

LIST OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS SINCE 1883.

Counties.	1883-87.	1887-91.	1891-95.	1895-99	1899-1903.	1903-07.
Alameda	P. M. Fisher	P. M. Fisher	George W. Frick	J. P. Garlick	T. O. Crawford	T. O. Crawford
Alpine	Mrs. Anna M. Arnott	Mrs. Harriet A. Grover	Mrs. Anna M. Arnott	Mrs. Harriet A. Grover	Mary Neddenriep.	Wilda A. Jordan
Amador	Joseph F. Chandler	George F. Mack	George F. Mack	George F. Mack	George A. Gordon	George A. Gordon
Butte	David W. Braddock	David W. Braddock	G. H. Stout	G. H. Stout	R. H. Dunn	R. H. Dunn
Calaveras	Charles R. Beal	Wm. M. Nuner, Jr.	Wm. M. Nuner, Jr.	E. F. Floyd	John Waters	John Waters
Colusa	J. L. Wilson	J. L. Wilson	Mrs. H. L. Wilson	Mrs. H. L. Wilson	Lillie Laugenour	Lillie Laugenour
Contra Costa	A. A. Bailey	W. A. Kirkwood	W. A. Kirkwood	A. M. Phalin	A. M. Phalin	A. A. Bailey
Del Norte	W. H. Jeter	Mrs. S. G. Wright	Mrs. S. G. Wright	David Leishman	John N. McVay	Mrs. A. M. Leishman
El Dorado	Charles E. Markham	C. B. Wakefield	C. B. Wakefield	T. E. McCarty	T. E. McCarty	S. B. Wilson
Fresno	B. A. Hawkins	B. A. Hawkins	Thomas J. Kirk	Thomas J. Kirk	Geo. S. Ramsay; Giles N. Freman.	Giles N. Freman
Glenn			Wm. M. Finch	Wm. M. Finch	F. S. Reager	F. S. Reager
Humboldt	Neil S. Phelps	J. B. Brown	J. B. Brown	J. B. Brown	James B. Brown	Geo. Underwood
Inyo	Charles H. Groves	J. H. Shannon	J. H. Shannon	S. W. Austin	Clay Hampton	Mrs. M. A. Clarke
Kern	A. B. McPherson	Alfred Harrell	Alfred Harrell	Alfred Harrell	W. C. Doub	Robt. L. Stockton
Kings			C. A. McCourt	J. W. Graham	J. W. Graham	Mrs. N. E. Davidson
Lake	Mack Mathews	James H. Renfro	Mrs. E. K. Harrington	Mrs. E. K. Harrington	Chas. W. Haycock	Chas. W. Haycock
Lassen	Eugene A. Williams	Miss Myra A. Park	Mrs. M. P. Woodin	O. M. Doyle	O. M. Doyle	J. F. Dixon
Los Angeles	John W. Hinton	W. W. Seaman	W. W. Seaman	Spurgeon V. Riley	J. H. Strine	Mark Keppel
Madera			B. A. Hawkins	B. A. Hawkins	Estelle Bagnelle	Estelle Bagnelle
Marin	Adelbert E. Kellogg	Robert Furlong	Robert Furlong	Robert Furlong	Robert Furlong	James Davidson
Mariposa	Wm. D. Egenhoff	Mrs. Wm. D. Egenhoff	Mrs. Wm. D. Egenhoff	Julia L. Jones	Julia L. Jones	Julia L. Jones
Mendocino	John C. Ruddock	W. K. Dillingham	Mrs. W. K. Dillingham	George H. Rhodes	J. F. Barbee	J. F. Barbee
Merced	E. T. Dixon	J. A. Norvell	J. A. Norvell	O. W. Grove	O. W. Grove	Anna Silman
Modoc	Mrs. Alice Welch	Mrs. Alice Welch	J. A. Vernon	Anna L. Williams	Anna L. Williams	Nellie Forrest
Mono	Miss Naomi Angell	Clay Hampton	Cornelia Richards	Cornelia Richards	Cornelia Richards	Cordelia E. Hays
Monterey	M. J. Smeltzer	Job Wood, Jr.	Job Wood, Jr.	Job Wood, Jr.	Mrs. J. E. Chope	Duncan Stirling
Napa	John L. Shearer	F. G. Huskey	Annie E. Dixon	Kate Ames	J. A. Imrie	Kate Ames
Nevada	A. J. Tiffany	A. J. Tiffany	W. J. Rogers	W. J. Rogers	W. J. Rogers	J. G. O'Neill
Orange		J. P. Greeley	J. P. Greeley	J. P. Greeley	J. P. Greeley	J. B. Nichols

Placer	O. F. Seavey	R. F. Burns	O. F. Seavey	P. W. Smith	P. W. Smith	C. N. Shane
Plumas	Geo. E. Houghton	B. R. Foss	B. R. Foss; D.C. Reed; Katie L. Mullen.	Mrs. Katie L. Donnelley	M. P. Donnelley	Tillie N. Kruger
Riverside			Lyman Gregory	Edward Hyatt	Edward Hyatt	Edward Hyatt
Sacramento	Charles E. Bishop	B. F. Howard	B. F. Howard	B. F. Howard	B. F. Howard	B. F. Howard
San Benito	J. N. Thompson	J. N. Thompson	J. N. Thompson	J. H. Garner	J. H. Garner	J. H. Garner
San Bernardino	Henry C. Brooke	Henry C. Brooke	G. W. Beattie	Margaret M. Mogeau	Lulu Clair Bahr; †A. S McPherron.	A. S. McPherron
San Diego	Rufus D. Butler	Rufus D. Butler	Harr Wagner	W. J. Bailey	Hugh J. Baldwin	Hugh J. Baldwin
San Francisco	A. J. Moulder	J. W. Anderson	John Swett	*A J. Moulder; Madison Babcock.	Reg'n'ld H. Webster	‡Wm. H. Langdon
San Joaquin	James Sellinger	George Goodell	George Goodell	George Goodell	E. B. Wright	E. B. Wright
San Luis Obispo	J. M. Felts	W. M. Armstrong	W. M. Armstrong	N. Messer	Mrs. A. C. S. Woods	F. P. Johnson
San Mateo	G. P. Hartley	J. F. Utter	J. F. Utter	Etta M. Tilton	Etta M. Tilton	Etta M. Tilton
Santa Barbara	G. E. Thurmond	G. E. Thurmond	G. E. Thurmond	G. E. Thurmond	W. S. Edwards	W. S. Edwards
Santa Clara	L. J. Chipman	L. J. Chipman	L. J. Chipman	L. J. Chipman	L. J. Chipman	D. T. Bateman
Santa Cruz	John W. Linscott	John W. Linscott	John W. Linscott	John W. Linscott	John W. Linscott	John W. Linscott
Shasta	Mrs. D. M. Coleman	Miss E. G. Welch	Mrs. E. G. Logan	Mrs. M. E. Dittmar	Margaret I. Poore	Kate A. Brincard
Sierra	J. S. Wixson	E. L. Case	T. J. McGrath	F. H. Turner	Josie Finane	Belle Alexander
Siskiyou	H. A. Morse	C. O. Sharpe	John Kennedy	C. S. Smith	Effie Persons	Grace Johnson Balfrey
Solano	C. B. Webster	C. B. Webster	C. B. Webster	A. P. Sanborn	D. H. White	D. H. White
Sonoma	Charles S. Smyth	Mrs. F. McG. Martin	Mrs. F. McG. Martin	E. W. Davis	Minnie Coulter	Minnie Coulter
Stanislaus	W. S. Chase	W. B. Howard	W. B. Howard	J. A. Wagener	J. A. Wagener	Florence Boggs
Sutter	M. C. Clark	G. B. Lyman	A. B. Coffey	C. G. Kline	C. G. Kline	C. W. Ward
Tehama	Myron Yager	L. W. Valentine	Belle Miller	O. E. Graves	Mollie Owens; †Lena K. Nangle.	Ellen A. Lynch
Trinity	Horace R. Given	Horace R. Given	George E. Noonan	Lizzie H. Fox	Lizzie H. Fox	Lizzie H. Fox
Tulare	Charles H. Murphy	Charles H. Murphy	S. A. Crookshanks	J. S. McPhaill	S. A. Crookshanks	C. J. Walker
Tuolumne	John T. Murnan	G. P. Morgan	G. P. Morgan	G. P. Morgan	G. P. Morgan	G. P. Morgan
Ventura	Charles T. Meredith	Charles T. Meredith	S. T. Black	George L. Sackett	George L. Sackett	George L. Sackett
Yolo	John W. Goin	George Banks	George Banks	Clara A. March	Mrs. S. E. Peart	§Minnie DeVelbiss
Yuba	Frank B. Crane	Frank B. Crane	H. H. Folsom	James A. Scott	James A. Scott	James A. Scott

*Died October 14, 1895 †Appointed. ‡Resigned. A. Roncovieri appointed. § Died. May E. Dexter appointed.

MECHANICS BUILDING—UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

NORTH HALL—UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

By ALBERT H. ALLEN,
Manager of the University Press.

Accompanying this statement of the progress of the University of California during the academic years of 1904-05 and 1905-06 are statistical tables showing the number of instructors in all departments of the University in the two-year period 1904-1906; the enrollment of students in all departments during the same period; the number of graduates from all departments during the last two years, with totals of all graduates since 1864 (thus including graduates of the old College of California, 1864-1869); the number of schools accredited in 1904-05 and 1905-06; and, lastly, the list of accredited schools for the school year 1905-06.

Enrollment.—An inspection of these tables shows a steady increase in the total number of students enrolled in all departments of the University during the two years ending June 30, 1906. The totals for these two years were 3,308 and 3,338, respectively, while in 1904 there were 3,285. This steady increase is in spite of fluctuations in the attendance at the professional colleges in San Francisco, the figures for the academic colleges in Berkeley having been for the last four years 2,669, 2,688, 2,699, 2,839, while the total enrollment in the professional departments has been 606, 597, 609, and 499 in the same years.

The Graduate Department has grown from an enrollment of 269 in 1903-04 to 351 in 1905-06. The strength of this department is generally regarded one of the surest indications of the rank of the University among the higher institutions of learning.

In the Academic Colleges at Berkeley the Colleges of Social Sciences, Commerce, Agriculture, Mechanics, and Civil Engineering all show gains in total enrollment, the College of Commerce particularly showing a marked gain from 3.58 per cent of the undergraduate enrollment in 1902-03 to 6.11 per cent of the undergraduate enrollment in 1905-06. On the other hand, the Colleges of Letters, Natural Sciences, Mining, and Chemistry show a falling off in attendance, due, in the case of the College of Chemistry (where the loss is heaviest), to the operation of a new curriculum adopted in 1902, which put this college on a footing with the engineering and technical colleges, rather than with the colleges of general culture.

Women.—The change in the total number of women enrolled in the University during the last two years has been very slight. In 1904-05 the women formed 38.75 per cent of the total enrollment of the Uni-

versity, and 39.87 per cent in 1905-06. In 1902-03 and 1903-04 the proportion of women was 40 per cent and 39 per cent for the respective years. In the Academic Colleges in Berkeley the proportion of women is somewhat larger, the percentages of enrollment in the Academic Colleges for the last four years being 43.27, 41.59, 41.08, and 41.28, the last being the proportion for 1905-06. Of undergraduate students the women form at present very little over 40 per cent. In 1903-04 this proportion was very nearly 42 per cent. In the Colleges of Letters, Social Sciences, and Natural Sciences is found the largest enrollment of women. In the College of Social Sciences they formed nearly 73 per cent in 1905-06.

Officers of Instruction.—Some increase in the officers of instruction of the Academic Colleges was made for the year 1904-05, and the total number of officers of instruction for that year was brought to 345, against 327 for the year before. In 1905-06 the Post-Graduate Medical Department was discontinued, and other slight reductions at Lick Observatory and in the Medical Department brought the total number to 318. In 1905-06 the number of full professors in the Academic Colleges was 37, of associate professors 19, and of assistant professors 50.

The Bancroft Library.—The University became the possessor of the famous library of H. H. Bancroft in November, 1905. The purchase price was $250,000, of which Mr. Bancroft, the collector of the library, generously donated $100,000. This library is one of the most valuable acquisitions secured by the University in many years, and will provide an inexhaustible field of research for students of history, especially of the history of the western part of the United States. This priceless collection fortunately escaped the fire in San Francisco, and as soon as possible thereafter was removed to Berkeley, where it has been provisionally installed in a place provided for it in California Hall.

The Karl Weinhold Library.—Through the generosity of Mr. John D. Spreckels, the University has secured the library of the late Professor Karl Weinhold, of the University of Berlin. This library is one of the best Germanistic collections available, consisting of some six thousand bound volumes and over two thousand unbound monographs. Several other libraries of distinguished Germanists have been brought to this country, but none so large or so rich in bibliographical treasures as that of Weinhold. The gift of this splendid collection makes the German Department of the University one of the best equipped in the United States.

The Hearst Archaeological Collection.—In November, 1905, Mrs. Phœbe Apperson Hearst presented to the University the collection of archæological material made by her during the past seven years at a cost of more than $400,000. This gift is in addition to the regular provision made by Mrs. Hearst for the work of the Department of Anthropology and for the support of expeditions in Peru and Egypt.

Peruvian Antiquities Received.—In March, 1906, the Museum of the Department of Anthropology received a large collection of antiquities from Peru. This shipment is of particular interest, as it is the last to

CHEMISTRY BUILDING—UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

A ROOM IN THE CHEMISTRY LABORATORY—UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

leave Peru owing to recent regulations made by the government of that country requiring all such collections hereafter to be deposited in the Peruvian National Museum. This collection was made by Dr. Max Uhle, who had been in charge of explorations in Peru on behalf of the

GENERAL VIEW OF PLAN FOR THE GREATER UNIVERSITY, LOOKING EAST.

University since 1899, and who recently resigned to accept the position of Director of the Peruvian National Museum. The aim of Dr. Uhle's research has been to establish the chronology of the types of culture found, and his discoveries have made it possible to trace for the first time an historical sequence in ancient Peruvian history.

Egyptian Antiquities.—The Museum of the Department of Anthropology has recently received from Egypt one hundred and eighty-five cases of Egyptian antiquities collected by Dr. G. A. Reisner, Director of the Hearst Egyptian Expeditions of the University. These two collections, from Peru and Egypt, are the results of several years of research and exploration carried on in the name of the University through the generosity of Mrs. Phœbe A. Hearst. To carry their work

DETAIL OF PLAN FOR THE GREATER UNIVERSITY—LOOKING EAST ALONG MAIN AXIS TO THE AUDITORIUM, SHOWING THE CAMPANILE.

to completion, Dr. Reisner and Dr. Uhle are now engaged in the preparation of reports and other publications bearing upon their discoveries.

University Buildings and Grounds.—The New California Hall was dedicated to the use of the University at a University meeting on January 15, 1906. The speakers were President Benjamin Ide Wheeler, Judge W. H. Waste, and State Senator G. R. Lukens. Judge Waste

and Senator Lukens described the passage in 1904 of the bill appropriating $250,000 for the erection of this building.

During the spring of 1905 another permanent improvement was completed by the reconstruction of the south drive on the University grounds. The road has been made of twelve inches of solid macadam, with cement combination sidewalk, curb, and gutter.

The Hearst Memorial Mining Building, the corner-stone of which was laid in 1902, will be ready for the use of the College of Mining in the fall of the present year. This building is the largest of those yet constructed in accordance with the permanent plan for the future growth of the University. Its equipment will add immeasurably to the facilities of the College of Mining. One of the interesting features of the building is to be a Museum of Mining and Metallurgy, which will contain models of mines and mining machinery, collections of ores from various important mines, and specimens showing the progress of the ore from its raw state throughout various processes to the finished metal.

During the winter just past, a small but attractive building was erected near the north entrance to the University for the temporary use of the Department of Architecture. This building forms no part of the permanent plan, but provides much needed facilities for Professor John Galen Howard, Consulting Architect of the University, and his staff.

On Charter Day, March 23, 1906, the gratifying news was made public that Mrs. Elizabeth J. Boalt, widow of Judge John H. Boalt, had made to the University a gift of $100,000 for the erection of a building to be known as the Boalt Law Building. This building, as well as the Doe Library, has not yet been commenced. Their locations, however, have been determined upon and plans for their construction are well under way.

Symphony Concerts in the Greek Theater.—On February 15, 1906, was given the first of the series of symphony concerts in the Greek Theater, by a professional orchestra, under the direction of Dr. J. Frederick Wolle, Professor of Music in the University of California. The expenses of this series of concerts were guaranteed by a generous friend of the University, but the support received from the public insured the financial success of the concerts from the very first. Audiences of from three thousand five hundred to nearly six thousand people attended these concerts, of which six were given before the close of the University in May, 1906.

Aside from the symphony concerts, the regular Sunday afternoon half-hour of music in the Greek Theater has been a feature of University life. At different times concerts by visiting musical organizations and notable dramatic performances have emphasized the value of this unique auditorium not only to the University but to the whole community. Among noteworthy dramatic performances in the Greek Theater may be mentioned the performance of Hamlet in October, 1904, by Ben Greet's company of players; the presentation in Greek of the Ajax of Sophocles by students and members of the faculty of the University in the same month; Sarah Bernhardt's production of Phédre, and Constance Crawley's presentation of A Midsummernight's Dream during the present year.

The University Farm.—The commission appointed to select the University Farm, for the purchase of which an appropriation of $150,000 was made at the last regular session of the Legislature, brought to a close its search for a site by deciding upon a tract of seven hundred and eighty acres of land near Davisville, in Yolo County. The cost of the land to the State was in the neighborhood of $100,000. The balance of

DETAIL OF PLAN FOR THE GREATER UNIVERSITY—SHOWING THE GREEK THEATER AND THE PROPOSED AUDITORIUM.

the appropriation will be used for the erection of buildings, for the purchase of necessary equipment and supplies, and for running expenses.

The New Pathological Experiment Station.—The same session of the Legislature which made appropriation for the University Farm set aside $30,000 for the establishment of an Experiment Station and a Laboratory of Plant Pathology in the southern part of the State. The

Laboratory will be built at Whittier on land donated by the citizens of the town, while the Experiment Station will be established on a tract of about twenty acres of land near Riverside, the use of which has been given to the University for twenty years, rent free, by the Huntington Park Association. The Experiment Station and the Laboratory are to be devoted to the study and determination of plant and tree diseases and pests and their remedies.

Control of Asparagus Rust.—Of great value to the State of California have been the methods suggested by Professor Ralph Smith, Plant Pathologist of the University, for the control of asparagus rust. Property to the value of $2,500,000 in asparagus beds has been saved to the State by the control of this particular blight.

The Herzstein Lectures.—During the past two years Dr. Morris Herzstein of San Francisco has provided for a series of lectures on subjects of interest to students of medicine. These lectures were given in 1904 and 1905 by Dr. Alonzo Engelbert Taylor, Professor of Pathology in the University of California. Dr. Herzstein has further testified to his interest in the University by the equipment of a laboratory for biological research at New Monterey, California. The Herzstein Research Laboratory is under the direction of Professor Jacques Loeb of the Department of Physiology, and supplements the Spreckels Laboratory in Berkeley, to the equipment of which Dr. Herzstein also contributed.

The Marine Biological Laboratory at La Jolla.—The Marine Biological Association of San Diego, a voluntary organization of public-spirited citizens, has equipped and placed under the direction of the University a biological laboratory for the use of the Department of Zoölogy. Research work in the marine life of the San Diego region can be carried on at this laboratory in all seasons.

The Agassiz Expedition.—During the winter of 1904-05 Dr. Charles A. Kofoid, Associate Professor of Zoölogy, accompanied an expedition directed by Professor Alexander Agassiz of Harvard University to the tropical Pacific on the U. S. S. Albatross. Professor Kofoid was in charge of all the pelagic operations of the expedition, and supervised the plankton collections.

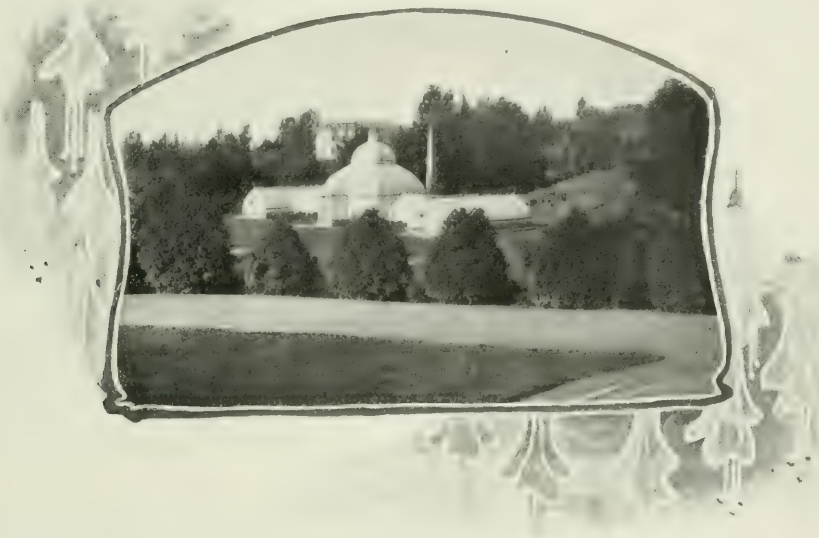
The Lick Observatory Eclipse Expeditions.—In the summer of 1905, the Lick Observatory sent out three expeditions to study the eclipse of the sun that occurred on August 30. Three widely separated stations, located in Labrador, Spain, and Egypt, were equipped with instruments identically designed for securing comparative evidences on various eclipse problems. The three expeditions were provided for by the generosity of Mr. William Crocker, who also fitted out a similar eclipse expedition in 1900.

The Mills Astronomical Expedition.—Mr. D. O. Mills has extended for five years his support of the Mills Astronomical Expedition to the Southern Hemisphere, which he has maintained for the past four years.

The sum of $6,000 a year is promised, with an addition of $3,000 for the improvement of the station near Santiago, Chile. The particular object of the station is the study of the movement of double stars in the line of sight.

The Seventh Satellite of Jupiter.—In February, 1905, the Director of the Lick Observatory made public the discovery by Assistant Astronomer C. D. Perrine of a seventh satellite of Jupiter.

Le Conte Memorial Lodge.—In the summer of 1904 a Memorial Lodge was dedicated in the Yosemite Valley to Professor Joseph Le Conte.



THE CONSERVATORY, BOTANICAL GARDENS.

Friends and former students of Professor Le Conte contributed in the neighborhood of $5,000 for the construction of this lodge. After the cost had been subscribed a contribution of some $500 was received from a number of graduates of the University living in South Africa. This contribution was used for the purpose of securing a bronze bust of Professor Le Conte to be put in the lodge.

Prizes at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.—Five grand prizes were awarded to the University for its exhibit at the Exposition in St. Louis. One grand prize was for the exhibit as a whole; the second grand prize was for the Lick Observatory exhibit as a whole; the third grand prize was for the exhibit made by the College of Mines, illustrating the facilities at hand at Berkeley for instruction in Mining Engineering; the fourth grand prize was for the exhibit of stellar and other photo-

graphs sent from the Lick Observatory; and the fifth grand prize was for the exhibit of soil samples showing the depth and character of certain soil-types in California, and illustrating the investigations of Professors Hilgard and Loughridge.

Visiting Associations.—In August, 1905, the American Anthropological Association held its annual session in San Francisco and in Berkeley. The president of the association is Professor Frederick Ward Putnam, head of the Department of Anthropology of the University of California and also of Harvard University. In March, 1906, the Association of American Universities held its seventh annual meeting at the University of California and at Stanford University. This association is composed not of individuals but of institutions, namely, according to the constitution of the organization, of those engaged in graduate or advanced instruction. The object of the association is the promotion of the university as distinguished from the college. The University of California was honored by the association by being chosen president for the coming year.

Prominent Visitors.—Among the many visitors to the University who have addressed University meetings or have been otherwise identified for the time being with the life of the University may be mentioned during the year 1905-06: Mr. Poultney Bigelow; Professor Rufus B. Richardson, Director of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens; H. Rider Haggard, the well-known author and student of social conditions; Reverend Emil H. Hirsch, Professor of Rabbinical Literature at the University of Chicago; Honorable William H. Taft, Secretary of War, and a congressional party en route for the Philippine Islands; Dr. Robert S. Woodward, President of the Carnegie Institute; Mr. William Jennings Bryan; Mr. Richard Mansfield; Dr. Douglas Hyde, President of the Gaelic League; and Dr. Edward T. Devine, Special Representative of the American National Red Cross for the relief work in San Francisco.

The Charter Day addresses in 1905 and 1906 were delivered by Dr. Henry Van Dyke, Professor of English Literature in Princeton University, and President Edwin A. Alderman of the University of Virginia.

Summer Sessions.—The Summer Session of 1905 was attended by 795 enrolled students. Courses of instruction were given in 25 departments, by a faculty of 76. In the Summer Session of 1906, notwithstanding the disaster in San Francisco, 706 students enrolled, and a faculty of 78 gave courses in 30 departments. A new feature of this session was a very successful Summer School of Library Methods.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA—TABLE No. 1.

Summary of Officers of Instruction and Research, 1904-1906.

NOTE.—The Summary includes officers of instruction of all grades in the Academic Colleges, at Berkeley, but omits clinical assistants in the Professional Colleges, in San Francisco.

	1904-05.	1905-06.
Academic	251	252
Art	9	9
Lick Observatory	13	9
Law	6	6
Medicine	35	34
Post-Graduate Medicine	23	*
Pharmacy	8	8
Totals	345	318

*Department discontinued.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA—TABLE No. 2 A.

Enrollment in the Academic Colleges, 1904-1906.

NOTE.—The upper figures on the left of each group refer to men, the lower to women; the figures on the right side are totals.

	1904-05		1905-06.	
GRADUATE STUDENTS	141 102	243	155 196	351
UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS:—				
Letters (or Classical Course)	70 145	215	65 129	194
Social Sciences (or Literary Course)	274 740	1014	290 764	1054
Natural Sciences	81 108	189	88 103	191
Commerce	119 6	125	149 5	154
Agriculture	96 10	106	115 8	123
Mechanics	264 2	266	267 0	267
Mining	285 0	285	271 0	271
Civil Engineering	207 0	207	211 0	211
Chemistry	55 7	62	48 6	54
Total Undergraduates	1451 1018	2469	1504 1015	2519
Totals in the Colleges at Berkeley (deducting duplicates)	1590 1109	2699	1647 1192	2839

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA TABLE No. 2 B.

Enrollment in the Professional Colleges and Lick Observatory, 1904-1906.

NOTE.—The upper figures on the left of each group refer to men, the lower to women; the figures on the right side are totals.

	1904-05.		1905-06.	
LICK OBSERVATORY, MT. HAMILTON	3 0	3	3 1	4
IN SAN FRANCISCO—				
Mark Hopkins Institute of Art	94 149	243	75 120	195
Hastings College of the Law	74 5	79	74 2	76
College of Medicine	88 12	100	64 9	73
Postgraduate Medical Department	12 2	14	Department Discontinued	
College of Dentistry	85 2	87	71 3	74
California College of Pharmacy	83 3	86	76 5	81
Total in the Colleges in San Francisco	436 173	609	360 139	499

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA—TABLE No. 3 A.

Summary of Degrees Conferred in the Academic Colleges of the University of California, 1904-1906.

NOTE.—The upper figures on the left of each group refer to men, the lower to women; the figures on the right side are totals. Abbreviations: Agr., Agriculture; C.E., Civil Engineering; Chem., Chemistry; Com., Commerce; L., Letters; Mec., Mechanics; Min., Mining; N.S., Natural Sciences; S.S., Social Sciences.

		1904.		1905.		1906.*		Totals, 1904-1906.		Totals, 1864-1906.	
A.B.		17		14		16		47		425	
		47	64	37	51	38	54	122	169	336	761
M.A.		4		4		6		14		110	
		1	5	5	9	7	13	13	27	41	151
Ph.B.—S.S.		0		(Not regularly con-				0		158	
		1	1	ferred since 1904.				1	1	117	275
B.L.—S.S.		28		36		37		101		361	
		130	158	108	144	105	142	343	444	801	1,162
M.L.—S.S.		3		2		1		6		19	
		7	10	3	5	9	10	19	25	48	67
B.S.	Agr.	5		6		11		22		53	
		2	7	2	8	0	11	4	26	5	58
	Mec.	31		20		21		72		238	
		0	31	0	20	0	21	0	72	1	239
	Min.	30		22		36		88		264	
		0	30	0	22	0	36	0	88	0	264
	C.E.	18		19		32		69		187	
		0	18	0	19	0	32	0	69	2	189
	Chem.	15		14		8		37		149	
		6	21	2	16	2	10	10	47	31	180
	Com. (since 1899)	6		12		22		40		55	
		0	6	1	13	0	22	1	41	1	56
	N.S.	13		16		13		42		133	
		26	39	20	36	14	27	60	102	153	286
M.S.		4		5		7		16		58	
		2	6	3	8	0	7	5	21	15	73
C.E.		0		0		0		0		1	
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Ph.D.		5		4		4		13		30	
		0	5	0	4	0	4	0	13	3	33
LL.D. (Honorary)		0		0		0		0		4	
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Sc.D. (Honorary)		0		0		0		0		2	
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Totals		179		174		214		567		2,580	
		222	401	181	355	175	389	578	1,145	1,656	4,236

* Does not include December graduates.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA—TABLE No. 3 B.

Summary of Degrees Conferred in the Professional Colleges, 1904-1906.

	1904.		1905.		1906.*		Totals, 1904-1906.		Totals, 1874-1906.	
LL.B.—Hastings	17 1	18	17 1	18	15 1	16	49 3	52	727 14	741
LL.B.—S.S.	3 0	3	1 0	1	Discontin'd		4 0	4	7 0	7
J.D.—S.S.					2 1	3	2 1	3	2 1	3
LL.B.—Letters	0 0	0	1 0	1	Discontin'd		1 0	1	1 0	1
M.D.	29 4	33	16 2	18	17 2	19	62 8	70	580 50	630
D.D.S.	44 1	45	40 0	40	22 2	24	106 3	109	648 29	677
Ph.G.	18 5	23	Degree discontinued				18 5	23	550 28	578
Ph.C.			36 1	37	22 3	25	58 4	62	58 4	62
Pharm. D.	Degree discontinued, 1902.							.....	2 0	2
Pharm. B.	0 0	0	0 0	0	3 0	3	3 0	3	6 0	6
D.V.S.	Department discontinued, 1901.						.....	.....	10 0	10
Total degrees	111 11	122	111 4	115	81 9	90	303 24	327	2,591 126	2,717

* Does not include December graduates.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA—TABLE No. 4.

Number of Accredited Schools, 1904-1906.

	1904-05.	1905-06.
Number of public high schools accredited	99	106
Number of private secondary schools accredited	21	23
Total number of schools accredited	120	129

LIST OF ACCREDITED SCHOOLS, 1905-1906.

Recommended graduates who wish to postpone their entrance to the University should send their recommendations, with specific request for extension, to the Recorder of the Faculties. Extension may be granted for one year, with the possibility of renewal, upon request. Recommendations become invalid if not presented within twenty months after graduation.

Recommendations in free-hand and geometrical drawing are subject to approval by the Department of Drawing after the applicant has entered the University. Graduates of accredited schools who enter the University of California should carry their drawings with them to the University for inspection by the Department.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Alameda High School.—George C. Thompson, Ph.D.
Alhambra High School.—A. C. Wheat, M.D.
Anaheim High School.—Mr. J. Franklin Walker.
Arcata Union High School.—Mr. J. M. Horton.
Auburn: Placer County High School.—Mr. F. J. Buchanan.
Azusa: Citrus Union High School.—Mr. W. A. Sheldon.
Bakersfield: Kern County High School.—Mr. C. C. Childress.
Berkeley High School.—Mr. M. C. James.
Campbell Union High School.—Mr. J. Fred Smith.
Centerville Union High School.—Mr. G. W. Wright.
Chico High School.—Mr. W. M. Mackay.
Colton High School.—Mr. G. M. Green.
Colusa District High School.—Mr. A. B. Anderson.
Compton Union High School.—Mr. Will L. Frew.
Concord: Mount Diablo Union High School.—Mr. Herbert Kittredge.
Corona High School.—Mr. J. C. Ray.
Covina High School.—Mr. Arthur L. Hamilton.
Etna Mills: Etna Union High School.—Mr. George Harkleroad.
Eureka High School.—Mr. A. C. Barker.
Fairfield: Armijo Union High School.—Mr. H. F. Sheldon.
Fallbrook Union High School.—Mr. C. T. Meredith.
Fernando: San Fernando Union High School.—Mrs. E. C. Ingham.
Fowler Union High School.—Mr. J. N. Keran.
Fresno High School.—Mr. A. C. Olney.
Fullerton Union High School.—Mr. W. R. Carpenter.
Gilroy High School.—Mr. E. E. Brownell.
Glendale Union High School.—Mr. George U. Moyse.
Grass Valley High School.—Mr. J. S. Hennesey.
Hanford Union High School.—Mr. E. H. Walker.
Haywards High School.—John Gamble, Ph.D.
Healdsburg High School.—Mr. H. R. Bull.
Hollister: San Benito High School.—Mr. James Davis.
Hollywood Union High School.—Mr. J. O. Churchill.
Ione Union High School.—Mr. William Inch.
Lakeport: Clear Lake Union High School.—A. A. MacKenzie, D.S.C.
Livermore Union High School.—Mr. W. J. Connell.
Lodi High School.—Mr. J. B. Wootten.
Lompoc Union High School.—Mr. W. P. Campbell.
Long Beach High School.—Mr. Albert B. Clayton.
Los Angeles High School.—Mr. W. H. Housh.
Los Banos: West Side Union High School.—Mr. George H. Hunting
Los Gatos High School.—Mr. Charles I. Kerr.
Madera Union High School.—Mr. E. B. Williams.
Martinez: Alhambra Union High School.—Mr. E. W. Stoddard.
Marysville High School.—Mr. Allen B. Martin.
Mendocino High School.—Mr. Ovid H. Ritter.
Merced: Merced County High School.—Mr. J. B. Hughes.
Modesto High School.—Mr. Thomas Downey.
Monrovia High School.—Mr. Nathan F. Smith.
Mountain View High School.—Mr. Herbert Lee.
Napa High School.—Mr. Francis O. Mower.
National City High School.—Mr. T. F. Brownscombe.
Nevada City High School.—Mr. E. H. Barker.
Oakland High School.—Mr. J. H. Pond.
Ontario High School.—Mr. Jefferson Taylor.
Orange Union High School.—Mr. Charles E. Taylor.
Oroville Union High School.—Mr. W. W. Fogg.
Oxnard Union High School.—Mr. J. S. Denton.
Pacific Grove High School.—Mr. Albert G. Morse.
Palo Alto High School.—Mr. Charles C. Hill.
Pasadena High School.—Mr. LeRoy D. Ely.

Paso Robles High School.—Mr. E. E. Taylor.
Petaluma High School.—Mr. J. B. Newell.
Pomona High School.—Mr. P. W. Kauffman.
Porterville High School.—Mr. Mark DeWitt.
Red Bluff Union High School.—Mr. Glenn Allen.
Redding: Shasta County High School.—Mr. Benjamin Macomber.
Redlands Union High School.—Mr. Lewis B. Avery.
Redwood City: Sequoia Union High School.—Mr. S. P. McCrea.
Riverside High School.—Miss Eugenie Fuller.
Sacramento High School.—Mr. Frank Tade.
Saint Helena Union High School.—Mr. R. E. Chase.
Salinas High School.—Mr. Lucas E. Kilkenny.
San Bernardino High School.—Lewis M. Terman, Ph.D.
San Diego High School.—Mr. Duncan MacKinnon.
San Francisco: Girls' High School.—A. W. Scott, M.D.
San Francisco: Lowell High School.—Mr. F. C. Morton.
San Francisco: Mission High School.—Mr. J. O'Connor.
San Francisco: Polytechnic High School.—Mr. W. N. Bush.
Sanger Union High School.—Mr. R. Y. Glidden.
San José High School.—R. D. Hunt, Ph.D.
San Luis Obispo High School.—Mr. J. A. Metzler.
San Mateo Union High School.—Mr. F. G. Sanderson.
San Rafael High School.—Mr. John S. Drew.
Santa Ana High School.—Mr. J. C. Templeton.
Santa Barbara High School.—Mr. A. E. Monteith.
Santa Clara High School.—Mr. L. R. Smith.
Santa Cruz High School.—Mr. D. C. Clark.
Santa Maria Union High School.—Mr. E. L. Mitchel.
Santa Monica High School.—Mr. D. A. Eckert.
Santa Paula Union High School.—Mr. G. S. Trowbridge.
Santa Rosa High School.—Mr. E. M. Cox.
Santa Ynez: Valley Union High School.—Mr. Francis G. Goodenow
Sonoma: Sonoma Valley Union High School.—Mr. DeWitt Montgomery.
Stockton High School.—Carlton M. Ritter, Ph.D.
Sutter City Union High School.—Mr. W. H. Weslar.
Truckee: Meadow Lake Union High School.—Mr. Leroy H. Stephens.
Ukiah High School.—Mr. L. W. Babcock.
Vacaville Union High School.—Mr. Carl H. Nielsen.
Ventura Union High School.—Mr. Alfred D. Tenney.
Visalia High School.—Mr. F. A. Swanger.
Watsonville High School.—Mr. Irving Townsend.
Whittier High School.—Mr. G. Walter Monroe.
Willows: Glenn County Union High School.—Mr. J. R. Hanlon.
Woodland High School.—Mr. W. M. Hyman.
Yreka: Siskiyou County High School.—Mr. Frederick Liddeke.

Total public schools, 106.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

Belmont School.—Mr. W. T. Reid.
Berkeley: Boone's University School.—Mr. P. R. Boone.
Berkeley: Miss Head's School.—Miss Anna Head.
Berkeley Preparatory School.—Mr. J. H. White.
College Park: Academy of the University of the Pacific.—Mr. H. C. Tillman.
Irvington: Anderson Academy.—Mr. W. W. Anderson.
Los Angeles: Harvard School.—Mr. Grenville C. Emery.
Mills College, Seminary Department.—Susan L. Mills, Litt.D.
Oakland: Academy of California College.—T. G. Brownson, D.D.
Oakland: Horton School.—Miss Sarah W. Horton.
Pasadena: Throop Polytechnic Institute.—Walter A. Edwards, LL.D.
San Francisco: California School of Mechanical Arts.—Mr. George A Merrill.
San Francisco: College of Notre Dame.—Sister J. Teresa.
San Francisco: Hamlin School.—Miss Sarah D. Hamlin.
San Francisco: Irving Institute.—Mrs. E. B. Church.
San Francisco: Trinity School.—Mr. H. C. Lyon.
San José: College of Notre Dame.—Sister Mary Bernardine.
San José: Notre Dame High School.—Sister Louise of St. Joseph.
San José: Washburn School.—Mr. Arthur Washburn.
San Mateo: Saint Matthew's School.—Mr. W. A. Brewer.
San Rafael: Dominican College.—Mother Mary Louis.
San Rafael: Hitchcock Military Academy.—Mr. C. Hitchcock.
San Rafael: Mt. Tamalpais Military Academy.—Arthur Crosby, D.D.

Total private schools, 23.
Total public and private schools, 129.

BERKELEY, June 26, 1906.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

AN HISTORICAL SKETCH.

By HARRY ALLEN OVERSTREET.

A monograph published by the Department of Education, California Louisiana Purchase Exposition Commission, San Francisco, Cal., 1904.

It is significant of the place which the University of California holds in the political organization of which it is a part, that its date of birth, in organic idea, is one with the birth-date of the State. The very first Constitution of the incipient commonwealth prescribed measures for the protection and proper disposition of lands granted for the support of a university of the State and made it a duty of the Legislature to "provide effectual means for the improvement and permanent security of the funds of said university."

But although a university of the State was thus called for by the Constitution of 1849, it was not until 1868 that the University of California was founded. The intervening years were years of preparation, with their many uncertainties as to the character of the new institution, their tentative suggestions and rejected plans, and often their periods of gloomy doubt as to the whole affair. Throughout them all, however, are found the traces of steadfast effort on the part of a small body of earnest men toward the accomplishment of the wished-for end. These men in public and private utterances made the voters of California alive to the vital need of an adequate university, and by the educative influence of their arguments kept the public pressure on the Legislature sufficiently firm.

The Constitution of 1849 had not been able to make definite provision for the support of the proposed university, but the Constitutional Convention had prayed Congress to adopt such measures that "seventy-two sections of the unappropriated lands within the State should be set apart and reserved for the use and support of the university, which, together with such further quantities as might be agreed upon by Congress, should be conveyed to the State and appropriated solely to the use and support of the university." Congress responded affirmatively in 1853 with a grant of forty-six thousand and eighty acres for a "seminary of learning."

With the income from these lands assured, the support of some kind of an institution appeared a certainty, and resolutions were passed in successive Legislatures looking to the organization of a State university. One of the plans proposed at this time is remarkable as an indication of what higher education in California did not suffer from its friends.

As recounted by Professor William Carey Jones, in his "History of the University of California," "Rev. Samuel B. Bell, representing Alameda and Santa Clara counties, had meanwhile introduced an extraordinary bill into the Senate 'for organizing the University of the State of California under the name of the Regents of the University of the State of California.' * * * The bill was introduced on March 23, 1858, went through the usual course, was at one time laid on the table, was then called up through the urgency of Mr. Bell, and on April 16 passed the Senate. It was then sent to the Assembly, where it was referred to the Committee on Education. The report of this committee was one of crushing destruction to the project. The proposition of the bill was to establish a body of regents, with various salaried officers appointed by them, including a chancellor, vice-chancellor, treasurer, and secretary; to unite under this board all the colleges then established and thereafter to be established in the State, with whatsoever faculties they might have, and wheresoever situated; and to distribute among these scattered institutions the funds that were designed for the university. The committee declared that 'such a heterogeneous combination for a university' would be 'impolitic, impracticable, and not the institution contemplated by the Act of Congress.' "

In 1858 the Legislature ordered the sale of the public lands and directed that the proceeds be held by the Treasurer of the State as a special fund to be devoted to the uses of the "seminary." But notwithstanding the official urgings of Superintendents of Public Instruction and of legislators, plans and resolutions in these years still came to nothing.

Clearly, the great difficulty in the way of establishing a university was the inadequacy of the funds at hand. With the income assured, a very small college might have been maintained, or perhaps a polytechnic school; but the men who were earnest for the university looked for something better than this. Hence the great stimulus to effort that came with the passage of the Morrill Act in 1862. In pursuance of this Act, the United States granted to California one hundred and fifty thousand acres for the endowment of a college which should have for its main object the teaching of agriculture and mechanics. Here at last seemed an adequate provision for the technical branch of a university. With this assured, the State might now devote its original funds to the maintenance of other faculties. And thus the question, so anxiously debated in former years, whether the State should divert its small funds to academic education or to technical training seemed answered even beyond the hopes of those years, by the possibility of combining both functions in one university.

Consequently, in 1863, a commission was appointed to report a plan for the founding of a "seminary of learning." The commission's report was decisive in favor of a single institution, but to the chagrin of the advocates of academic education, it recommended that the proposed institution should, for the time being, be simply a polytechnic school.

Largely pursuant of this report, the Legislature of 1866 passed an act to establish an Agricultural, Mining and Mechanical Arts College. A board of directors was appointed, to serve for two years, which was to effect plans for the new institution. Fortunately for the State, however, before active operations were begun, Governor Low, in reconsid-

APPROACH TO CENTER-STREET ENTRANCE, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.
The ancient tree on the right has been dedicated by the students to Professors Joseph and John Le Conte.

ering the whole matter, detected the unwisdom of diverting all the State moneys for higher learning to a purely technical training, and in his address of December 2, 1867, urged a more far-sighted policy.

But it is difficult to say what would have been the fate of the higher institution had there not occurred at this time an act remarkable for its generosity and its fine public spirit. At a meeting of the board of trustees of the College of California, of Oakland, on October 9, 1867, it was resolved that all the lands and buildings of the college be offered as a gift to the State, on the sole condition that the State permanently maintain in its proposed university a college of letters. It was further resolved, in pursuance of this, that the College of California should disincorporate as soon as the State should accept its offer and make provision for the continuance of a college of classical learning. Here was the third great good fortune of the State—greater and more touching than the others, in that it represented the deliberate sacrifice of a body of public-spirited men. For the College of California was no weakling product, glad to make itself over into something stronger and richer. Founded in 1853 by a high-minded minister of New England, Henry Durant, it had grown from a struggling private school into a college of recognized worth and academic dignity. It was religious in its character, but non-sectarian; in fact, its inception had been in the ideal of Henry Durant to establish on the new western coast a college that should be Christian in a more fundamental sense than the ordinary sectarian seminaries. Under the efficient administration of its founder, it had come to hold in California a place of leading influence among Protestant institutions. Hence it was a matter of no small sacrifice when it magnanimously withdrew from its field of earned success in order that the State might have no rival in its high effort.

This generous action of the College of California solved the problem that was being so anxiously debated. Through the coöperative effort, now, of the board of directors of the proposed College of Agriculture, Mines and Mechanical Arts, and the board of trustees of California College, a system of university organization that made provision both for the technical education required by the Morrill Act, and the classical training called for by the conditions of the gift of California College, was devised. Governor Haight, in his inaugural address, recommended the passage of a law establishing the university. A bill to "create and organize the University of California" was introduced on March 5, 1868, by Hon. John W. Dwinelle. On March 21 it passed both houses of the Legislature, and on March 23 was signed by Governor Haight. Thus was the period of tentative planning at an end. The university was now virtually an accomplished fact.

"A State University is hereby created," reads the first section of the charter, "pursuant to the requirements of Section 4, Article IX, of the Constitution of the State of California; and in order to devote to the largest purpose of education the benefaction made to the State of California" by the Morrill Act of 1862. "The said university shall be called the University of California, and shall be located on the grounds heretofore donated to the State" by the College of California. * * * "The university shall have for its design to provide instruction and complete education in all the departments of science, literature, art, industrial and professional pursuits, and general education, and also

special courses of instruction for the professions of agriculture, the mechanic arts, mining, military science, civil engineering, law, medicine, and commerce." Thus did the State assure its youth not only an adequate training in preparation for material activities, but also a real cultivation of character.

In accordance with its charter, drawn up almost entirely by Hon. John W. Dwinelle, the government of the university was vested in a board of regents, an academic senate, and the separate faculties. The board of regents was to consist of ex officio members, viz., the Governor of the State, the Lieutenant-Governor, the Speaker of the Assembly, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, the President of the State Agricultural Society, the President of the Mechanics' Institute of San Francisco, and the President of the University; eight members appointed by the Governor, and eight honorary members elected by the appointed and ex officio members. By a later provision, all the positions on the board, with the exception of those officially held, became appointive. The following provision was expressly made in the charter: "No sectarian, political, or partisan test shall ever be allowed or exercised in the appointment of regents, or in the election of professors, teachers, or other officers of the university, or in the admission of students thereto, or for any purpose whatsoever. Nor at any time shall the majority of the board of regents be of any one religious sect, or of no religious sect; and persons of every religious denomination, or of no religious denomination, shall be equally eligible to all offices, appointments, and scholarships." Regents were to hold their office for a term of sixteen years. The members first appointed were to be classified by lot, so that one member should go out of office at the end of every successive two years. By this important plan, whereby the board changed its membership gradually, and whereby each term of office covered a number of gubernatorial administrations, as well as by the special provision already noted with regard to sectarian influence, the board of regents was secured against the pressure of both political and theological considerations. Unlike many provisions of this kind, this one has been eminently successful in its operation, for it is a recognized fact that the board of regents, as it has gradually changed its complexion with the years, has never in any sense been subjected to illegitimate pressure.

The original constitution of the University provided for four classes of colleges: (1) College of Arts, including agriculture, mechanics, mines, and civil engineering; (2) a College of Letters, or classical course; (3) professional colleges, including medicine and law; (4) other colleges incorporated into or affiliated with the University.

On September 23, 1869, the new university opened its doors. They were the doors, to be sure, of the College of California, in Oakland, for there had not yet been time to plan and bring to completion the buildings of the new institution; but those doors were opened now, not under private endowment, but under the auspices of the State. The University began its work humbly, indeed, with a class of forty students and a teaching force of ten members. Yet there was power in this simple beginning, for the University had in three of its teachers, at least, men who were to prove of inestimable worth to its future life—Henry Durant, the first President of the University; John Le Conte, professor of physics and later President of the University, and Martin Kellogg,

professor in the College of California, professor in the University of California, many times chairman of its faculties, and later President of the University. The last of these has only just passed away, in ripe old age and the honor of approved scholarship.

The instruction begun in the College of California buildings in 1869 was continued there until the summer of 1873. On July 16, 1873, the commencement exercises of the first class to graduate—a class of twelve—were held in Berkeley, and the University then made formal entrance upon its new home.

The University was from 1870 to 1872 under the presidency of Henry Durant. Upon his resignation, Professor Daniel Coit Gilman accepted the call to the position. President Gilman remained with the University until 1875, when the fascinating offer extended to him by the incipient Johns Hopkins University successfully tempted him from the western coast. The executive office was then filled by Professor John Le Conte.

In the first two years of the University's existence, two important steps were taken that have not since been retraced. In 1869 all admission and tuition fees were abolished, and in 1870 the University was opened to women on terms of complete equality with men. The latter provision was made part of the State Constitution of 1879, where it was expressly stated that no person should "be debarred admission to any of the collegiate departments of the University on account of sex."

President Le Conte resigned his office in 1881 and was succeeded by William T. Reid. The latter held office until 1885, when he was succeeded by Professor Edward S. Holden. The new president was to fill the vacancy only until the completion of the Lick Observatory, when he was to assume the position of its director. Upon the completion of the Observatory in 1888, Hon. Horace Davis was elected to the presidency, remaining in office until 1890. Upon his resignation, the office was for some years unfilled, Professor Martin Kellogg meanwhile performing its duties as chairman of the faculties. On January 24, 1893, Professor Kellogg was elected to the presidency, administering his office with efficiency until 1899. With the resignation of President Kellogg and the election of his honored successor, President Benjamin Ide Wheeler, we are brought to the present, and may now retrace our steps for a consideration of some of the determining events in the life of the University during the years recounted.

Between 1869 and 1903, the growth of the University was nothing less than marvelous. Beginning with a total registration of 24, and graduating a first class of 12, the University has grown in numbers, until in 1903 the official registration showed a total of 2,669 students enrolled in the academic colleges alone; while in the University, inclusive of the affiliated Colleges of Law, Medicine, Pharmacy, and Art, and the Lick Observatory, there was a total of 3,275. The instructing force has increased from 10 in 1869 to a total in the academic colleges of 246 in 1903, and in the whole University of 434. From a first graduating class of 12, the University has grown until, in 1902, it graduated a senior class of 280 in the academic colleges, and in the whole University a class of 417.

But this remarkable growth would hardly have been possible had not the State in 1887 generously placed at the disposal of the University a

permanent income from the State moneys. In 1887, the Vrooman Act, introduced into the State Senate by Hon. Henry Vrooman, and into the Assembly by Hon. C. A. Alexander, provided that the University should receive annually the proceeds of a tax of one cent upon every one hundred dollars of taxable property in the State. Hardly could a law more vital to the University have been enacted, for by placing the University's support upon a constitutional and not a legislative basis, it permanently freed the institution from the dangers of political variation.

Thus with an assured income, and with the pledge given by the State in its Constitution of 1879 that the maintenance of the University should be perpetual, the University of California was able, for a time at least, to free itself of the more distressing material anxieties and to address itself to its essential business of providing a culture and a training that should be adequate.

But a great difficulty lay in its pathway in the early years—a difficulty that for some time threatened to bring all its efforts to naught. To educate, it must have students, and to be a university, it must have students trained up to matriculation standards of a university. The success of the University, then, was one with the success of the high schools of the State. It may be imagined, therefore, how severe was the blow to the University when, by the Constitution of 1879, all State aid was withdrawn from the high schools and all the State's moneys for common schools were diverted to the schools of elementary grade. For a time it seemed as though the University must go under for lack of proper material. But after a period of dark uncertainty, the communities throughout the State bestirred themselves to a manful local support of high schools. Thus was this really grave danger averted.

But a second danger lay in the complete separation of high schools and University. The high schools pursued their work as best they knew how, with no indication as to the University's standards; the University pursued its work irrespective of the kind of training given in the high schools. The result was inevitable friction and loss of energy on both sides. It was soon realized by the University that if it was to be successful, there must be a unified high school system in the State that should join properly with the system of higher training. Hence the University set to work to evolve a plan whereby secondary and higher education might be brought into more harmonious conjunction.

The result was the system, since then become permanent, of accrediting high schools. Before this plan was adopted students were admitted to the University only upon examination. It was now agreed that students who should graduate from high schools approved by the University, and who should have, in addition to their diploma, a recommendation of their principal, showing their work to have been of superior character, might enter the University without examination. The effect of the accrediting system upon the education of the State has been of the very best. In order to determine the character of the various high schools, the University found it necessary to send men of its faculties to examine the work done. This at once brought about intercourse between the two systems of education; the high schools learned the requirements of the University; the University became aware of the needs and the obstacles of the high schools. The result was an increas-

ingly greater unifying of the whole system of secondary and higher education throughout the State. And the effect has at the present penetrated even to the grammar schools, so that the next years bid fair to see the triple system of education in California, with all its past waste and friction, rationally and uniformly organized. That the accrediting work has met with real success may be seen from the fact that from three accredited high schools in 1884, the list has grown until, according to the last report (1903), the accredited schools of the State now number 118.

The years that we have recorded witnessed many important acquisitions by the University. The Colleges of Law, Pharmacy, Dentistry, and Medicine were established in San Francisco and affiliated with the State institution. The munificent bequest of $700,000 made by James Lick, in 1876, for the founding and equipment of an astronomical observatory, gave the first great impetus to the adequate support of scientific work in California. In 1872, Mr. Edward Tompkins, by a grant of land in Oakland, established the first endowed chair in the University, the Agassiz Professorship of Oriental Languages and Literature. In 1878, Mr. J. K. P. Harmon responded to a much felt want by building and equipping a students' gymnasium on the campus. The nucleus of one of the most important of all the University's funds, the library fund, was established by Michael Reese; while the founding of an art gallery was due to the generous gift of Henry D. Bacon. In 1881, Mr. D. O. Mills, by a gift of $75,000, established the second endowed chair in the University, the Mills Professorship of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy and Civil Polity. This endowment has proved of inestimable worth to the higher life of the University. In 1893, Mr. Edward Searles transferred to the University the land and buildings in San Francisco now known as the Mark Hopkins Institute of Art "for the exclusive uses and purposes of instruction and illustration of the fine arts, music, and literature." In 1898, Miss Cora Jane Flood made over to the board of regents the Flood mansion, near Menlo Park, together with certain lands and shares.

In 1891, Mrs. Phœbe A. Hearst laid the foundations of a scholarship system in the University. In a letter to the board of regents, of the date September 28, 1891, she expressed her aims as follows: "It is my intention to contribute annually to the funds of the University of California a sum sufficient to support eight three-hundred-dollar scholarships for worthy young women. * * * I bind myself to pay this sum during my lifetime, and I have provided for a perpetual fund after my death. The qualifications entitling students to the scholarships shall be noble character and high aims, it being understood that without the assistance here given, the university course would in each case be impossible. * * * The award shall be made by a vote of the faculty, but I do not wish any scholarship to be given as a prize for honors in entrance examinations."

Six years later, when the doubling of the University's income was assured by the State Legislature, the University appropriated $3,500 "to be distributed equally among the eight congressional districts of the State, for the purpose of aiding poor and deserving students to attend the State University." These scholarships were to be known as the "State of California Scholarships"; they were not to exceed twenty-

STRAWBERRY CREEK, ON UNIVERSITY GROUNDS.

eight in number, and were to yield to each holder $125 per annum. Immediately this appropriation was made, Mr. Levi Strauss of San Francisco generously offered to duplicate it, the scholarships to be of exactly the same character with regard to income and award as those provided by the State.

In addition to these sixty-two scholarships, single scholarships have been established by various persons and institutions. In 1899, Mrs. Cornelius B. Houghton, in memory of her husband, made provision for an annual scholarship. The San Francisco Girls' High School, the Haywards, the San José, and the Los Angeles High Schools have maintained scholarship funds which they apportion to the meriting members of their schools. Besides these, scholarships are awarded out of the William and Alice Hinckley fund and the Joseph Bonnheim memorial fund. For the encouragement of graduate work, the University awards the Le Conte Memorial Fellowship, established by the Alumni Association, in memory of Professors John and Joseph Le Conte, three University fellowships at the Lick Observatory, two Whiting Traveling Fellowships, maintained out of a bequest of $20,000 made by the will of Harold Whiting, formerly associate professor of physics in the University, two Emanu-El Fellowships in Semitic languages, established by the Congregation Emanu-El of San Francisco; the Harvard Club scholarship, and the Yale Alumni Fellowship, founded and maintained by graduates of these universities. In addition, the University has two loan funds, the Frank J. Walton Memorial Loan Fund, established by the Class of 1883, and the loan fund of the Class of 1886.

We have already mentioned the State's grant to the University in 1887 of an income of one cent on every one hundred dollars of taxable property. For a few years the funds thus accruing were, economically administered, adequate to the needs of the University. But then came a period of unprecedented growth. Within five years—from 1891 to 1896—the enrollment of the University increased by a full threefold, while the funds at its disposal remained practically unaltered. The institution was in direst straits, not only because it had no means to augment its teaching force sufficiently to meet the larger needs, but also because it was unable even to provide room for the ever-increasing numbers.

Determined action was necessary. In a report to the board of regents in May, 1896, the Ways and Means Committee, consisting of Regents Reinstein, Black, and Rodgers, made a statement of the University's distress that became a basis for an appeal to the State Legislature.

The provision made by the State of California for the constantly increasing wants of the State University is embodied in the act of the Legislature of 1887, and consists of a tax of one tenth of a mill on the dollar.

At that time the number of students in the University was 288, while now it is 1,336 (at Berkeley). The provision then made by the Legislature was considered just sufficient for the then needs of the University, and it was anticipated that the taxable wealth of the State would increase in just about the proportion that the University would grow, and thus meet and provide for the constantly increasing demands of the University through the enlargement of the number of its students. This expectation seemed then to be well founded, and was justified by the growth of the University for the succeeding four years, but since the year 1891 the number of students at the University, which was then 456, has increased to a degree as remarkable as it is gratifying.

Within the last four years the number of students at the State University has trebled, and is at the present writing 1,336, while in the entire University, including its affiliated colleges, the number is 2,047, and the indications are that the next Freshman class will outnumber all before it. The income of the University from

this act, however, so far from doubling, has increased only an insignificant amount within the last five years, and is actually less in 1895 than in 1894 or 1893.

Under these circumstances alone, it is but reasonable to believe that the next Legislature will take such steps as will be commensurate with the power, the pride, and the dignity of a sovereign State, when it realizes that the provision for the support of the University made by the Legislature in 1887 is entirely inadequate to the present quadrupled demands of the University, and still less adequate to maintain that constantly increasing prosperity of the State's highest institution of learning, which is a just source of State pride and an essential condition of State dignity and prosperity.

In response to this statement of needs a bill was, in 1897, introduced by Hon. F. S. Stratton into the Senate, and into the Assembly by Hon. Howard E. Wright, which provided that the University's income should be increased to two cents on every hundred dollars of taxable property. To the great relief of all friends of the University, the bill passed both houses without opposition and was signed by Governor Budd on February 27, 1897. Thus did the State a second time prove her deep and abiding interest in the welfare of her University.

To one who has visited the University, nothing can be more strikingly obvious than the painful contrast between the character of its site and its buildings. Situated on the foothills of the Contra Costa Range, and looking westward out through the Golden Gate, its natural placing is almost unmatched. Yet with this remarkable beauty of location is coupled an equally remarkable ugliness of makeshift buildings. The pressing difficulty that the University faced in the years of its rapid growth was that of finding, not the best room, but any kind of room for its students; and in attempting to solve this difficulty with an inadequate income, the only resort was in hastily constructed temporary buildings. The sole virtue of these was their cheapness and their capacity. As a result, the succeeding years saw the beautiful campus crowded more and more with homely buildings, scattered about with hardly a thought of present or future plan. That this haphazard construction was unwise and ruinous to the beauties of the University's site was felt by many, but two men especially put their convictions into serious and concerted effort. Mr. B. R. Maybeck, instructor in architectural drawing in the University, had long felt the need of a permanent plan for the placing and style of the University buildings, and he was active in making known his views. They were heartily seconded by Mr. J. B. Reinstein, a regent of the University, so heartily that as a result of a communication addressed to the board of regents on April 29, 1896, the board voted that there should be prepared a program "for a permanent and comprehensive plan, to be open to general competition, for a system of buildings to be erected upon the grounds of the University of California in Berkeley." Before the resolve of the board had been put into effective operation, however, it came to the notice of Mrs. Phœbe A. Hearst, who had herself long been deeply concerned in the architectural beautifying of the University. Mrs. Hearst, with a generosity, spontaneous and admirable, wrote at once to the board of regents, expressing her great interest in the project and her desire to contribute wholly the expenses of the proposed competition. Needless to say that the offer so totally unsolicited and so magnificent beyond expectations was gratefully accepted by the board.

It is impossible in this cursory history of the University to give more than the barest outline of the course of the "Phœbe A. Hearst Archi-

tectural Competition." That contest of the world's known artists has become so internationally famous that it hardly needs more than mention to have its whole story recalled. In preparing for the competition, the two men who had been most zealous in the cause were commissioned to canvass the leading architects of the world to the end of enlisting adequate interest and of preparing a just plan of contest. After careful consideration a program was drawn up, providing for two competitions, a preliminary one, to be held in Antwerp, and a final one, to be held in San Francisco. The committee of award was to consist of Messrs. R. Norman Shaw, J. L. Pascal, Paul Wollot, Walter Cook, and J. B. Reinstein. Owing to the illness of Mr. Shaw, Mr. John Belcher was substituted in his place. The preliminary competition opened on January 15, 1898, and closed July 1, 1898. Of the one hundred and five plans received, eleven were selected by the jury to stand for the final contest. As a help toward the further preparation of their plans, the winners in the first award were invited, at the expense of Mrs. Hearst, to visit the University town. The second contest, in San Francisco, on September 7, 1899, resulted in the following award: first prize, Mons. E. Benard, Paris; second prize, Messrs. Howells, Stokes and Hornbostel, New York; third prize, Messrs. D. Despradelle and Stephen Codman, Boston; fourth prize, Messrs. Howard and Cauldwell, New York; fifth prize, Messrs. Lord, Hewlett and Hull, New York.

This is but a bare statement of the essential facts of the contest. But if one would know the reality of the Phœbe A. Hearst architectural competition one must read into the skeletal bones of these facts, all the loyal enthusiasm, the ardor of hope, the fire of great purpose awakened by the project. If the plan had meant merely an embellishing of the outer life of the University, it would have signified little indeed; but ostensibly a remedy for the outward, it called forth in the State and in the University the firm determination that the inner life should not be unworthy.

Yet it must not be thought that it was ever in the intent of the donor that the plan should serve merely as a means to outer embellishment. Mrs. Hearst has long felt that beauty serves an essential need of the soul, that in placing beautiful objects before the maturing student one helps to develop pure, strong character as surely as with the spoken truth. Mrs. Hearst has for some years been proving the strength of her convictions by providing the students of the University with best examples of the fine arts. With art collections and concerts of a superior kind, she has opened the eyes and the ears of the student to beauty. The work has been none the less great that the refining and purifying influence has been all unconscious.

In this recital of the University's growth, we have made no reference to its attempts to fulfill one of the main purposes of its establishment. The grant of the Morrill Act of 1862 was made, as we have seen, on condition that an institution be founded that should have primarily in view a training in agriculture. The University has attempted to meet this requirement to the full; and there can be no doubt that as the years have passed its efforts have been successful. Up to 1891, work in agriculture was entirely within the University confines. In that year, however, was inaugurated the custom of holding Farmers' Institutes throughout the State. By this means the University came into touch

with the farmers of California, with a success that is indicated by the yearly increase in the number of institutes held. In 1897, so important had this work beyond the University's doors become, that a new department was created, a Department of University Extension in Agriculture. By means of the information disseminated at these institutes, as well as through its frequent bulletins, the Agricultural Department of the University has enabled the State not only to increase in very large degree its present agricultural earnings, but also to make sure the permanent fertility of its soils.

On July 18, 1899, the University entered upon a new stage of its development in the election to its presidency of Professor Benjamin Ide Wheeler, of Cornell University. The four years and a half of President Wheeler's administration have witnessed a remarkable growth in the University's prosperity, both in the inner life that is more properly its concern and in the material resources that must ever be indispensable. Those years have proved most especially the deep love of Californians, rich and poor alike, for their University. In 1900-1902, the gifts to the University, from private sources alone, amounted to about $900,000. As we are writing this, word has just been received of a bequest of some $500,000 to $600,000 by one of San Francisco's leading business men, Mr. Charles F. Doe, for the building of a new University library. But it is not in the public-spirited wealthy alone that the University is beginning to find her strength. In countless ways donations are being made by those of more modest income, from the five dollars that comes as an annual gift from an anonymous alumnus, or the scholarship money returned by another graduate, to the more substantial gifts for library or departments. It is of deepest significance that California's alumni feel the impulse to give of their own, for in this abiding love for their University lies the real promise of her permanent and increasing greatness.

It will be fitting at this point to mention some of the leading benefactions to the University in the years of President Wheeler's administration. Only a bare handful may be recounted in this brief history. Significant of his concern for the higher life of the University was the gift, in 1902, by Mr. D. O. Mills, of $50,000 for the furtherance of the work of the Department of Philosophy. This was in addition to Mr. Mills's original gift of $75,000 for the establishment of a chair of philosophy. The endowment of another important chair—in classics—is due to the generosity of Mrs. Jane K. Sather, who has given $75,000 for that purpose. Mrs. Sather has also made over to the University real property of great value for the establishment and support of a law library, and has, in addition, made important gifts of books. The construction of a Physiology building, at an expense of $25,000, has been made possible by the generosity of Mr. Rudolph Spreckels, and its thorough equipment by Dr. Max Herzstein's gift of $8,000. A most important addition to the library of political science, finance, and history has been made by Claus Spreckels's gift of $11,675.82. Mr. H. Weinstock has presented the University with $5,000 as a foundation fund for the "Barbara Weinstock Lectures on the Morals of Trade." One of the sorest needs of the University has been met in the construction of a great open-air theater, built on the model of the Greek Theater, and

seating some seven thousand people. Mr. W. R. Hearst contributed the $40,000 necessary for the building of this unique structure. An assemblage place, not only capacious but singularly beautiful, it will prove a source of stimulation in ways that have heretofore been beyond the University's power to realize.

When we attempt to recount Mrs. Hearst's gifts to the University the pen fails. They are numerous beyond any possible listing, because many of them are known only to Mrs. Hearst herself. We have already recounted Mrs. Hearst's assumption of the expenses of the architectural competition. Mrs. Hearst is now erecting, in accordance with the accepted plans, a mining building as a memorial to her husband, Senator Hearst. The minimum cost of this building will be half a million of dollars. She is maintaining the department of anthropology, expending $10,000 a year for five years for excavations and research in Egypt, $3,500 a year for five years for the like work in South America, $10,000 a year for two years for research in Greece, and $6,000 a year for anthropological work in California, Mexico, and New Mexico. The maintenance of this department alone for 1900-1902 was at a cost of $103,046. She has contributed over $6,000 for a museum building, has presented the University with Hearst Hall, valued at $50,000, has supported the Hearst Domestic Industries at an annual cost of over $15,000, has provided over $27,000 for the equipment of the medical department, $13,000 for a mining laboratory, and $8,400 for the equipment of gymnasiums. The President's biennial report of 1898-1900 gives the following figures for the two years recorded: "The total of gifts for which figures have been given in the foregoing list (exclusive of the support of archæological expeditions of about $30,000 a year) is $271,566.65. This amount is, however, far less than what Mrs. Hearst has actually expended for the benefit, direct or indirect, of the University."

But to write a list of Mrs. Hearst's gifts to the University is all unsatisfactory, for the real significance of them lies not so much in their magnificence, if one may use the word, but rather in the fine insight of the giver, the sympathetic touch with younger lives, the personal delight in discovering the deepest and the most real needs. And though great beyond reckoning has been the tale of her free-will offerings, greater, after all, and more lasting in worth for the University has been the fine idealism of her character, her unswerving faith in the beautiful and the true and the good, and her high efforts toward their realization in her chosen children.

And yet, even with this generosity of her friends, the University has not been wholly free of embarrassment. Almost, it might be said, it has suffered from too much good-will. In 1898-99, the total registration of students, including those in the professional colleges, was 2,439; in 1902-03 it had leaped to 3,275. In 1898-99 the total registration in the academic colleges alone was 1,717; in 1902-03 it had increased by more than one half, being in that year 2,669. Meanwhile the two-cent tax, which, in 1899, had been just sufficient to meet the University's needs, yielded an income that increased only very slightly from year to year. Between 1899-1900 and 1901-1902 it grew by but 4.4 per cent. "Had it not been for the generous aid of its private friends," writes President Wheeler in his report of 1900-02, "the University would have been crippled and well-nigh helpless." But though there may be

temporary embarrassments, the history of the past and the interest of the present have taught the University to fear no permanent distress. The last State Legislature proved itself to be alive to the University's needs by granting, in addition to other lesser appropriations, $250,000 for the erection of an administration building.

Although numbers are hardly a criterion of a University's worth, it will be interesting, nevertheless, to refer to the table of comparative sizes of American universities, prepared by Professor Albert Bushnell Hart for the Harvard Graduates' Magazine in 1900. "The list shows that in the number of undergraduates the University of California is

THE OAKS, BRIDGE, AND FOOTBALL STATUE—UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

exceeded only by Harvard; in the grand total of students, including undergraduates, professional students and summer school students, it is exceeded only by Harvard, Columbia, Michigan, and Minnesota, in the order named."

During President Wheeler's administration, important changes have been made in the internal structure of the University. In 1899, a summer school was systematically organized, with an attendance of 161 students. In 1900, the records showed 433 students registered; in 1901, 799; in 1902, 830, and 1903, 859. The success of the work has been so marked, especially in the intercourse which it establishes with the leading men of the Eastern and European universities, that the summer school promises to be permanent.

As in its examination of schools and its Farmers' Institutes, the University aimed to come into closer touch with the people of the State, so, in 1902, it prepared to meet the more popular needs for instruction and stimulus by the organization of a Department of University Extension. This department, planned largely on the lines of the English system, has established centers of extension work throughout the State, which are visited by a corps of lecturers whose duties lie entirely or mainly in the extension field. The success in this work, too, promises permanence.

Important for the professional teaching of the University has been the wise reorganization of the Medical Department. In the past years, the Medical College was perforce compelled to resort almost entirely to practicing physicians of San Francisco for its instructing body. While the efforts of the men who, in the midst of their medical labors, gave of their time and strength to the college, may not be too highly praised, it is nevertheless obvious that, excellent as these efforts were, they could not be made adequate for a medical school of highest scholarly rank. President Wheeler, in his first report to the board of regents, called attention to the need for better organization of the Medical Department, and it is due to his efforts that the succeeding years have witnessed an increasingly better equipment and disposition of the medical work.

Graduate work in the University has in the last few years been organized with growing success. Not only has the number of graduate students increased with great rapidity, as indicated by an enrollment of 244 students in 1903 as against 64 in 1893, but the work has come to be of a more distinctly advanced kind than in the years of its inception. The departments now recognize a radical difference in aim and methods between undergraduate and advanced work, so that the higher degrees now signify not a mere prolonging of the period of residence, but the successful completion of work of a thoroughly graduate nature.

A factor of great importance in the University's life is its function as a training school for prospective teachers of the State. By a law of the State, boards of education and examination have authority to issue certificates of high school grade, without examination, to graduates of the University who are recommended by the faculty. The operation of this law has been of utmost benefit to California, in that it has encouraged the University to send forth trained students into the high school field. The result has been not only a bettering of the tone and scholarly character of secondary teaching, but also a securer and more sympathetic drawing together of the University and high school forces. The coming years bid fair to witness the long-desired establishment of a Teachers' College.

The University has established a regular series of publications in each of the following departments: Botany, Geology, Education, Zoölogy, Græco-Roman Archæology, Egyptian Archæology, American Archæology and Ethnology, Anthropology, Physiology, Pathology, Astronomy, and Agriculture. It also issues, every quarter, the "University Chronicle," which is an official record of University life.

The University now comprises the following colleges and departments: College of Letters, College of Social Sciences, College of Natural Sciences, College of Commerce, College of Agriculture, College of

Mechanics, College of Mining, College of Civil Engineering, College of Chemistry, Lick Astronomical Department, Mark Hopkins Institute of Art, Hastings College of Law, Medical Department, Postgraduate Medical Department, Dental Department, California College of Pharmacy.

In this very brief account of the University's life, it has clearly been impossible to trace out, with the explicit detail that their importance warrants, the factors and forces that have made the institution what it is. But bare as the outlines are, they may, if nothing more, serve to suggest the peculiar conditions amid which a State University is placed, the difficulties of its development, the boundless scope of its opportunities. The University of California has not made its way without struggles peculiar to an institution that finds its support in the suffrage of the people. It is of the deepest import to the cause of public higher education that it has won its support without truckling, that it has never lowered its ideals to temporary public wishes, but has held high the standard of pure scholarship. The University of California is to-day without doubt a permanent factor in the life of the State, and as such, the outgoing of its influence may not be measured. With its sister university, it stands for the development of the very highest in the character of California. It may be extravagant to predict, as some are pleased to do, that in California a new note in world thought and feeling is to be sounded—a new literature, art, philosophy. Yet it is hardly extravagant to feel convinced that California is immense in possibilities of culture, that her birth to a richer life is even now but just accomplished, while the greatness of her days may scarcely be foretold. In the midst of this youthful promise, the two vigorous universities stand as nurturers of the best. If the life of the past is promise of the future, California is assuredly secure in the high character of her university guides.

SEQUOIA UNION HIGH SCHOOL—REDWOOD CITY, SAN MATEO COUNTY.

LELAND STANFORD JUNIOR UNIVERSITY.

By DR. O. L. ELLIOTT, Registrar.

The years 1904-1906 have been marked (1) by the death of Mrs. Stanford, (2) by a change in the internal administration of the University through a new organization of the Faculty, and (3) by a steady growth and strengthening of the work of instruction in various directions.

The death of Mrs. Stanford occurred February 28, 1905, after practically all she had planned for the University had been realized, or made clearly possible. By courage, devotion, and great personal sacrifice, the University was brought through a trying period of financial stress, and the great material plan, outlined at the very beginning, carried almost to completion. The property finally, as turned over to the University trustees from the Stanford estate, amounted to more than $20,000,000, which promises, under wise and careful management, a future income of more than a million dollars per year.

Opening with an attendance, in 1891-92, of 559 students, numbers increased rapidly until, in 1894-95, 1,100 was reached. Then followed a period of retrenchment and severe economy, due to financial stress. Numbers remained practically stationary until 1899-1900. Since that time there has been a steady growth, the number for 1905-06 being 1,786. After the finances of the University had been happily adjusted, the income was mortgaged for some years in the interest of completing the original building plans, and it was not until 1904-05 that additional moneys could be used for purposes of university instruction. In this year a moderate increase in salaries was made possible, and numerous instructors were added to the staff, mainly in the way of strengthening existing departments. Plans for enlargement and expansion, including the establishment of new professorships, have been temporarily checked by the earthquake of April, 1906, but the restoration of buildings destroyed or injured by the earthquake is being pushed with vigor, and by the first of September, 1907, the Quadrangles (excepting Memorial Church and the Arch) and the Chemistry building will have been completely restored. The Arch, the Church, the Gymnasium, and the Library can be rebuilt more leisurely without seriously retarding the internal development of the University. As a matter of fact, the feeling of confidence in the assured position and steady growth of the University was never so strong as now.

The reorganization of the Faculty as an administrative body is marked chiefly by the creation of the Advisory Board, the Executive Committee, and the Department Faculties. The Advisory Board is a body of nine men, elected by the Academic Council, to whom all matters concerning the relations of the President to the Board of Trustees are

submitted by the President. Neither the President nor the Board of Trustees is bound by any action of the Advisory Board. In practice, however, the President and the Advisory Board will naturally work together, and the President's proposals and recommendations to the Trustees will have, thereby, additional weight and importance.

The Academic Council, consisting of all professors, associate professors, and assistant professors of three years' standing, a body at present of some seventy-five members, has neither the time nor opportunity for adequately working out the various detailed matters of internal administration. Under the new Articles of Organization this task is intrusted to an Executive Committee consisting of three ex-officio members (President, Vice-President, and Registrar) and ten members elected by the Academic Council. The Executive Committee is intended to act for the Council in all routine matters, but all measures involving a change in University policy must be submitted to the Academic Council. The Council may also at any time, of its own motion, instruct or overrule the Executive Committee in all except certain minor details of administration. Both Advisory Board and Executive Committee have taken up their duties with vigor, and the effectiveness of the new arrangement is practically demonstrated.

The Department Faculty replaces the old Major Professor system so far as the management of departmental affairs is concerned. The Major Professor becomes executive head of the Department Faculty, but with no power of action in department matters except such as may be intrusted to him by the Department Faculty itself.

The entrance requirements of the University have been revised in minor details. Certain new subjects have been added, and the intent has been to include all subjects of disciplinary and training value, which may properly be included in the high school curriculum. The purpose of the University is to make it possible for the graduate of an approved and thoroughly strong four years' high school course to enter the University in undergraduate standing directly and without intermediate processes. Uncertainty as to actual conditions in preparatory schools, and the desirability of accrediting only work of real value, still make certain technical restrictions necessary. It is the policy of the University, however, to leave the determination and arrangement of the preparatory course of study to the high schools themselves, offering to them the benefit of its experience in the way of advice and counsel only. The list of entrance subjects accepted by the University numbers thirty-five, aggregating forty-seven and one-half units. Fifteen units, of which English composition only is prescribed, are necessary for full undergraduate standing.

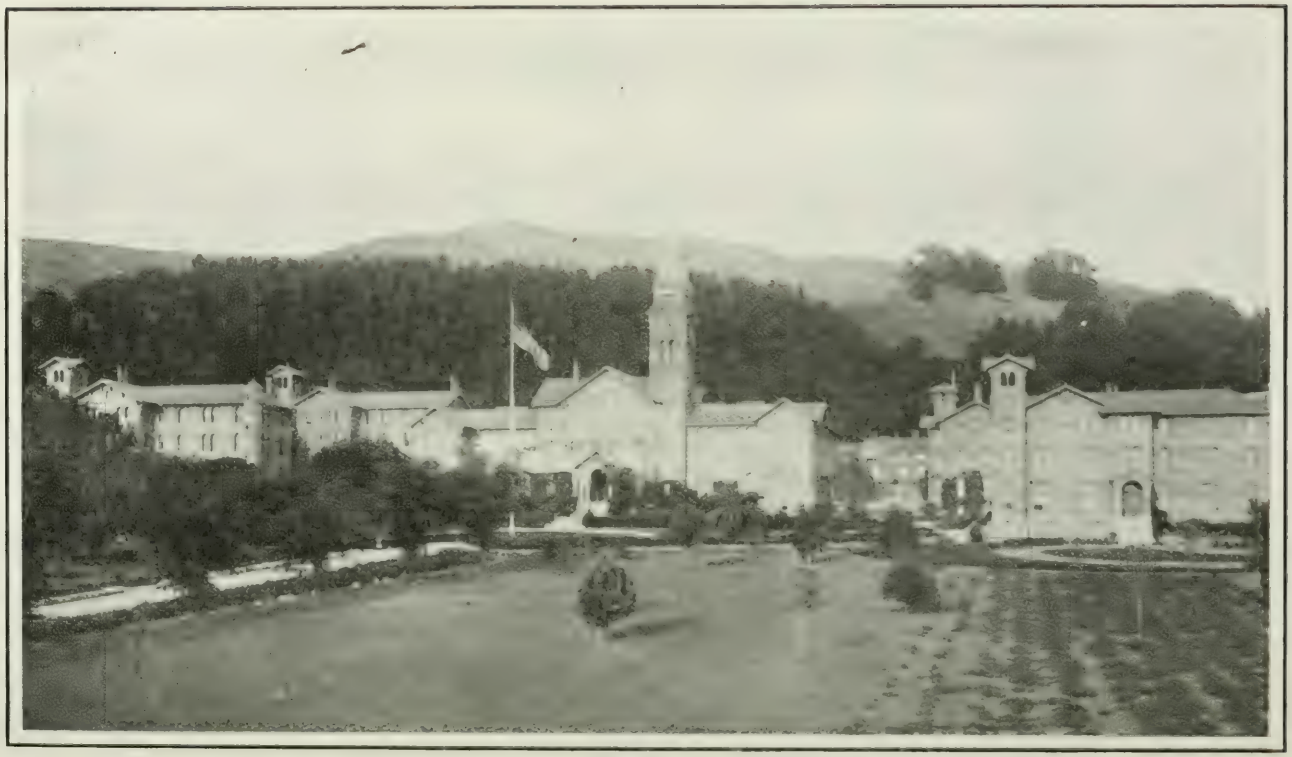
Some consideration has been given to the question of raising standards of admission by withholding acceptance of credentials from all who do not present a higher standard of excellence than has heretofore obtained, in character, maturity, seriousness of purpose, and scholarly attainment. This attempt is still in the experimental stage.

The problem of athletic sports has engaged the attention of Stanford as of so many universities during this period. The evils attending the chief intercollegiate sport, football, have become so pronounced that Stanford, acting with the State University of California, has decided to substitute for the American game, Rugby football. It is hoped that

many of the evils of the old game will be thus obviated. The value of athletic games in the university is unquestioned, and Stanford with all the other universities is interested in their rational development.

The work of the University is embraced in the following general departmental groupings: (1) the Ancient and Modern Languages; (2) the Natural Sciences; (3) the Mathematical Sciences; (4) Philosophy, Law, History and Political Science; (5) Engineering. Instruction is offered in all of these lines and departments to meet the needs of undergraduates. In most departments graduate work has been undertaken, but the number of graduate students is not large, and emphasis has not yet been put upon this side of the work. One hundred and twenty units of university work are required for graduation, which is the academic measure of a normal four years' course of study. No subjects are prescribed for graduation. The student, however, must elect some department, or division of a department, as a major subject. Upon this subject he must spend a fourth to a third of his time, the remainder of his course being made up on the student's own initiative, but subject to the advice and approval of the Major Department.

The President of the University since its organization is David Starr Jordan, LL.D.



INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND, BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND.

By WARREN WILKINSON, Principal.

The biennial period ending June 30, 1906, was one of great peace and prosperity in the history of the Institution until the morning of April 18, 1906, when an earthquake of unusual severity threw the whole household into great consternation, although the pupils and officers behaved with singular coolness and self-possession. For the three days after the shock, school was practically suspended, though a sort of class organization was kept up, but the sessions were held under the trees, and teachers and children were playmates rather than pedagogue and student. On Monday, the 23d, we had become so used to temblors that it was considered wise to resume work in a normal way, and from that time to the close of the term, June 12, there was no further interruption of studies, and the concert given by the blind pupils on the Friday evening preceding Commencement, and the graduating exercises at the close of school, June 12, were held in the chapel before a large audience of relatives and friends who came from far and near to witness the somewhat novel exhibition of methods and results of teaching the deaf and the blind.

The attendance of pupils for the last two years has been as follows:

On rolls June 30, 1904:		
Deaf boys	77	
Deaf girls	62—139	
Blind boys	42	
Blind girls	30— 72	
		211
The admissions since the same date have been—		
Deaf boys	26	
Deaf girls	24— 50	
Blind boys	10	
Blind girls	14— 24	
		74
Total under instruction		285
There have been graduated, discharged, and died, as follows:		
Deaf boys	30	
Deaf girls	19	
Died	1— 50	
Blind boys	16	
Blind girls	9	
Died	1— 26	
Total deductions		76
On rolls June 30, 1906		209

The attendance during the biennial period is the largest in the history of the Institution, but the earthquake has undoubtedly caused many

people to leave the State, and our own school has suffered by the removal of a good many parents who have taken their children to former homes in other states or territories. There are, however, indications that newcomers will fill their places, and the accommodations of the Institution will be taxed to their utmost capacity during the current year.

The educational methods of the school have not been materially changed since our last report. Indeed, it is doubtful if any new method will ever be found of teaching the deaf or the blind. Equipments, environments, combinations, new applications of old truths will vary and improve, but success in solving the problem we all seek, namely, how best to ameliorate the handicap of deafness and blindness, will always depend for its solution upon the skill, the enthusiasm and resourcefulness of the teacher, and the patient persistence, energy, and aptitude of the pupil. No method will succeed in the hands of a dull teacher. Any method followed by a competent teacher will show good results, which goes to prove how much more important the man is than the method, whether it be the French, the German, or the Combined. The usage in the California Institution has been and is to employ all means of reaching and developing the mind, and to fit the pupil for intelligent citizenship and moral rectitude, and we have seen no reason to doubt the wisdom of this usage, when the axiom of "the greatest good to the greatest number" is taken into consideration.

At the last session of the Legislature, the following Act was passed, much to the gratification of all friends of the Institution:

The people of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

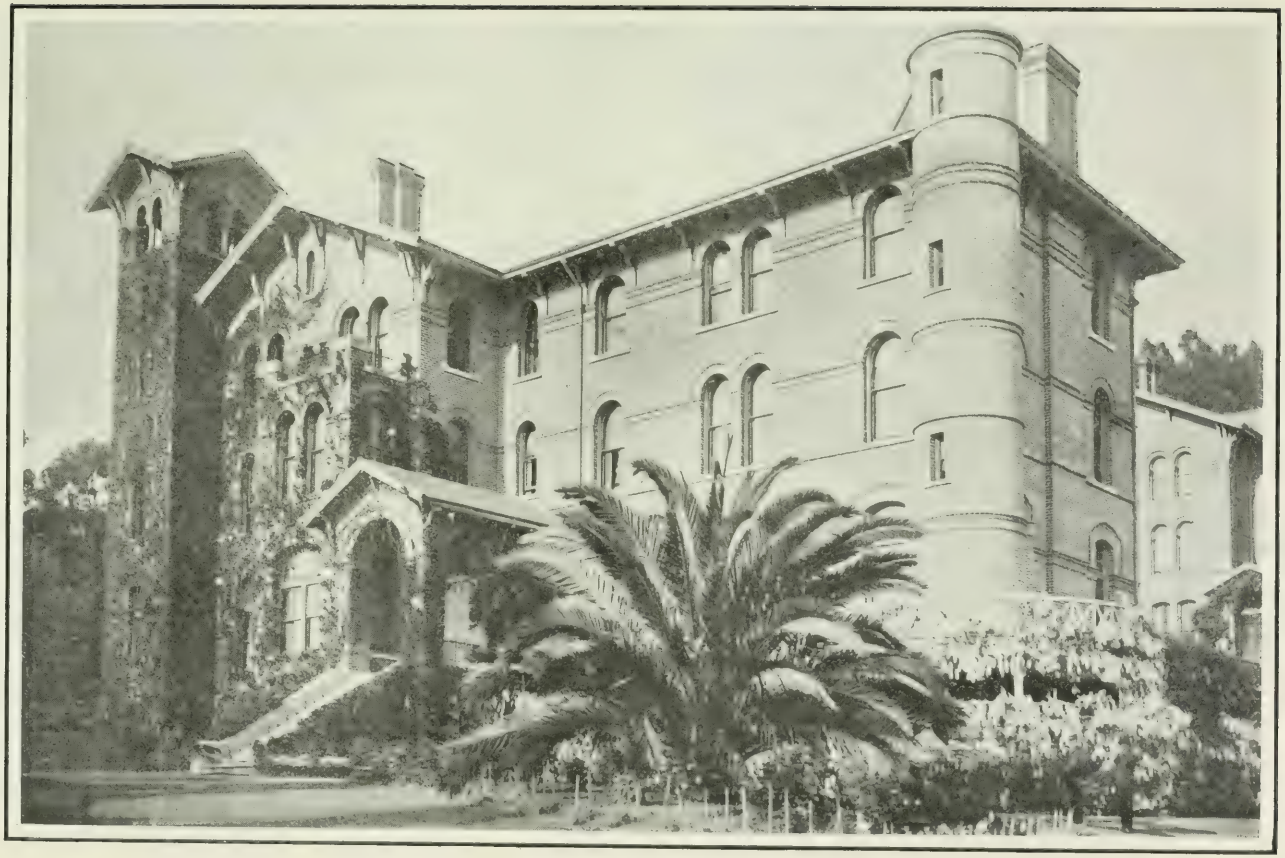
SECTION 1. The Political Code of the State of California is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section, to be numbered and known as Section 2236, to read as follows:

2236. The Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, located in Berkeley, Alameda County, and heretofore known as the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum, shall hereafter be named and known and designated as the "California Institution for the Deaf and the Blind."

SEC. 2. Section 2237 of the Political Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

2237. The Institution for the Deaf and the Blind, located at Berkeley, Alameda County, is a part of the school system of the State, except that it shall derive no revenue from the public school fund, and has for its object the education of the deaf and the blind who, by reason of their infirmity, can not be taught in the public schools. It shall be known and designated as the California Institution for the Deaf and the Blind.

The purpose of the Act above quoted was to give a definite status to the Institution as a part of the educational system of the State, to relieve the school of a misnomer, and to disabuse the public mind, if possible, of the idea that the Institution is an asylum, a name which is as misleading and inappropriate as to call the university an asylum, or a normal school a "retreat." Deaf or blind boys or girls come to Berkeley from all parts of the State to obtain an education, and for no other purpose. The parents are not paupers, the pupils are not vicious, not insane, not criminal, nor diseased. They spend their summer vacation at home, and leave the Institution permanently at nineteen years of age to take their places in the ranks of productive industry with their fellows, and it is nothing but the truth to say that they hold their own in the fierce struggle for existence with the best of them. To call a school of this kind an asylum is an injustice to the pupils, and an



DURHAM HALL—INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND.

offense to their parents and relatives, and for this reason we congratulate the friends of the Institution, and thank the members of the last Legislature, for the change of name and this definition of the purpose and function of the Institution.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Receipts.

Appropriation for salaries and wages	$91,200 00	
Appropriation for support	40,960 00	
		$132,160 00

Expenditures.

Salaries and wages	$90,168 29	
Supplies	40,303 26	
		130,471 55
Balance		$1,688 45

CONTINGENT FUND.

Balance on hand June 30, 1904	$4,279 12
Receipts	13,497 19
	$17,776 31
Expenditures	13,509 82
Balance on hand June 30, 1906	$4,266 49

STATE PUBLICATION OF TEXT-BOOKS.

AN HISTORICAL REVIEW.

By ROBERT FURLONG,
Secretary of State Text-Book Committee.

The preparation and distribution of text-books in California has become a work of significance in the school administration of the State. The various duties necessary to the proper performance of this work require nearly as much time and effort as all other duties combined in the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Nor is the Department of Public Instruction the only department of State government whose energies are taxed in preparing school books. The work adds to the duties of several officials, extending even to the chief executive, the Governor of the State, who is Chairman of the Text-Book Committee and ex-officio President of the State Board of Education.

The Superintendent of State Printing has, in addition to a clerical force in his office, a small army of men and women engaged in the mechanical work of printing and binding text-books of the State series.

The various agencies engaged in the distribution of the books to the schools may also well be included when noting the forces employed in the conduct of this extensive public enterprise.

A work of such magnitude connected with the public schools must be recognized as an important factor in the State's educational system. It is no less a factor in the economic policy of the State as relates to its business affairs.

Since California has the unique distinction of being the only State government that manufactures its text-books, a review of the work as conducted may be found interesting.

Students of educational history are so familiar with the conditions that led to the adoption of the famous "Perry Amendment" to the Constitution of California that a discussion of those conditions is unnecessary here. That amendment, providing for State text-books, was ratified by the people in 1884. At the session of the Legislature following, statutes were enacted putting this constitutional measure into operation.

From the time the State began the manufacture of its school books under the legislative act of 1885, that enterprise has steadily increased in extent and importance. During a period of twenty years it has attained a growth of large proportions. Instead of eight books for which provision was originally made by statute, the number of different texts now prepared by the State is fifteen, and instead of editions of a few thousands of the earlier books, editions now often reach 100,000 copies of a single book.

It evidently was the thought of the first promoters of State publication that fewer books than were then in use in the schools would satisfy the needs of pupils and that this would be a saving in cost to school patrons. That this idea obtained at that time is shown in the provisions of the legislative act of 1885, authorizing the preparation and distribution of a State series consisting of three readers, one speller, one arithmetic, one grammar, one history of the United States, and one geography.

It was soon discovered that the limited number of text-books prescribed by statute was inadequate. No provision had been made for texts on several other subjects usually taught in elementary schools; furthermore, the text adapted to the grammar school was found too difficult in the lower or primary grades. A single book would not suffice for all grades, in most of the studies in the elementary course.

To meet these difficulties the Legislature of 1887 passed an act providing for a primary or beginners' text-book in each of the studies, arithmetic, language, and geography, also one book in physiology and hygiene. These books, like those named in the act of 1885, were to be prepared by or under the supervision of the State Board of Education, and be manufactured at the State Printing Office.

An elementary book in "the civil government of the United States, with a special analysis of the government of the State of California," was provided for by an act of the Legislature of 1889. The book that was prepared under this act and copyrighted in 1891 has survived until the present day. Whether this has been due to the lengthy and comprehensive title given to the book in the act providing for its publication, or to the exhaustive "special analysis of the government of the State of California," which the act contemplated should be made in the text, may never become known.

In the history of California's text-books this work on civil government occupies a unique place. The substitutions, revisions, and various mutations that, during twenty years, have marked the processes of evolution in State texts, have eliminated all of the early books save this one. It might be claimed that this is a simple example of the "survival of the fittest," but there are some class-room teachers who would dispute the claim. However, it is the one "old Argonaut" of pioneer text-book days that has never been superseded, although now in practical retirement. Its companion texts of that early period are strewn along the highway of educational progress, mute though eloquent witnesses that California has passed over the road.

Notwithstanding this widening of the original scope of State publication, both in multiplying the number of books and in providing for additional studies, the text-book product of the State's industry still failed to meet the expectations of the people. The teaching force of the State murmured its dissatisfaction with the contents of the prescribed books. Crudities, misstatements of fact, and a general want of attractiveness in the texts made them difficult for teachers and uninteresting to pupils. Evidences of a lack of skill in text-book making appeared in every book that so far had been prepared under the system. Quality had not been considered a factor, for most of the texts were neither pedagogical nor modern. Quantity, at first restricted, was later enlarged when the number and kinds of books were increased, which fact added

STATE PRINTING OFFICE, SACRAMENTO.

materially to the cost for school patrons. This latter result was especially disappointing to the promoters of State publication who had promised great reductions in cost of books. Upon the whole, the method of providing children's school books cheaply, to which the people had given emphatic approval by engrafting it on the Constitution of the State, had in practice proved quite unsatisfactory.

After four years without text-book legislation, again the law-making body of the State, in 1893, was appealed to for relief. Either a revision of the books for the purpose of improving them, or the abandonment of State publication altogether, was urged by the teachers of the State almost unanimously. The Legislature of 1893 passed an act authorizing a revision of the grammar, advanced arithmetic, history, and readers, also authorizing the compilation of a primary history. Under the direction of the State Board of Education, and under the immediate supervision of an editorial staff, the books named for revision were in due time "revised" or practically supplanted by new texts. There were three readers at the time, which number the act provided might be increased to five, at the discretion of the State Board of Education. The number of readers was increased to four. These books were named and known as the Revised First, Revised Second, Revised Third, and Revised Fourth Readers of the California State Series.

The Primary History of the United States, which this act of 1893 directed to be made, was written, but the text failing to meet the approval of the State Board of Education, was never published.

While the revised books were an improvement on those that had preceded them in use, they failed to satisfy the requirements of the schools. Dissatisfaction was heard from every class-room. So general did fault-finding become that it found open expression in resolutions adopted at nearly every institute of teachers and at every convention of superintendents held in the State. It was repeatedly shown by competent judges that in a comparison with texts used in several other states, the California books suffered. They were found to be inferior in both plan and content, while the mechanical work on them reflected no credit on the book-maker's art.

So far the texts had been compiled by California writers, who, as authors, were previously unknown. These writers employed for the work were doubtless "well-qualified persons," since the statute directed they should be so, but evidently their high qualifications extended in other directions than in the writing of text-books adapted to California schools. The finished products of their skill were not of the "first order of excellence," which standard the State had established for its school books in the act providing for their preparation. Teachers demanded text-books in keeping with the State's progressive school system. They found their work in the class-rooms hampered because of the inferior texts they were compelled by law to use. The effects of this condition in the schools, serious as they were, would doubtless have been even more disastrous had it not been for a saving provision in the law permitting the use of other books to supplement the State texts. Boards of education had authority to adopt lists of books for supplementary purposes. The names of the best elementary text-books published in the United States soon appeared in school manuals, associated with the prescribed State publications. It was permissible under the law to

BINDERY—STATE PRINTING OFFICE, SACRAMENTO.

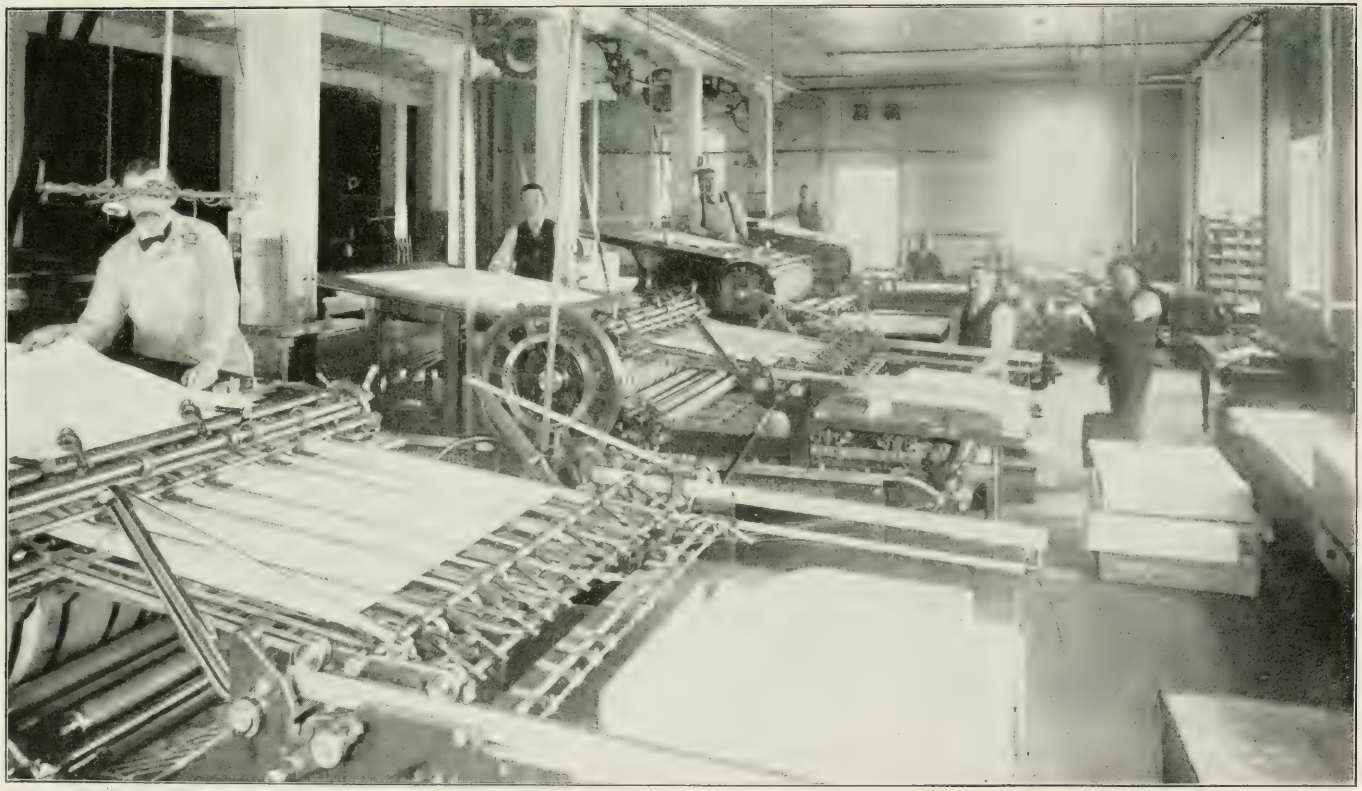
purchase supplemental books with certain funds of a district or city. When purchased they belonged to the school library, to be used for class-room purposes. Pupils were required to buy only the State book in any study, as the supplementary books, enough for class use, were furnished at expense of a district. In a measure, this method of purchase meant free text-books, since the supplementary books furnished schools often outnumbered the State books owned by the pupils.

The use of supplementary books became general—became the *fashion* of the schools. Enterprising agents of Eastern publishers gave the movement additional stimulus until it grew to huge proportions. The library shelves of many elementary schools bent under the weight of supplementary text-books bearing the imprint of Eastern publishers. The outlay for this being a heavy burden on the taxpayers, public investigations were made. School patrons who in their youth had been taught a course based wholly upon an elementary spelling book by one Dr. Noah Webster, could not understand or appreciate the necessity for six or more readers, histories, etc., for every pupil in the grades, in addition to his regular State school books. However, no restrictions were placed on the practice, and the fashion increased in the schools. The array of supplemental books prescribed in many courses of study as aids to the teaching of the regular texts was startling and confusing. Bewildered pupils were unable to tell what studies they were pursuing, so indefinite were their efforts when scattered through a multitude of books. What at first was intended as a proper means to overcome the deficiencies of the State texts became, through excessive use, itself an obstacle to progress in the schools. Furthermore, it was officially asserted that the law relating to use of school text-books was being generally evaded, and in some instances openly violated.

Ten years of these vexatious conditions passed without change in the text-book laws. It was a decade of uncertainty as to progress in elementary education. From 1893 to 1903 was perhaps the most critical period of any in the educational history of California. Before its close text-book agitation had reached such a tension as to seriously embarrass educational work. Relief had to be found for the schools, and speedily. It came in this way. A closer reading of the constitutional provision for State school books led to the conclusion that while the books must be manufactured within the State, the texts for the same may be taken from any source wherever obtainable.

The plan of leasing copyrights and plates of books used elsewhere, and of adapting the same for use in California books to be manufactured at the State Printing Office, was quickly accepted, as it promised better things. The State Board of Education at once entered upon negotiations for the lease of the McMaster's text in history and of a reading series. It was found, however, that new legislation was needed to carry out certain details of this scheme. The Legislature of 1903 enacted laws for putting this plan into operation; also made other changes in the plan of conducting text-book work.

From the beginning of State publication the responsibility of directing the preparation of texts was with the State Board of Education. It was a divided responsibility resting equally upon nine individuals whose places of residence were widely apart. The best results could not well be secured under such unfavorable conditions. The new statute



SECTIONAL VIEW OF PRESS-ROOM—STATE PRINTING OFFICE, SACRAMENTO.

provided that the immediate supervision of the preparation of texts should be centered upon three members of the State Board of Education, viz., the Governor, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and one other member to be named by the Board, these three to constitute a State Text-Book Committee, whose duties were defined in the statute. Provision was also made for a secretary for the committee. The official acts of the committee were to be valid and binding on the State only after approval by the State Board of Education. Statutory powers, broad and liberal, were conferred upon the committee to enable it to secure the best approved texts, wherever obtainable.

Soon after the adoption of this broader basis for selecting material, the Text-Book Committee began the preparation of a new series of State school books. This was the beginning of a second era in the history of State publication. The teaching forces hailed with joy the prospect it presented to them of relief both from inferior home-made texts and from a conglomerate and confused mass of other texts, then used in the schools to overcome the deficiencies of the former. Publishers throughout the United States were invited to submit proposals for leasing to the State, for a term of years, certain copyrighted texts and plates for printing the same. The invitation did not at first meet with encouraging response from publishers. Never before in the history of their business had a proposition of this nature been made to them. California was introducing a novel and extraordinary feature into a business that since the days of William Caxton had followed well defined lines. A State as a book publisher was a new factor, heretofore unknown, which would now have to be reckoned with in that business. It was an innovation that book publishers did not apparently care to encourage. The proposals to lease were at first few, with demand for high royalties for use of copyrights. It was embarrassing to the Text-Book Committee to make its first contract for a history at a royalty of 30 per cent of list price, to continue through a term of six years. Yet such were the best terms that could at the time be secured. Some books that had found favor in the schools as supplementary texts appealed strongly to the committee as containing material well adapted for a State series. The adoption of the text of McMaster's Grammar School History, of Tarr and McMurry's Elementary Geography, and of Cyr's Reading series, all texts previously tried in the schools and pronounced good, furnish evidence as to how the committee was directed in making these selections.

To make a critical review of the many sample text-books accompanying publishers' proposals requires not only expert knowledge of the subject considered, but much time also—more time than the members of the Text-Book Committee can give. From the beginning of the new system, critic-readers have been employed to make reviews of books in competition. This practice has greatly facilitated the work of the committee. These critic-readers have been chosen by the Text-Book Committee and other members of the State Board of Education. The number employed has varied from nine to sixteen, according to the importance and difficulty of the subject considered. A compensation not to exceed a total of $200 for any one text selected is allowed for such service, payable from a special appropriation made by the Legislature in 1903. It will be seen that the pay of critic-readers is small, when,

as was the case with the subjects language and grammar, over sixty text-books were reviewed, requiring weeks of time, for which expert service each reader was paid the amount of $25.

In nearly every instance the selection made by the committee has been of the text best approved by the critic-readers, although there is no rule directing such action. The committee members are the final judges of merit, and the responsibility rests upon them. Their action, when approved by the State Board of Education, is conclusive.

Although this new system of selecting texts has been in operation but little over three years, a nearly complete new State series of books has been prepared for the schools. Nine contracts, covering as many different texts comprised in fourteen books, have been made by the State. All but one of these contracts are for a term of four years. Provision is made in all of the contracts for changes in the texts and plates, without cost to the State, whenever during term of contract the Text-Book Committee and State Board of Education decide that such changes are necessary to bring books up to date, as with history and geography. The lessors of copyrights furnish reasonable bonds for the faithful performance of their agreement.

Royalties on copyrights were high at first, as we have already noted, but as the plan of leasing them has become better understood an eager competition has enabled the State to secure contracts for several of its best texts on a 20 per cent royalty for four years. So far only one text is a California production—the First Book in Arithmetic, contracted for on a royalty of 17½ per cent.

Mention has been made of the steady growth of the text-book enterprise since the State publication began. The highest figures were reached during the fiscal year last closed, when it was found that over half a million text-books had been the output of the State Printing Office for the twelve months preceding. The sales nearly equaled this enormous output during the same time. With three additional books in the list of publications, the output for the present year will reach far beyond the half-million mark. The sales of books for the month of August of present year aggregated in money, $77,492.53, being the highest for any one month since the beginning of State publication.

Since school text-books are sold at actual cost, these extensive sales yield no net revenue to the State. The cost of text-books to pupils averages less than the cost of what are practically the same books sold by Eastern publishers, the California retail price being nearly the same as the wholesale price in the East.

New and improved machinery has been recently installed in the bindery of the State Printing Office, increasing the facilities of that department for doing more and better work at a reduced cost. The State printing plant as a whole is large, well equipped, and at this time employs only skilled labor of a high standard in the book departments.

It will be understood that it has not been the purpose of this article to speak either for or against the State system of text-book publication, to note its advantages or its disadvantages, but rather to record its growth and development since it became a part of the law of the State.

NOTE.—For statistical tables showing price and sales of text-books, see pages 249-255.

RURAL SCHOOL BUILDINGS IN CALIFORNIA.

By W. H. WEEKS, Architect.

Copied from "The Architect and Engineer of California."

Planning a school building has come to be one of the most important and exacting problems of the district school trustee, yet not a few trustees appreciate the fact. As a result it is not uncommon to find a country school sadly lacking in such essential features as high-class

W. H. Weeks, Architect.

ONE-ROOM SCHOOL IN CLASSIC STYLE--BUILT OF WOOD.

construction, lighting, heating, and sanitation. This, no doubt, is sometimes due to financial limitations, but more often it is due to a lack of knowledge of the accepted rules and principles of modern school sanitation and construction.

It is my privilege to point out some of the ways by which the country school can be made more sanitary, convenient, and artistic.

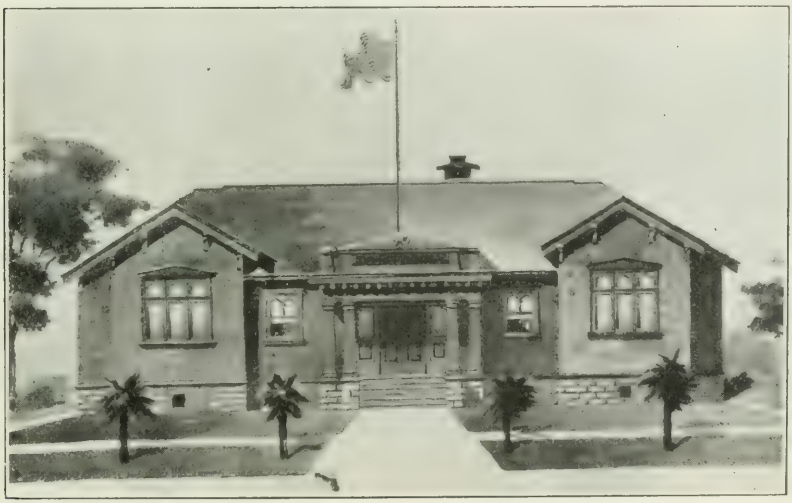
Before planning the building it is necessary to provide the site. This should be centrally located, on high ground, if possible, where good drainage is assured, and where the purest air can be obtained, always remembering that the locality admitting the east light into the classroom is the one above all others to be preferred in this climate.

In regard to the requirements of the model country school—and when I say requirements I have in mind the fact that where expense enters so largely into the problem it is impossible to have everything as we might wish. Still there are certain necessities that we can not overlook, and

many desirable features that should be incorporated in the school so far as our means will permit.

In planning the building the first consideration is the floor arrangement, which should be well studied so as to get the most convenience within the least possible space. In studying the floor plan, the class-room necessarily receives our first attention. It should be made the size required to accommodate the number of pupils who are to occupy it, allowing not less than 15 square feet of floor space to each pupil. Where the light is from the left side only, the room should not exceed 25 feet in width and not over 32 feet in length. Too great a length should be avoided. In France and Germany the maximum length of a school-room is 30 feet. This is the distance to which the average voice will carry with ease, and the pupils in the back part of the room can easily read the writing on the front blackboard.

In connection with every school building provision should be made



W. H. Weeks, Architect.

DESIGN FOR A TWO-ROOM BUILDING.

for a small room for the use of the teacher. This, of course, will incur a little additional expense, but it is money well expended, as this is a very essential part of the building.

Rooms must be provided for the hanging of cloaks and hats. Making use of the halls and class-rooms for this purpose is not only unsightly, but unsanitary. The cloak-room should not be less than 5 feet wide and should have outside light and ventilation. Numbered coat and hat hooks should be provided, placed at alternate heights of 4 feet and 5 feet for the accommodation of the different sized pupils; also shelves for lunch baskets and rubbers. It has been demonstrated that this room when placed in direct connection with the class-room is more convenient, and under closer supervision of the teacher. In this arrangement also the ventilation in the winter months is more easily provided for.

A small heated and ventilated locker should also be provided in the

cloak-room for drying damp clothing if the heater adjoins the cloak-room.

The halls should be of ample size, so that there will be no crowding of pupils.

All ceilings should be 12 feet 6 inches to 13 feet high.

The question of heating and ventilation is a very important one and should receive the closest attention from the school trustees. When we consider that all the best authorities on school architecture state that no less than 30 cubic feet of fresh air per minute should be furnished each pupil in a class-room, we realize more fully the conditions under which the children labor in all poorly ventilated schools. There are several dangerous elements in vitiated air, but the fact that children

W. H. Weeks, Architect.
DESIGN FOR A TWO-ROOM BUILDING IN MISSION STYLE.

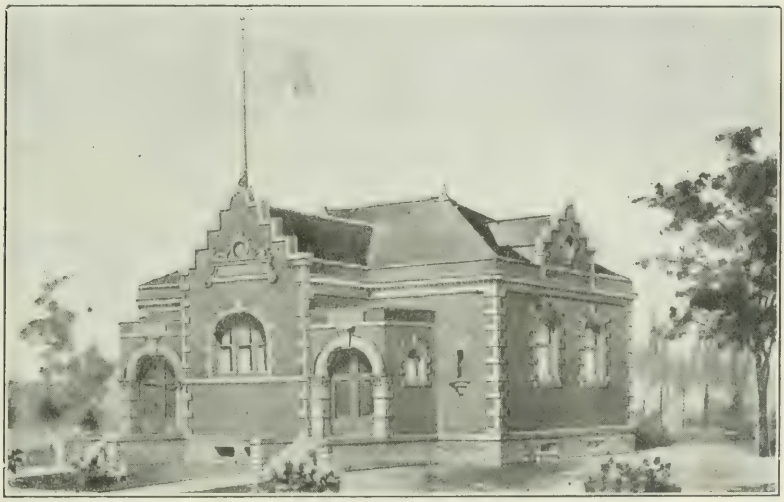
are often afflicted with contagious diseases is one of the most important reasons for providing good ventilation.

The elaborate heating and ventilating systems, such as are used to-day in the modern, up-to-date city school, where a blower is used in combination with air filters and automatic regulation of temperature, are very expensive. They cost too much to install and operate in a small country school where similar results can be obtained at a reasonable expense by the use of jacketed stoves or heaters in which fresh air is introduced through a conduit from the outside. In fact, the conduit should come from two sides of the building in order to get the best results. The conduit should be provided with dampers that can be easily operated from the school-room. The air should come up from under the heater and between the stove proper and the outside covering, entering the room from the top. The foul air is then taken out through a vent flue, through which the smoke pipe is carried. Since the cold air falls toward the floor, the outlet should be placed in the wall at the floor line. The pressure of the fresh heated air thrown up into the room from the stove jacket will force out the foul air through the vent below.

The vent flue, being heated by the small smoke pipe passing through, causes an upward draught that carries the foul air to the outside. A number of heaters are made for this purpose and can be purchased at a reasonable cost.

If the district is too poor to secure such a heater, then the stove can be encased with a metal jacket, providing for doors and other necessary openings and a fresh-air inlet below. This jacket can be made easily and will be a great improvement over the naked stove, which should never be used in the school-room.

In regard to blackboards, there is a strong prejudice in favor of slate, on account of its durability. When the very best quality of slate is secured there can be no question as to its merits. The initial expense is,

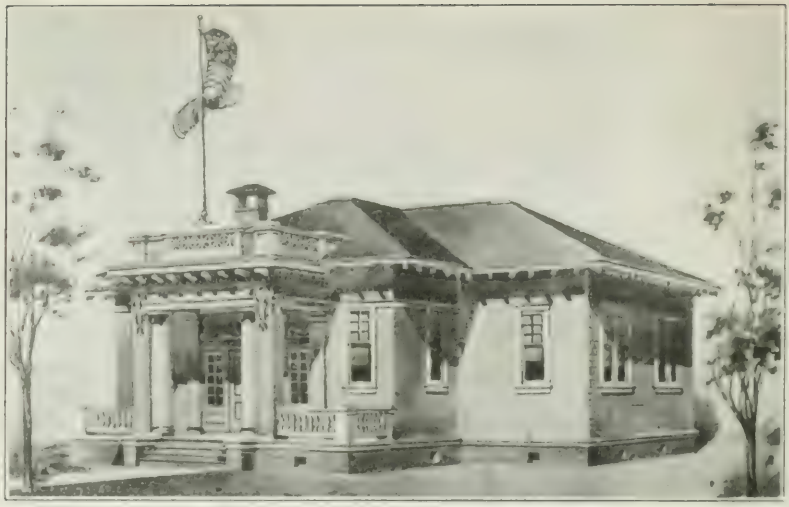


W. H. Weeks, Architect.

VILLAGE SCHOOL IN DUTCH STYLE—BRICK VENEERED, WITH CONCRETE BLOCK TRIM.

however, much greater than that of composition boards, which answer the purpose about as well, can be obtained in better lengths, and are much more easily applied. These advantages, together with the color—a pleasing shade of green—make the latter boards all that can be desired. No board should be accepted without being guaranteed by a responsible dealer or manufacturer.

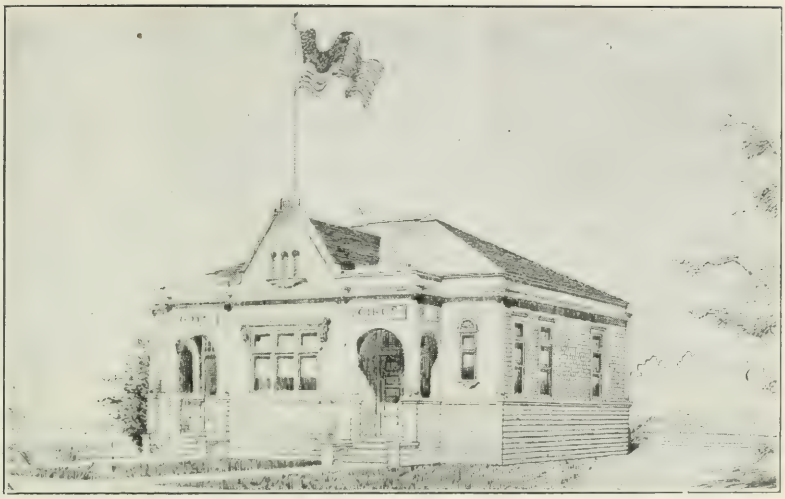
Hyloplate and other similar boards should be glued to a ½-inch board backing in order to get the best results. The Parshall green artificial slate has proved to be a very satisfactory board. It is really a slating which is applied either directly to the plastered wall, to heavy Manila paper glued to the wall, or to wooden boards. Much care must be taken, however, in preparing for this or any other artificial board of this class to see that the walls are properly seasoned and prepared before the preparation is applied, otherwise the board that ordinarily would prove good might prove unsatisfactory. A still cheaper form of blackboard is manufactured by the use of hard plaster and paint, but it is too easily damaged to be seriously considered.



W. H. Weeks, Architect.

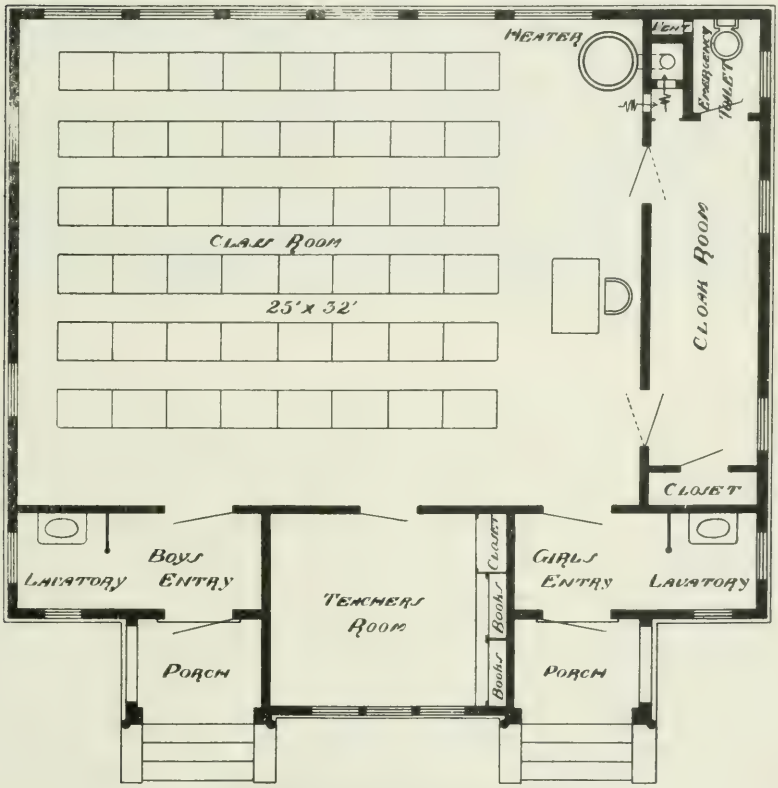
EXTERIOR OF PLAN No. 1.

PLAN No. 1 FOR ONE-ROOM BUILDING.



W. H. Weeks, Architect.

EXTERIOR OF PLAN No. 2.



PLAN No. 2 FOR ONE-ROOM BUILDING.

Blackboards should be 2 feet 6 inches from the floor and from 3 feet 6 inches to 4 feet wide, with an extension back of the teacher's desk of two extra feet.

Grooved chalk rails should be provided under blackboards. Over the top of chalk rail, or rather ½ inch from the top, there should be a galvanized wire mesh cover, so that chalk dust can settle through and save the chalk and erasers from being covered with dust. The cover should have a wired edge and be made to open out for cleaning.

The lighting of the class-room is the most important problem in school building. Under no circumstances should a pupil be forced to face the light, and in the best planned school-rooms the teacher is equally favored. The only proper lighting is that introduced over the left shoulder of the pupil. High lights over the blackboard in the rear are better omitted, but are frequently used for architectural effect.

W. H. Weeks, Architect.

FRONT ELEVATION, PLAN No. 2.

The glass surface should equal at least one fifth the floor space and the windows should be not less than 3 feet 6 inches from the floor, coming up as close to the ceiling as the casing and finish will permit. The best glass only should be used, divided where necessary to provide for the proper degree of safety from breakage. Sheet prism glass can now be obtained at a reasonable price, and I would recommend its use in the upper lights of the windows, or at least in the transoms, for by its use the light in the room can be made more uniform.

The shades should be of the best quality and be made double; placed at the center of the window so as to work up and down. The edges should be reinforced and run in grooved pieces so as to prevent a glare of light entering between casing and shade.

There is no good reason why toilets and other conveniences in the plumbing line should not be used in connection with the country schools. The principal trouble heretofore has been in the water supply and drainage; but the water supply can easily be taken care of by means of

a pneumatic tank, placed in the ground near the building, and a force pump properly connected with the tank of the building. The size of the tank must be graded to suit requirements—say about 200 gallons to a class-room. It will then be possible to have running water to all fixtures, sinks, toilets, and basins—all of which can be relied upon. The toilets for the use of scholars should be automatic.

The question of sewage disposal has of late years become a simple matter. Formerly it was necessary to resort to draining into ditches, cesspools, and streams. Now, however, there is no occasion for these, for by the use of the septic system of sewerage, which is considered the only scientific system in use to-day, all sewage can be readily disposed of. Double cisterns are built and connected under ground. The first cistern is divided into two compartments. The first compartment or settling chamber receives the sewage, the liquid portion of which flows in a

W. H. Weeks, Architect.

DESIGN FOR SMALL ONE-ROOM BUILDING—BUILT IN FIELD STONE.

sheet into the second compartment. This in turn flows into the large flush tank, where, when the water reaches a certain point, it is automatically siphoned off into a drain pipe leading to a point where porous terra cotta pipes are run out in different directions. The sewage is distributed through the open joints of these branch pipes, which are not more than 14 feet below the surface of the ground. At this depth the sewage will be oxidized. This arrangement can be simplified so as to give satisfactory results at a very little cost.

The woodwork on the interior of a model country school should be as plain as possible, omitting all fancy molds and quirks, as they are only dust catchers and add to the expense. A natural finish makes the wood more beautiful and desirable. The different rooms should be wainscoted to the specified height. The plastered walls and ceilings should have a good sand finish, as it is more sightly than hard finish, and is freer from cracks where protected by wainscoting. The tinting shows to much better advantage when placed on such a surface.

The color of tint for walls and ceilings should be selected to harmonize with the wood finish and blackboards; the exposure should also be taken into account. Light olive green is a very good color for an eastern exposure, but if green blackboards are used, the painter will find difficulty in getting the shades to harmonize. Rather than risk having the shades clash, it would be better to use some soft shade of brown or tan, with a light cream ceiling.

After planning the interior of the building and providing the necessary hygienic demands, we take up the problem of the outside appearance.

A building erected for any purpose should indicate its essential use by its appearance, especially a building designed for educational purposes, which should not only indicate its use by its appearance, but set an example of good taste and dignity for the community. A school building so designed will cultivate in the young that perception of proportion and relation to utility and adornment that constitutes taste in architecture and will fulfill a large part of its mission.

In the small country school, as well as in the schools of the large cities, the best examples of architecture should be seen. The building should not be elaborate in detail, nor yet severely plain. Still it must have beauty, grace, and dignity, be symmetrical in outline with well-proportioned parts and with as little ornament as the style employed will justify.

The quality of the material to be used in the erection of the building will depend largely on the locality. Wood has been used almost exclusively for buildings of this class, but there is no reason why brick, stone, or concrete should not be used in localities where these materials can be cheaply obtained. The cost is slightly more than wood, but the building is far more durable. All buildings other than wood should be damp-proofed.

REVIEW OF STATISTICS—1899 AND 1906.

SHOWING INCREASE OR DECREASE IN CENSUS CHILDREN, ATTENDANCE IN SCHOOLS, RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES, AND VALUATION OF SCHOOL PROPERTY.

By JOB WOOD, Jr.,
Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction.

NUMBER OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

	1899.	1906.	Increase.
Primary and grammar schools	3,282	3,227	Decrease 55
High schools	118	177	Increase 59

SCHOOL CENSUS.

Number of children between five and seventeen years of age—			
White— Boys	172,821	217,341	44,520
Girls	169,751	212,664	42,913
Negro— Boys	1,086	1,644	558
Girls	1,088	1,673	585
Indian— Boys	1,522	1,703	181
Girls	1,326	1,668	342
Mongolian—Boys	1,532	2,516	984
Girls	998	1,708	710
Total number of children between five and seventeen years of age—			
Boys	176,961	223,204	46,243
Girls	173,163	217,713	44,550
Total	350,124	440,917	90,793
Number of census children attending—			
Public schools	261,195	321,870	60,675
Private schools	22,957	43,080	20,123
No school	65,972	75,967	9,995
Number of children under five years of age—			
White	116,364	132,550	16,186
Negro	639	1,277	638
Indian	945	1,179	234
Mongolian	694	2,003	1,309
Nativity of all children—			
Native born	460,751	565,018	104,261
Foreign born	8,015	12,908	4,893

ENROLLMENT IN SCHOOLS.

		1899.	1906.	Increase.
Kindergarten, Primary, and Grammar Schools—				
Kindergarten—	Boys	Data for grades not given.	2,502	
	Girls		2,611	
Primary—	Boys		96,230	
	Girls		90,218	
Grammar—	Boys		51,444	
	Girls		57,047	
Total—	Boys	128,296	147,674	19,378
	Girls	125,101	147,265	22,164
Grand total		253,397	294,939	41,542
High Schools				
First year—	Boys	Data for grades not given.	5,987	
	Girls		7,140	
Second year—	Boys		3,173	
	Girls		4,005	
Third year—	Boys		1,912	
	Girls		2,557	
Fourth year—	Boys		1,302	
	Girls		1,999	
Total—	Boys	4,815	12,374	7,559
	Girls	7,448	15,701	8,253
Grand total		12,263	28,075	15,812

TEACHERS EMPLOYED.

	1899.	1906.	Increase.	Decrease.
Kindergartens—				
Men				
Women	No data.	152	152	
Total		152	152	
Primary and Grammar Schools—				
Men	1,137	887		250
Women	5,806	7,195	1,389	
High Schools—				
Men	259	445	186	
Women	236	692	456	
Grand total	7,438	9,371	2,183	250
Total increase			1,933	

NUMBER OF TEACHERS WHO ARE GRADUATES OF—

	1899.	1906.	Increase.
State Normal Schools—			
Chico	150	343	193
Los Angeles	489	834	345
San Diego		188	188
San Francisco		248	248
San José	1,047	1,478	431
Other Normals	336	558	222
Total	2,022	3,649	1,627
Universities—			
California	238	704	466
Stanford	113	341	228
Accredited	67	179	112
Total	418	1,224	806

FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

	1899.	1906.	Increase.
Primary and Grammar Schools—			
Receipts—			
Balance on hand	$867,231 96	$2,329,252 95	$1,462,020 99
From State funds	3,116,678 42	3,880,740 82	764,062 40
From County funds	2,269,137 97	3,179,964 81	910,826 84
From County or District taxes	421,567 19	501,474 87	79,907 68
From sale of bonds	110,403 63	1,426,596 06	1,316,192 43
From miscellaneous	61,650 61	176,640 78	114,990 17
Total	$6,846,669 78	$11,494,670 29	$4,648,000 51
Expenditures—			
For teachers' salaries	$4,562,994 54	$5,666,045 33	$1,103,050 79
For supplies	1,025,473 62	1,480,097 32	454,623 70
For buildings	397,793 15	1,474,716 24	1,076,923 09
For books and apparatus	88,341 06	106,149 54	17,808 48
Total	$6,074,602 37	$8,727,008 43	$2,652,406 06
High Schools—			
Receipts—			
Balance on hand	Data not given in detail at this time.	$614,944 30	
From State fund		210,570 20	
From taxes		2,294,341 06	
From donations, etc.		45,374 99	
Total		$3,165,230 55	
Expenditures—			
For teachers' salaries	Data not given in detail at this time.	$1,251,949 53	
For supplies		318,104 16	
For buildings		506,593 06	
For books and apparatus		42,202 40	
Total	$729,687 44	$2,118,849 15	$1,389,161 71

VALUATION OF PROPERTY.

	1899.	1906.	Increase.	Decrease.
Kindergartens—				
Lots, buildings, and furniture	Data not given.	$56,310 00		
Books and apparatus		3,485 00		
Totals		$59,795 00	$59,795 00	
Primary and Grammar Schools—				
Lots and houses	$15,247,938 00	$22,639,895 00	$7,391,957 00	
School libraries	681,514 00	839,723 00	158,209 00	
Apparatus	383,593 00	380,723 00		$2,870 00
Totals	$16,313,045 00	$23,860,341 00	$7,550,166 00	$2,870 00
High Schools—				
Lots and buildings	$2,200,022 00	$4,736,715 00	$2,536,693 00	
Apparatus	82,611 00	217,673 00	135,062 00	
Libraries	48,045 00	138,626 00	90,581 00	
Totals	$2,330,678 00	$5,093,014 00	$2,762,336 00	

EXPENDED FOR BUILDINGS IN SEVEN YEARS.

1899*	$397,793 15
1900*	268,157 32
1901*	525,050 16
1902*	439,305 91
1903—Primary and Grammar Schools	654,074 09
High Schools	283,805 38
1904—Primary and Grammar Schools	1,400,635 07
High Schools	333,724 29
1905—Primary and Grammar Schools	1,068,568 76
High Schools	339,532 13
1906—Kindergartens	1,854 40
Primary and Grammar Schools	1,474,716 24
High Schools	506,593 06
Total	$7,693,809 96

* Expenditures for High Schools not given during years 1899 to 1902.

GENERAL INFORMATION, BY COUNTIES.

GIVEN BY COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

ALAMEDA COUNTY.

By T. O. CRAWFORD.

A general improvement in the character of the work; on the part of teachers generally, a spirit of earnestness; a growing sentiment among the public favorable to public schools is noted. We have too many supplementary books, consequently too much reading, too little study, too little time for trying to get at the bottom of things, hence too much superficiality. In this county we are advising a closer study of the texts which the State has adopted, and are discouraging the use of outside matter.

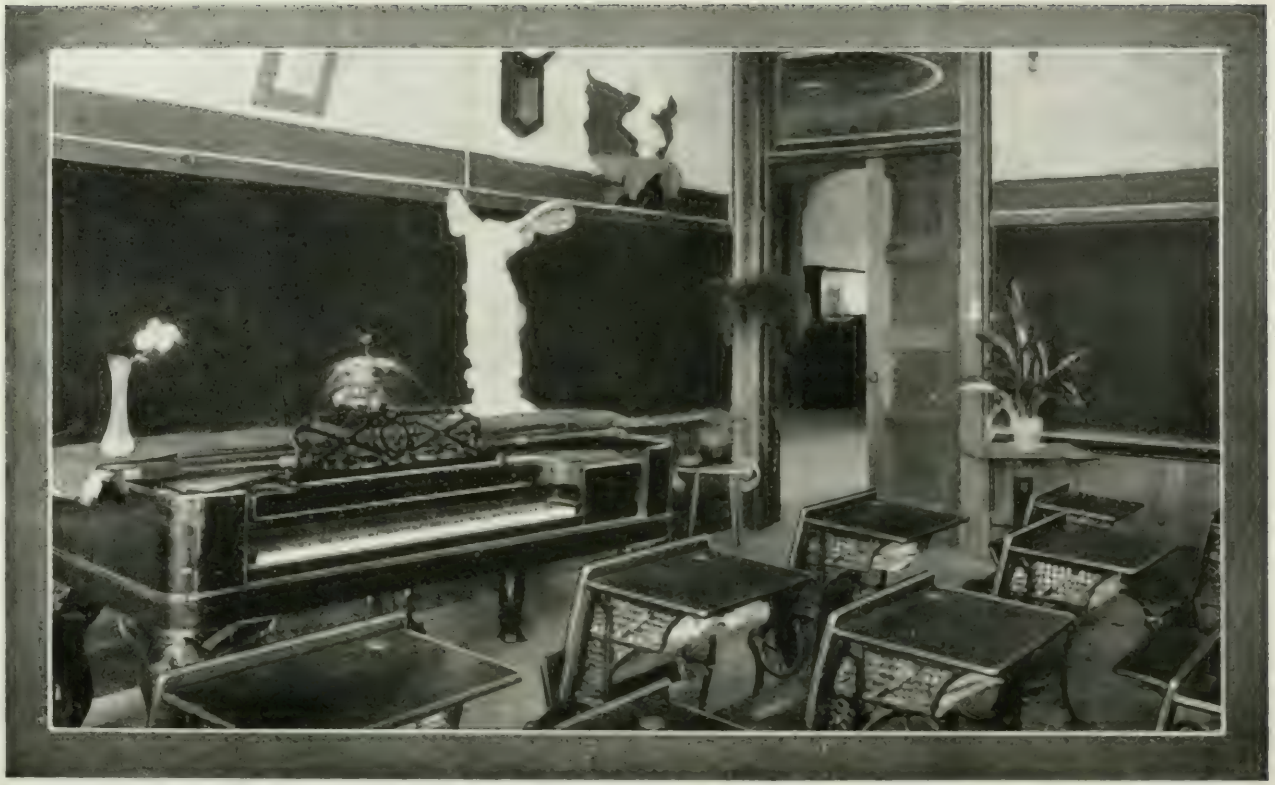
AMADOR COUNTY.

By GEORGE A. GORDON.

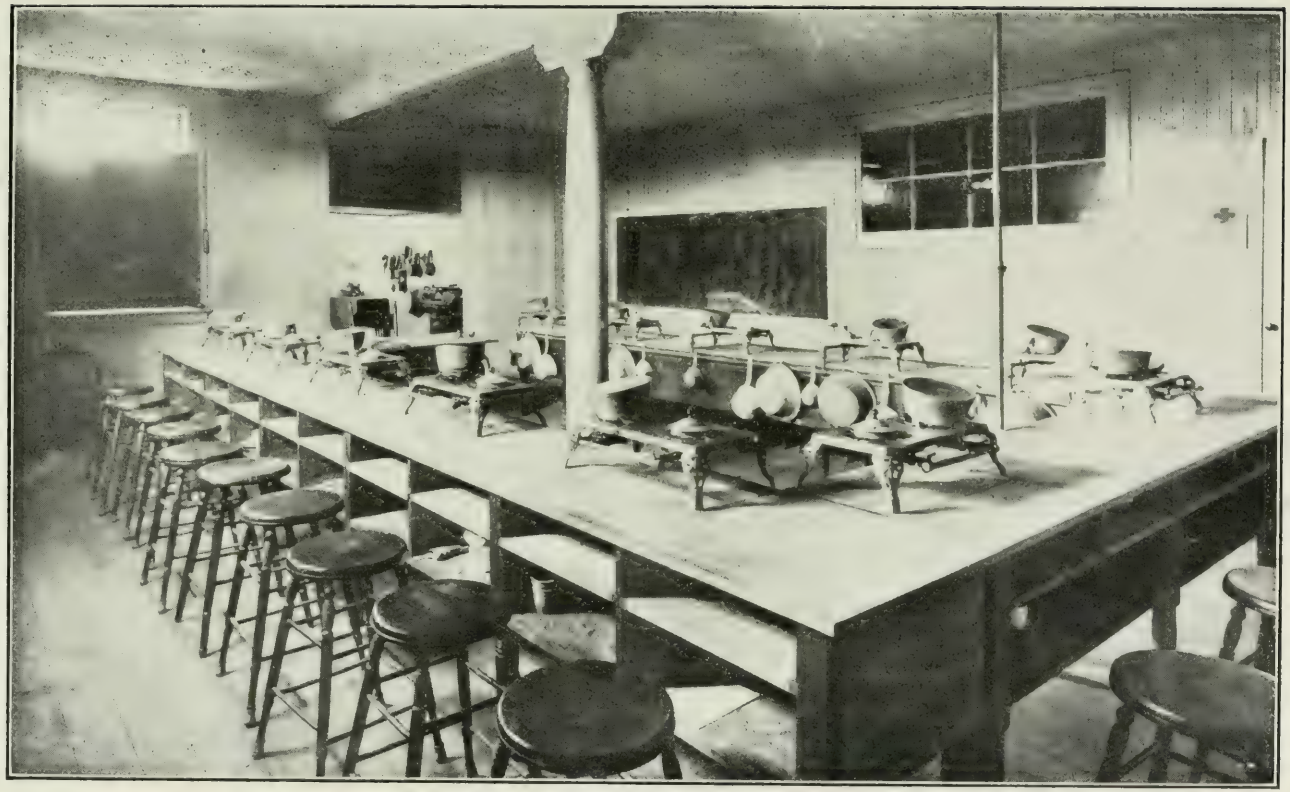
There seems to be an awakening among the trustees and the patrons of the primary and the grammar schools of Amador County to the vast importance of effecting a greater permanence in the employment of the teacher. More satisfactory and pleasanter social relations throughout the different districts, as well as greater progress among the pupils, are coming to be recognized as the results of such a permanence. This plan gives the teacher an opportunity to become better acquainted with the ambitions, the capabilities, and the peculiarities of the patrons of the district as well as of the pupils. The true teacher emphasizes the desirable, the good, and the true. She ministers to the craving minds and, through her knowledge of the individual cases, brought about by a permanency among them, she is enabled to respond with a knowledge that will tend to create a more desirable mental and moral awakening among her pupils. Nomadic teachers are scarce, and this scarcity should decrease. Teachers of the elementary schools are, in my opinion, more important to the State than the teachers of either the high schools or the universities. The teachers of this county are among its best citizens, and it is a great pleasure to note that they strive faithfully to maintain the dignity of their calling.

There seems to be a tendency upon the part of the families resident in outlying districts to move into the nearby towns as a means of securing to their children better school advantages. This year's graduates from the grammar school numbered 77; there being 34 boys and 43 girls.

The Ione Union High School continues to do excellent work. It has been accredited by the University. Its teachers have been selected upon merit, and are well remunerated for their services. The trustees are most earnest in the discharge of their duties. The pupils show by their good work that they appreciate the great privilege of a high school training.



GRAMMAR GRADE ROOM, LONGFELLOW SCHOOL—ALAMEDA



COOKING CLASS ROOM, LONGFELLOW SCHOOL—ALAMEDA.

CALAVERAS COUNTY.

The term just closed shows about the same enrollment and about the same average attendance as the preceding year. The work for the term has been conducted along "safe, sane, and conservative lines" and good results have been achieved. More time and energy are now given to the acquirement of thoroughness than formerly, and drill on the fundamental principles is made paramount. Present conditions seem to dictate that the aim and purpose of our course of study are about to be realized.

There are two high schools in the county—the Calaveras County High, located at San Andreas, and the Bret Harte Union High, located at Altaville. The combined average daily attendance of both schools for the term was 67. In view of the fact that this is the first year, the attendance is remarkably good. The work for the year in both schools has been very satisfactory.

FRESNO COUNTY.

By GILES N. FREMAN.

Improvements in school buildings and school grounds have added much to the convenience and comfort of teachers and pupils. The buildings that have recently been erected compare favorably with the best in the State. About $100,000 have been expended in repairs and in new buildings during the last school year. With new and better equipment the school work has been better planned and executed.

The teaching force of the county has gained some valuable accessions from the State normals and from the universities.

The method of apportionment of the school funds under the new law has been a great benefit to the rural schools. Under its provisions Fresno County will receive over $14,000 more per year than it did under the old law. The rate of school tax has not increased. There are less than ten counties in the State whose rate of school tax is less than in Fresno County. The school census is greater by seven hundred than in 1905. The number of graduates from the grammar schools is greater by one thousand than in 1905; while the graduates of the high schools exceed the number in 1905 by more than fifty.

The schools are working harmoniously. There is a good attendance, increased interest, and more efficient work.

GLENN COUNTY.

By F. S. REAGER.

The schools of Glenn County were never in better condition than at the present time.

The new method of apportioning the State School Fund made it possible for all schools to hold a nine months' term; and about half of them took advantage of the opportunity; the others were evidently unable to overcome the long-established rule of closing after eight months of school.

HUMBOLDT COUNTY.

By GEORGE UNDERWOOD.

The schools of the county have held their own in number. The teachers are not so good and are getting worse, all sorts of derelicts being able to get back into the ranks by virtue of a general insufficiency of supply of teachers. The far-out districts have in some cases been unable to begin on time, and general dissatisfaction prevails.

The people have responded cheerfully to every call for increased school facilities. Eureka voted a building fund, and three splendid modern school buildings will be ready for use by July 1, 1906. Ferndale Union High School District voted bonds to the amount of $10,000 for a new high school building, and Garberville and Dyerville will put up new buildings.

The people are firmly committed to education. The interest in the high schools is apparent in the increase in the number of grammar school graduates and the enrollment in the eighth grade.

There are too many small districts in the county where the average attendance is below seven, and the course of study shaped on the eight-year plan shuts out older pupils who could attend a part of the year.

The city schools are becoming better and the country schools poorer. The large ungraded schools are sending their share of graduates, but the teachers who can teach them successfully are gradually leaving the ranks of the teaching profession. Only one thing can improve the schools permanently, and that is some inducement for better qualified teachers to enter and abide in the teaching profession. The changes each half-year are disheartening, and when diplomas are awarded to graduates of the grammar schools the teachers who recommended the same may have left the country and no one is at hand to sign the diplomas.

An educational sentiment for increased attention to the primary and grammar schools is needed. A pupil at ten years has as good a right to a good school, grounds, and equipment as one at seventeen, and that fact seems to have been overlooked. Why should it not cost as much to educate a primary pupil as a high school pupil?

KINGS COUNTY.

By MRS. N. E. DAVIDSON.

The schools of Kings County have progressed favorably during the past year. Our teachers have been faithful, earnest, and progressive; the attendance of pupils has been better than ever before, and the interest of parents has manifestly increased. During the school year 159 pupils were granted diplomas of graduation from the grammar schools of the county. Our manner of graduating pupils after a three years' trial we can especially recommend. With our excellent course of study and with two high schools the children of Kings County possess splendid opportunities in the way of educational facilities. A number of new school buildings have been erected during the year.

LAKE COUNTY.

By CHAS. W. HAYCOCK.

The schools of the county are in a prosperous condition. The new State apportionment law has benefited us materially. Salaries have

increased and the length of term has increased. One new school house was built and bonds have been voted for another. Another district is voting on a $3,500 bond issue to-day for the purpose of repairing the school house.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

By MARK KEPPEL.

Los Angeles County comprises 145 independent common school districts and shares with Ventura County one joint district.

Fifty-eight districts employ only one teacher, 33 employ only two teachers, 15 employ only three teachers, and 39 employ four or more.

The county contains 25 high schools, taught by 226 teachers.

There are 317 school houses; 62,585 pupils were enrolled, and the average daily attendance was 47,779 for the year. Of this average daily attendance, 16 units belong to the deaf schools, 111 to the boys' evening schools, 1,855 to the kindergartens, 4,537 to the high schools, and 41,260 to the common schools.

There were 1,616 teachers employed, of whom 2 are in the deaf schools, 109 in the kindergartens, 226 in the high, and 1,279 in the common schools.

Of the teachers, 183 were men and 1,433 were women.

GROWTH.

During the school year 1905-06, Los Angeles County gained 5 common school districts, 9 school houses, 185 teachers, 8,049 census children, and 5,355 units of average daily attendance.

The tremendous growth in all lines continues to tax the resources of every district to the very limit. The apparently small increase in the number of school houses is due to the erection of commodious buildings, each of which takes the place of two or more temporary structures.

NEEDS.

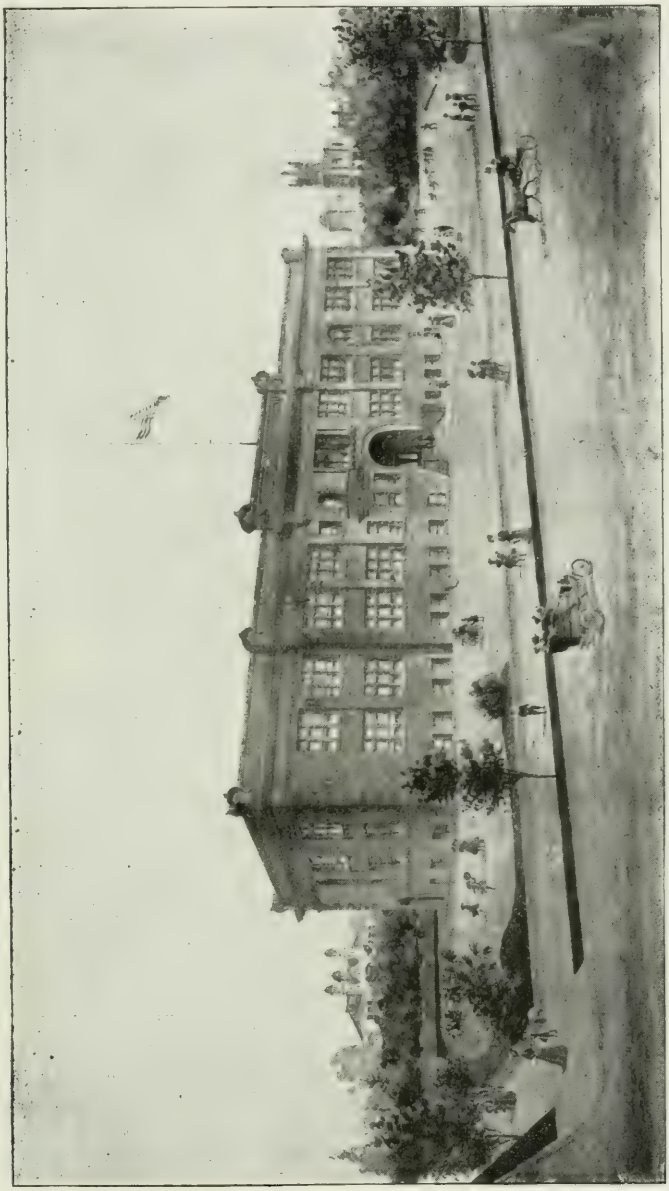
That our schools may realize the purpose for which they were instituted and are maintained, and that they may keep abreast of the progress of the world, certain imperative needs must be realized and satisfied.

Schools can do their best only when the teacher has not more than two classes, and the work is supervised by capable principals and special teachers. In several states pupils are transported at public expense, and in this way larger schools are maintained, fewer teachers are employed, longer terms are taught, better salaries are paid, and the most satisfactory results are obtained.

We need a law which will authorize any district to transport its pupils to a central school or schools; and the present law which provides for the organization of union common school districts, and the transportation of their pupils, should be revised and improved so that it may become an operative success.

As long as this county has 58 districts employing one teacher, 33 districts employing only two teachers, and 15 districts employing only three teachers, close and adequate supervision will be impossible, unless California adopts a plan similar to that employed in Massachusetts, where the teachers are grouped and a supervisor is chosen for each group..

The County Superintendent of Schools ought to be authorized to group the schools of the county so that there would be a supervising principal for each group of not less than ten nor more than twenty-five



GRAND AVENUE GRAMMAR SCHOOL—LOS ANGELES.

teachers. The choice of the supervisor should be made by the school authorities governing each particular group. If this forward step were taken, our rural schools would have as close and as efficient supervision as is enjoyed by districts that now employ supervising principals or

city superintendents, and the increased expense would be vastly exceeded by the increased efficiency of the schools.

If poor tools make a poor workman, poor and costly text-books make a poor school. Our schools ought to have free text-books, and the best text-books that the educational genius of the twentieth century can produce. We boast of our free education, but it can not be really free as long as text-books must be provided by the patrons. It is generally true that the largest families are the ones least able to buy text-books.

Beyond the fourth grade the boys leave school much more rapidly than do the girls. The fact that all boys must be wage-earners, while only a portion of the girls must be, possibly accounts for a part of this condition, but it is due more likely to the fact that our schools do not meet the needs of the boys after the fourth year. Our education must be more practical. Manual training, including wood-work, cooking, sewing, and instruction in agriculture, must be given a much larger place than it now occupies.

Longer terms for the majority of our schools are a necessity. For the year just closed each school, with the exception of one, maintained at least a nine months' term. Ten months is not too much for any school.

The presence of only 183 men in a teaching body of 1,616 teachers is distinctly a menace to the best interests of the boys and girls in the grammar grades and in the high school. It is not best for any child to be taught exclusively by a man or by a woman. We can get more men into the profession only by raising the salaries paid to the entire teaching body. The average salary for the year just closed is $82.73 for a term of nine months, or only $745 per year. The preparation required to fit one for teaching will enable every man in the profession to earn at least $100 per month, twelve months in the year. Such being the case it is no wonder that men will not stay in the profession.

The high schools of our county are doing a great work, but they are not doing the work that they could do and ought to do. Their work is shaped to meet the requirements of the State University, notwithstanding the fact that less than one fourth of those who attend the high schools can ever reach the university. If all the boys and girls attending the high schools of Los Angeles County were to attend the State University, it could not receive a pupil from any other county in the State. The high school ought to fit people for life. This ought to be the aim of the high school, and fitting for the university ought to be the result of this and not the beginning and the end of it.

If the high schools are to do their duty to the children, they must give an increasingly large share of their time to commercial, industrial, and technical training.

The State is maintaining five normal schools at an enormous expense for the training of the teachers and those schools ought to widen their courses of instruction so that a graduate from a State Normal School, if the graduate takes the proper course in that school, should be entitled to a certificate to teach his particular line of work in any school in the State. As matters now stand, the normal schools do not prepare teachers for industrial, or commercial, or technical, or high school teaching.

The Supreme Court of the State, in the case of *Los Angeles County* vs. *State Superintendent Thomas J. Kirk*, rendered a decision which places the deaf schools, the night schools, and the kindergarten schools

ALHAMBRA CITY HIGH SCHOOL—LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

outside of the common school system of the State and makes these schools a charge solely upon the district which maintains them. The decision of the court was in accordance with the law, but the law works a great wrong and ought to be changed.

MARIPOSA COUNTY.

By JULIA L. JONES.

Our schools have done well this year in spite of some irregularity of attendance resulting from high water and bad roads and trails. It has been a very hard winter and in many districts children have for days been unable to travel the one, two, three, and even four miles to school. I believe this is the only reason for the irregularity in attendance, and it is a sufficient and a justifiable one.

I believe that the instruction is becoming more practical and sensible and that pupils are feeling a greater interest in school work, and I know that more of our pupils are continuing school work beyond the grammar schools than in former years.

PLACER COUNTY.

By C. N. SHANE.

The past year has been one of steady and satisfactory growth in our Placer County schools. The general improvement along the line of practical education has been very noticeable. Our teachers are earnest and capable and their aim is to make the instruction as applicable as possible to the needs of our boys and girls.

The spirit of improvement is general. Many of our teachers are not satisfied with the preparation they already have and are trying to take summer-school work wherever possible.

Our teachers' reading work, as outlined by a committee on professional reading at the Institute of 1904, was well done, and many teachers are now reading the work laid down at the Institute of 1905 to be discussed at the session of 1906.

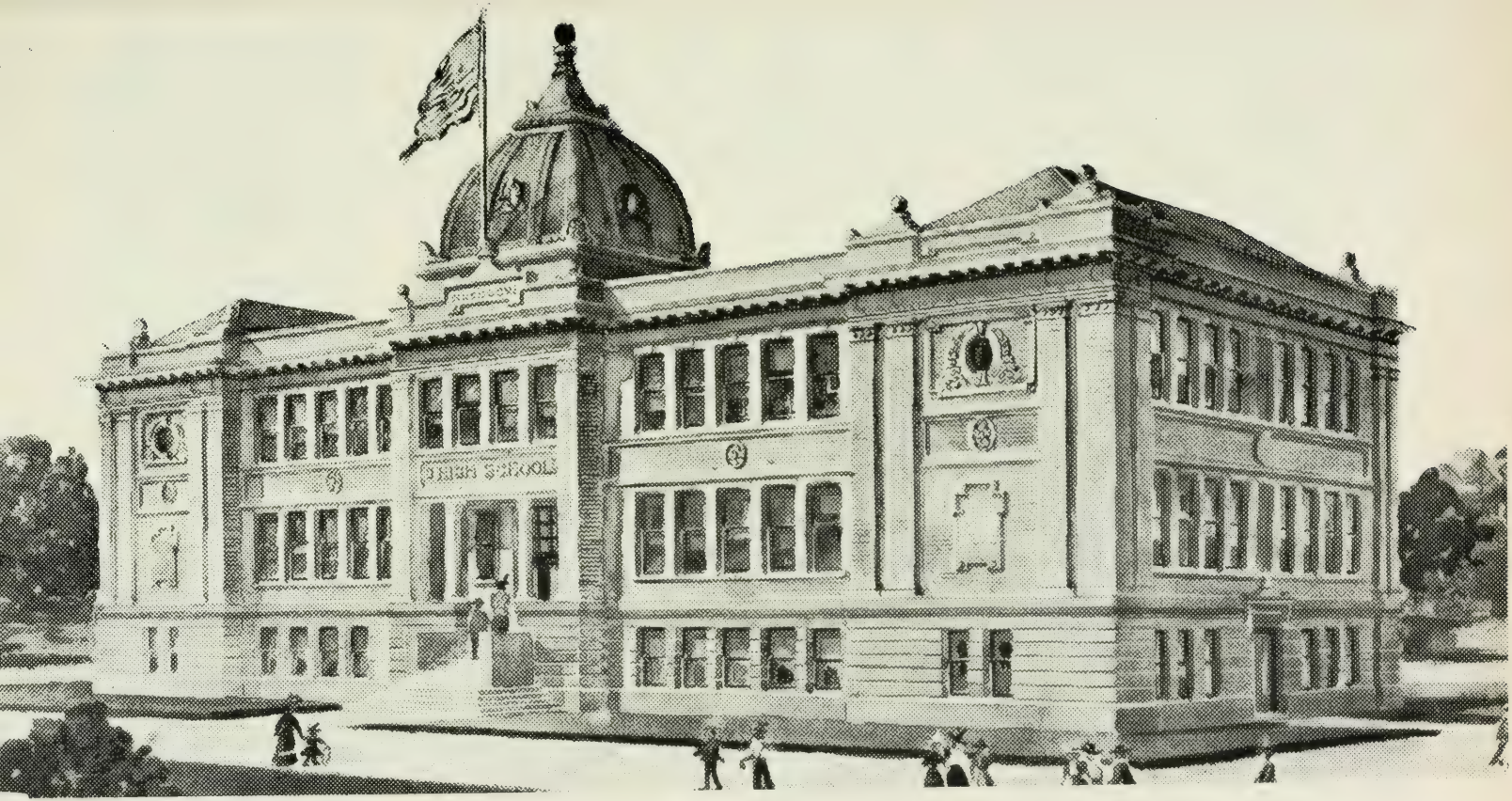
Our long-promised new high school building is now an assured fact. The basement walls are completed and we hope to see the building completed by the first of December. It is planned to cost $35,000 and to accommodate 250 students.

Our high school is becoming more of a stimulus to higher education. Boys and girls who might never have had ambition to more than finish the grammar school are now enthusiastic to the point of striving for a university education. But best of all is the impulse it gives to the spirit of education in the grammar and primary grades.

During the year we have lost one district by being joined to another, and one has lapsed.

Our Supervisors are lenient to our schools, and despite the fact that Placer County profited largely by the new system of State apportionment they made but a slight reduction in our tax rate and thereby have placed our schools on a most excellent financial basis. This next year will show a decided increase in length of term and also in salaries of teachers.

I feel that we have much to be grateful for in the line of educational advantages and I believe that Placer County is steadily moving upward.



PLACER COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL—AUBURN.

PLUMAS COUNTY.

By TILLIE N. KRUGER.

The schools of the county are in a very prosperous condition. Greenville voted bonds to build a $10,000 school building, but owing to some technicality the election was declared illegal. It is understood, however, that another election will be held.

The terms have been longer than heretofore and much more interest has been taken in school work by people generally.

The establishment of a high school has been discussed and a determined effort is being made to have at least one in some section of the county.

In several of the districts the salary of the teacher has been increased over that of last year.

SAN BENITO COUNTY.

By JOHN GARNER.

The work done in the public schools of San Benito County during the past year has been very satisfactory. The results have been good. Our school funds have been ample, salaries have materially advanced in almost all the schools, and we have had a very harmonious year with trustees, teachers, and parents.

Arbor Day was observed in the various schools, which resulted in repairing the buildings and the beautifying of the grounds by the planting of shade and ornamental trees.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

By A. S. McPHERRON.

During the past year a steady progress has been made in the schools of the county, as shown by an increased tenure of office by teachers, a greater number of normal school and university graduates among the teachers, an increase in the number of months schools have been maintained in the rural districts, and an increased display of enthusiasm and earnestness on the part of teachers and trustees.

SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY.

By F. P. JOHNSON.

In the line of progress, it is to be noted that the average monthly salary paid to teachers and principals in the county has risen the past year from $68.75 to $71.76. This increase has been possible because of the new method of apportionment of State school money by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. For the same reason, in part, the primary-grammar school balance on hand at the close of this school year is larger than that of the previous year by about $10,500.

In some of the districts a conservative tendency on the part of the trustees prevents their paying the teachers any more than they paid when the school income was smaller. Time—and perhaps new trustees—will overcome this conservatism.

Cambria has a new three-room building almost ready for occupancy. Oceano has added a room, so that two teachers may be employed. Phillips has renovated its building. The Arroyo Grande Union High School building, costing about $4,000, is finished; and the San Luis Obispo High School building will be ready for use August 6. The transfer of the San Luis Obispo High School from the upper floor of one of our grammar school buildings to a building of its own gives the grammar school abundant room and relieves a crowded condition that has existed in the lower grades the past three years.

As last year, so this year, the County Board of Education is troubled by the small number of eighth grade graduates who passed the board's June examination—only fifty-four out of one hundred and seventy-two. There is no question as to the fairness of the examination given by the board. Consequently the board is thinking of combining with the examination some other method of determining the fitness of pupils to receive diplomas of graduation.

SAN MATEO COUNTY.

By ETTA M. TILTON.

Previous to the earthquake the schools of this county were in flourishing condition. Even after the destruction of several of the school buildings, eighty-three pupils passed the eighth grade examination for graduation from the grammar schools. Most of the schools were represented in the examination and all the pupils in the higher grades were much interested in the test of scholarship as made by the County Board of Education.

The teachers and pupils were much interested in the coming of the National Educational Association and were much disappointed when it had to be postponed.

As the new State text-books will have been adopted, the County Board of Education is considering plans for a new course of study for the schools of the county for next year. It is the wish of the members of the board to prepare one as nearly perfect as possible.

The average daily attendance of the schools of the county has increased over one hundred during the year.

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY.

By J. W. LINSCOTT.

The schools of this county are in fairly good condition. They would be in much better condition if the County Superintendent could have time to really supervise the schools. It is utterly impossible for one to do any real supervision with the amount of purely clerical work that has to be done. Looking backward over nearly twenty-four years of experience I see so much that might have been done under better conditions. Two thirds of that time has been spent in mere clerical work which should have been done by a deputy at comparatively little cost.

SHASTA COUNTY.

By KATE A. BRINCARD.

Much interest has been taken in schools and school affairs during the year just past. Three new school houses have been built. The school house at Kennet cost $8,000. The fourth new school house is in course of construction at the Mammoth Mine.

This year's report shows that the average length of the school term has been 158 days. One hundred and eighty-seven pupils were graduated from the grammar schools of the county and twenty-four from the high school, including eighteen from the commercial department of the high school.

After maintaining eight months' school, the school houses throughout the county have been more or less repaired and improved.

The trustees of the districts of the county have given their united support for the betterment of the schools, and I feel that much good has been accomplished.

SIERRA COUNTY.

By BELLE ALEXANDER.

In most of the school districts in this county the outlook is encouraging. Better salaries are being paid in the majority of the schools than heretofore, and as a rule trustees show good judgment in the selection of teachers, the result being a corps of able and efficient instructors.

Under a new plan recently adopted by the County Board of Education, the examination of pupils for graduation from the grammar schools is now held in five districts in the county, one member of the board conducting the examination in each district. The effect is that more interest is manifested among teachers and pupils, which will be productive of good results.

SISKIYOU COUNTY.

By MRS. W. J. BALFREY.

The schools of this county are in a marked state of improvement, due to the change in the method of apportioning the State school money. All rural schools as well as the town schools are able to maintain school eight months in the year, with a uniform salary. In consequence, the standard of work has been raised, the course of study made the same in all schools, and the teachers' salaries placed on a more certain and equitable basis. A universal betterment has resulted in the schools.

For the first time in the history of the county a union district has been formed. It promises to be so successful that other districts are considering consolidation.

SOLANO COUNTY.

By DANIEL H. WHITE.

During the past year satisfactory progress has been made in the schools of Solano County. Teachers, trustees, pupils, and patrons have worked harmoniously with one object in view—the betterment of the schools of the county.

BURLINGAME GRAMMAR SCHOOL—SAN MATEO COUNTY.

SAN MATEO GRAMMAR SCHOOL—SAN MATEO COUNTY.

The legislative enactment of 1905, providing for a change in the method of apportioning school funds, together with a liberal county school tax, has been the means of bettering the salary question in the county. Teachers, especially those in the rural schools, are now receiving more remuneration for their services. These schools are also able to continue in session for a longer period during the year.

Some little difficulty has been experienced and some adverse criticism expressed on account of the changes of text-books necessary to comply with the new adoptions made by the State Board of Education. The criticism, however, has easily been removed when the reasons for the changes have been explained. The new adoptions meet with the approval of the teachers of the county.

Trustees and taxpayers are beginning to realize the necessity for better school facilities. Special taxes have been voted in several of the districts to obtain funds for this purpose. School grounds are being improved, and school rooms are being made more attractive. With such a spirit prevailing it can be seen that the citizens of Solano County are enthusiastic as far as educational matters are concerned.

STANISLAUS COUNTY.

By FLORENCE BOGGS.

During the school year of 1905-06 two new school districts, two union high school districts, and one union school district were formed. Bonds have been voted and buildings will be erected at once.

Bonds were voted in the Oakdale union high school district to the amount of $20,000 for the purpose of building a new high school, which is now in course of construction.

A four-room building is being erected in Elmdale school district. This is made necessary owing to the congested condition of the present one-room building consequent on the influx of new settlers in the county.

Plans for a new primary school building have been adopted for the Modesto school district. Several rural school districts have voted a special tax each for the purpose of building additions for primary classes.

The teaching force has been increased and undoubtedly strengthened by changes made this year.

SUTTER COUNTY.

By CHAS. W. WARD.

There have been no important changes in the schools and school work of the county during the year. The work seems to be in better shape and there is an expressed satisfaction among patrons and teachers of the schools that the work is steadily improving. We had fifty per cent more graduates this year than formerly and the work in the lower grades seemed much more thorough and satisfactory. This no doubt was partly due to the fact that all but six schools of the county increased the length of term about one month; this was made possible by the new method of apportioning the State school money, this county getting $5,928.81 more than it would have received under the old law.

The interest in schools and general education is growing, and our people take much pride in the school work of the county.

TRINITY COUNTY.

By LIZZIE H. FOX.

The year 1905-06 for the Trinity County schools has been one of continued prosperity; with the pupils recognizing to a marked extent their opportunities and corresponding responsibilities, with the teachers working in harmony and mutual confidence with the trustees, patrons and superintendent, unusual interest has marked the progress of the educational work.

The efficiency of work by teachers and pupils is of a high order, and the success is due principally to the efforts of the many capable and earnest teachers, and to wise and judicious administration of the educational interests by the boards of trustees.

Consistent with the resources of the districts and with a deep appreciation of the class and character of the work, the teachers' salaries have been increased, and much has been accomplished to elevate the standard of our public schools.

May the strong and harmonious corps of teachers, the happy coöperative body of pupils, our people, men and women, be so united in unselfish public spirit that we may perform wisely the educational duties that the past, the present, and the future have laid upon us.

TUOLUMNE COUNTY.

By J. P. MORGAN.

Good work is being done in the Tuolumne County schools. Sixty-six applicants for diplomas of graduation from the grammar schools appeared before the County Board of Education. Of this number fifty-nine were successful. This shows that the work in the grades is being well done.

The school buildings are well kept and are comfortable. Nearly all are equipped with modern furniture, good apparatus, and fine blackboards.

The foundation of our new $35,000 high school building is completed and we expect to have the building ready for occupancy at an appropriate time this fall—Thanksgiving day.

YUBA COUNTY.

By J. A. SCOTT.

The schools of the county as a whole progressed very favorably during the past year. The teachers were an efficient and a progressive body of workers.

Upon the whole the past year has been a very prosperous one for the schools of the county. The school property throughout the county is generally in good condition.

FIFTH GRADE ROOM, MASTICK SCHOOL—ALAMEDA

STATISTICS

OF

PRIMARY AND GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

MONTECITO GRAMMAR SCHOOL, SANTA BARBARA COUNTY

STATISTICS OF PRIMARY AND GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE No. 1—CENSUS STATISTICS FOR THE SCHOOL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1905, AND JUNE 30, 1906.

Number of Families Listed, and Number of White Children between Five and Seventeen Years of Age.

Counties.	Number of Families Listed.		Number of White Children Between 5 and 17.					
			1905.			1906.		
	1905.	1906.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Alameda	20,553	22,811	17,782	17,736	35,518	19,494	19,746	39,240
Alpine	29	43	23	36	59	33	34	67
Amador	1,359	1,370	1,187	1,133	2,320	1,211	1,118	2,329
Butte	2,857	3,062	2,429	2,397	4,826	2,554	2,576	5,130
Calaveras	1,432	1,435	1,377	1,239	2,616	1,330	1,225	2,555
Colusa	970	924	953	871	1,824	934	785	1,729
Contra Costa	3,051	3,253	2,591	2,486	5,077	2,753	2,704	5,457
Del Norte	369	371	310	335	645	298	321	619
El Dorado	1,116	1,060	959	896	1,855	931	877	1,808
Fresno	7,281	7,748	6,072	5,927	11,999	6,415	6,300	12,715
Glenn	707	756	627	600	1,227	708	668	1,376
Humboldt	3,992	3,549	3,777	3,678	7,455	3,937	3,804	7,741
Inyo	499	527	365	357	722	371	380	751
Kern	2,589	2,567	2,070	2,070	4,140	2,066	2,078	4,144
Kings	1,530	1,652	1,385	1,331	2,716	1,428	1,394	2,822
Lake	840	866	708	677	1,385	748	719	1,467
Lassen	678	604	533	515	1,048	481	481	962
Los Angeles	42,641	53,399	33,560	33,009	66,569	37,623	36,835	74,458
Madera	899	879	732	710	1,442	714	682	1,396
Marin	1,948	2,248	2,266	1,770	4,036	2,095	2,000	4,095
Mariposa	454	466	418	406	824	416	392	808
Mendocino	2,779	2,888	2,500	2,441	4,941	2,562	2,473	5,035
Merced	1,390	1,534	1,341	1,283	2,624	1,447	1,403	2,850
Modoc	762	731	655	628	1,283	642	616	1,258
Mono	235	229	151	147	298	150	145	295
Monterey	2,687	2,377	2,451	2,407	4,858	2,500	2,422	4,922
Napa	1,914	2,002	1,705	1,616	3,321	1,754	1,664	3,418
Nevada	2,071	2,075	1,724	1,671	3,395	1,727	1,705	3,432
Orange	3,560	3,812	3,491	3,246	6,737	3,483	3,378	6,861
Placer	1,809	1,803	1,529	1,559	3,088	1,505	1,505	3,010
Plumas	490	523	376	396	772	374	393	767
Riverside	3,128	3,349	2,747	2,583	5,330	2,739	2,626	5,365
Sacramento	5,961	5,801	4,720	4,641	9,361	4,890	4,780	9,670
San Benito	941	882	799	816	1,615	761	802	1,563
San Bernardino	5,571	5,786	4,434	4,365	8,799	4,650	4,504	9,154
San Diego	4,707	.....	4,226	3,946	8,172	4,504	4,288	8,792
San Francisco	37,741	39,081	48,036	46,809	94,845	49,651	48,668	98,319
San Joaquin	4,621	4,792	3,921	4,018	7,939	4,164	4,120	8,284
San Luis Obispo	2,279	2,409	2,467	2,313	4,780	2,433	2,323	4,756
San Mateo	1,843	1,983	1,881	1,663	3,544	1,996	1,819	3,815
Santa Barbara	3,160	2,997	2,648	2,518	5,166	2,777	2,678	5,455
Santa Clara	9,039	9,377	7,955	7,856	15,811	8,331	8,226	16,557
Santa Cruz	3,116	3,302	2,693	2,872	5,565	2,849	2,889	5,738
Shasta	2,109	2,135	1,908	1,801	3,709	1,837	1,724	3,560
Sierra	490	484	394	407	801	376	420	796
Siskiyou	2,068	2,040	1,818	1,786	3,604	1,778	1,760	3,538
Solano	2,940	2,980	2,634	2,487	5,121	2,736	2,635	5,371
Sonoma	5,863	5,837	5,295	5,159	10,454	5,297	5,234	10,531
Stanislaus	1,699	1,817	1,528	1,506	3,034	1,697	1,614	3,311
Sutter	760	776	725	607	1,332	725	630	1,355
Tehama	1,480	1,447	1,351	1,379	2,730	1,362	1,326	2,688
Trinity	405	396	383	318	701	341	326	667
Tulare	3,155	3,482	3,054	3,039	6,093	3,278	3,100	6,378
Tuolumne	1,309	1,299	1,151	1,119	2,270	1,149	1,098	2,247
Ventura	2,106	2,056	1,987	1,897	3,884	1,995	1,875	3,870
Yolo	1,653	1,671	1,466	1,551	3,017	1,437	1,494	2,931
Yuba	992	1,042	886	867	1,753	905	872	1,777
Totals	222,631	239,899	207,154	201,896	409,050	217,341	212,664	430,005

TABLE No. 1—Continued.

Number of Negro Children between Five and Seventeen Years of Age.

Counties.	1905			1906.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Alameda	182	177	359	124	110	234
Alpine						
Amador		2	2		2	2
Butte	8	6	14	11	13	24
Calaveras		1	1		1	1
Colusa	7	6	13	8	6	14
Contra Costa	4	8	12	4	3	7
Del Norte						
El Dorado	4	2	6	5	1	6
Fresno	68	60	128	68	71	139
Glenn	3	2	5	2	2	4
Humboldt						
Inyo	2	2	4	1	2	3
Kern	22	31	53	30	36	66
Kings	9	13	22	14	19	33
Lake	2	2	4	2	2	4
Lassen						
Los Angeles	528	566	1,094	602	630	1,232
Madera	7	2	9	4	0	4
Marin	3	7	10	2	4	6
Mariposa		2	2		1	1
Mendocino	1	1	2	1	1	2
Merced	6	8	14	6	6	12
Modoc						
Mono						
Monterey	7	8	15	6	3	9
Napa	1	3	4	1	2	3
Nevada	3	2	5	1		1
Orange	11	1	12	13	8	21
Placer	1	3	4	2	3	5
Plumas						
Riverside	48	59	107	32	44	76
Sacramento	48	61	109	61	59	120
San Benito	6	4	10	6	4	10
San Bernardino	41	44	85	41	45	86
San Diego	32	24	56	45	53	98
San Francisco	340	331	671	523	349	701
San Joaquin	39	25	64	37	23	60
San Luis Obispo	7	1	8	8	3	11
San Mateo	8	4	12	6	3	9
Santa Barbara		2	2	1	2	3
Santa Clara	28	17	45	15	26	41
Santa Cruz	5	8	13	10	13	23
Shasta	11	22	33	13	17	30
Sierra		1	1			
Siskiyou	7	6	13	11	9	20
Solano	14	10	24	15	9	24
Sonoma	1		1	2	3	5
Stanislaus	11	12	23	10	8	18
Sutter						
Tehama	13	21	34	11	18	29
Trinity						
Tulare	5	6	11	2	7	9
Tuolumne						
Ventura	6	3	9	3	5	8
Yolo	26	19	45	29	18	47
Yuba	25	31	56	27	29	56
Totals	1,600	1,626	3,226	1,644	1,673	3,317

TABLE No. 1—Continued.

Number of Indian Children, between Five and Seventeen Years of Age, whose Parents or Guardians Pay Taxes, or Do Not Live in the Tribal Relation or on Government Reservations.

Counties.	1905.			1906.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Alameda	5	2	7	5	8	13
Alpine				9	6	15
Amador	24	19	43	21	17	38
Butte	48	36	84	42	33	75
Calaveras	6	10	16	8	20	28
Colusa	10	5	15	9	6	15
Contra Costa						
Del Norte	36	28	64	35	35	70
El Dorado	28	29	57	28	32	60
Fresno	56	49	105	46	34	80
Glenn	5	4	9	4	4	8
Humboldt	150	131	281	111	99	210
Inyo	76	105	181	80	106	186
Kern	37	42	79	33	35	68
Kings	27	12	39	11	18	29
Lake	43	37	80	48	38	86
Lassen	76	74	150	57	69	126
Los Angeles	37	77	114	54	45	99
Madera	53	38	91	49	61	110
Marin				1		1
Mariposa	18	28	46	19	28	47
Mendocino	120	132	252	98	122	220
Merced				2	2	4
Modoc	61	45	106	43	38	81
Mono	65	60	125	61	66	127
Monterey	17	11	28	5	7	12
Napa				2		2
Nevada	7	4	11	9	5	14
Orange	6	4	10	30	37	67
Placer	15	11	26	14	11	25
Plumas	45	55	100	54	60	114
Riverside	77	76	153	133	110	243
Sacramento	11	10	21	12	12	24
San Benito	6	1	7	4	1	5
San Bernardino	108	75	183	170	123	293
San Diego	167	121	288	104	95	199
San Francisco		1	1		1	1
San Joaquin						
San Luis Obispo	6	7	13	6	15	21
San Mateo					4	4
Santa Barbara		2	2	1	1	2
Santa Clara				5		5
Santa Cruz	3	4	7		4	4
Shasta	89	94	183	79	83	162
Sierra	1	1	2	2	4	6
Siskiyou	77	66	143	78	70	148
Solano	3	2	5	8	2	10
Sonoma	39	50	89	40	27	67
Stanislaus	6	5	11	4	4	8
Sutter						
Tehama	6	10	16	3	10	13
Trinity	4	2	6	8	7	15
Tulare	10	12	22	11	18	29
Tuolumne	22	8	30	17	12	29
Ventura	49	28	77	21	16	37
Yolo	2	2	4	3	3	6
Yuba	7	3	10	6	4	10
Totals	1,764	1,628	3,392	1,703	1,668	3,371

TABLE No. 1—Continued.

Native-born Mongolians between Five and Seventeen Years of Age.

Counties.	1905.			1906.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Alameda	42	18	60	121	100	221
Alpine						
Amador	9	7	16	8	9	17
Butte	9	4	13	9	4	13
Calaveras	1	1	2	1		1
Colusa	4	1	5	4	2	6
Contra Costa	4	2	6	6	2	8
Del Norte						
El Dorado	2	4	6		4	4
Fresno	50	32	82	64	42	106
Glenn	1		1			
Humboldt	1	1	2	3	2	5
Inyo						
Kern	38	46	84	38	27	65
Kings				4	5	9
Lake	2	2	4	2	1	3
Lassen						
Los Angeles	61	37	98	81	54	135
Madera	5	2	7			
Marin	10	2	12	7	2	9
Mariposa						
Mendocino	9	10	19	3	3	6
Merced	4	2	6	2	1	3
Modoc						
Mono						
Monterey	20	21	41	43	25	68
Napa	6	3	9	13	6	19
Nevada	16	9	25	17	9	26
Orange	1		1			
Placer	16	7	23	23	13	36
Plumas	11		11	8		8
Riverside				17	2	19
Sacramento	119	54	173	137	69	206
San Benito		1	1		1	1
San Bernardino	2	1	3	2		2
San Diego	3	5	8	4	7	11
San Francisco	1,739	922	2,661	1,673	1,142	2,815
San Joaquin	14	10	24	36	27	63
San Luis Obispo	12	7	19	7	8	15
San Mateo	3		3			
Santa Barbara	5		5	3	1	4
Santa Clara	28	25	53	36	22	58
Santa Cruz	6	7	13	11	12	23
Shasta						
Sierra		1	1		1	1
Siskiyou	13	13	26	14	15	29
Solano	16	4	20	24	11	35
Sonoma	6	3	9	12	8	20
Stanislaus	4	6	10	2	6	8
Sutter				3	5	8
Tehama	8	5	13	13	5	18
Trinity	9	9	18	11	8	19
Tulare	3	3	6	10	17	27
Tuolumne						
Ventura	6	3	9	13	7	20
Yolo	7	3	10	3	1	4
Yuba	16	13	29	28	22	50
Totals	2,341	1,306	3,647	2,516	1,708	4,224

TABLE No. 1—Continued.

Total Number of Census Children; Children who have Attended Public Schools; Children who have Attended Private Schools; and Children who have not Attended any School.

Counties.	Total Number of Census Children.		Number of Children Between Five and Seventeen Years of Age Who Have Attended Public Schools During Year.		Number of Children Between Five and Seventeen Years of Age Who Have Attended Private but not Public Schools at Any Time During Year.		Number of Children Between Five and Seventeen Years of Age Who Have Attended No School at Any Time During the Year.	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Alameda	35,944	39,708	24,750	27,910	3,681	4,399	7,513	7,399
Alpine	59	82	52	56	----	---	7	26
Amador	2,381	2,386	1,985	1,896	8	33	388	457
Butte	4,937	5,242	3,943	4,234	33	47	961	961
Calaveras	2,635	2,585	2,090	2,067	19	7	526	511
Colusa	1,857	1,764	1,491	1,401	74	61	292	302
Contra Costa	5,095	5,472	3,918	4,146	72	43	1,105	1,283
Del Norte	709	689	547	553	9	3	153	133
El Dorado	1,924	1,878	1,558	1,533	30	17	336	328
Fresno	12,314	13,040	9,786	10,102	291	258	2,237	2,680
Glenn	1,242	1,388	1,009	1,174	16	7	217	207
Humboldt	7,738	7,956	6,101	6,248	75	110	1,562	1,598
Inyo	907	940	683	655	19	32	205	253
Kern	4,356	4,343	3,513	3,500	30	41	813	802
Kings	2,777	2,893	2,173	2,304	79	47	525	542
Lake	1,473	1,560	1,141	1,219	53	47	279	294
Lassen	1,198	1,088	969	851	13	15	216	222
Los Angeles	67,875	75,924	55,116	61,827	4,223	4,397	8,536	9,700
Madera	1,549	1,510	1,183	1,154	12	45	354	311
Marin	4,058	4,111	2,530	2,883	882	533	646	695
Mariposa	872	856	715	657	6	8	151	191
Mendocino	5,214	5,263	3,965	4,068	20	118	1,229	1,077
Merced	2,644	2,869	2,112	2,339	28	9	504	521
Modoc	1,389	1,339	1,067	1,075	1	7	321	257
Mono	423	422	282	267	2	10	139	145
Monterey	4,942	5,011	3,834	3,880	168	161	940	970
Napa	3,334	3,442	2,558	2,617	115	128	661	697
Nevada	3,436	3,473	2,599	2,666	121	101	716	706
Orange	6,760	6,949	5,340	5,607	384	254	1,036	1,088
Placer	3,141	3,076	2,459	2,439	33	26	649	611
Plumas	883	889	677	658	20	27	186	204
Riverside	5,590	5,703	4,493	4,862	161	68	936	773
Sacramento	9,664	10,020	7,355	7,510	727	788	1,582	1,722
San Benito	1,633	1,579	1,235	1,137	117	104	281	338
San Bernardino	9,070	9,535	6,785	7,247	382	423	1,903	1,865
San Diego	8,524	9,100	6,626	7,107	505	597	1,393	1,396
San Francisco	98,178	101,836	58,962	59,971	24,646	24,902	14,570	16,963
San Joaquin	8,027	8,407	6,192	6,417	414	469	1,421	1,521
San Luis Obispo	4,820	4,803	3,748	3,729	155	131	917	943
San Mateo	3,559	3,828	2,622	2,784	256	234	681	810
Santa Barbara	5,175	5,464	3,971	4,261	248	286	956	917
Santa Clara	15,909	16,661	11,510	11,917	1,575	1,702	2,824	3,042
Santa Cruz	5,598	5,788	4,038	4,184	562	505	998	1,099
Shasta	3,925	3,752	3,077	3,006	65	38	783	708
Sierra	805	803	665	675	13	9	127	119
Siskiyou	3,786	3,735	2,968	2,937	41	91	777	707
Solano	5,170	5,440	3,682	3,817	517	532	971	1,091
Sonoma	10,553	10,623	7,915	8,095	500	525	2,138	2,003
Stanislaus	3,078	3,345	2,561	2,791	16	14	501	540
Sutter	1,332	1,363	1,058	1,114	24	7	250	242
Tehama	2,793	2,748	2,158	2,168	124	88	511	492
Trinity	725	701	509	485	11	28	205	188
Tulare	6,132	6,443	4,929	5,245	23	34	1,180	1,164
Tuolumne	2,300	2,276	1,811	1,796	10	31	479	449
Ventura	3,979	3,935	2,968	2,961	239	214	772	760
Yolo	3,076	2,988	2,499	2,413	73	98	504	477
Yuba	1,848	1,893	1,327	1,255	171	171	350	467
Totals	419,315	440,917	305,810	321,870	42,092	43,080	71,413	75,965

TABLE No. 1—Continued.

Number of Children Under Five Years of Age.

Counties.	1905.					1906.				
	White.	Negro.	Indian	Mongolian	Total.	White.	Negro.	Indian	Mongolian	Total.
Alameda	11,304	96	6	55	11,461	12,088	93	1	130	12,312
Alpine	19				19	20		8		28
Amador	821	1	14	5	841	878	1	11	5	895
Butte	1,668	4	45	11	1,728	1,819	7	27	17	1,870
Calaveras	980		9		989	946		11		957
Colusa	532	3	7		542	380	1	11	2	394
Contra Costa	2,276	6	1	10	2,293	2,393	3		14	2,410
Del Norte	247		28		275	237		41		278
El Dorado	591		35	5	631	569	3	33	7	612
Fresno	5,282	42	33	64	5,421	5,331	37	37	78	5,483
Glenn	411	1	5		417	418		2		420
Humboldt	2,741		108	4	2,853	2,812		95	5	2,912
Inyo	281		32		313	306		49		355
Kern	1,653	14	26	11	1,704	1,651	21	24	32	1,728
Kings	917	6	3	4	930	1,066	6	6	5	1,083
Lake	470		30		500	464	1	46		511
Lassen	417		54		471	376		50		426
Los Angeles	19,331	308	52	45	19,736	22,951	365	50	89	23,455
Madera	548	2	43	2	595	545	3	49		597
Marin	1,194	3		2	1,199	1,372	3		2	1,377
Mariposa	280		24		304	288		19		307
Mendocino	1,904	1	129	12	2,046	2,000		93	3	2,096
Merced	1,065	4		3	1,072	1,136	3	4	3	1,146
Modoc	508		15		523	507		13		520
Mono	108		49		157	80		45		125
Monterey	1,765	5	13	33	1,816	1,811	2	8	56	1,877
Napa	1,183	1	7		1,191	1,176	1		16	1,193
Nevada	1,267		3	14	1,284	1,229		7	12	1,248
Orange	1,976		11		1,987	2,283	11	36		2,330
Placer	1,033		6	11	1,050	1,017		8	11	1,036
Plumas	294		31	7	332	334		41		375
Riverside	1,654	46	37		1,737	1,500	20	42	1	1,563
Sacramento	3,232	26	11	77	3,346	3,366	46	12	111	3,535
San Benito	532	2	4	1	539	519	4	2	2	527
San Bernardino	3,074	15	18	1	3,108	3,228	15	25	1	3,269
San Diego	2,420	8	74	1	2,503	2,662	20	62	2	2,746
San Francisco	19,267	102		76	19,445	21,702	505		1,148	23,355
San Joaquin	2,623	18		11	2,652	2,679	25		15	2,719
San Luis Obispo	1,492	1	7	3	1,503	1,617		6	7	1,630
San Mateo	1,409	3		3	1,415	1,445	2		2	1,449
Santa Barbara	1,933			2	1,935	1,980		1	12	1,993
Santa Clara	4,772	9		45	4,826	4,729	15		75	4,819
Santa Cruz	1,728	1	2	26	1,757	1,884	3	1	40	1,928
Shasta	1,249	7	63		1,319	1,294	11	65		1,370
Sierra	352			2	354	325			2	327
Siskiyou	1,314	1	52	4	1,371	1,292	1	37	11	1,341
Solano	1,763	4		12	1,779	1,731	4		18	1,753
Sonoma	3,510		34	9	3,553	3,588		37	9	3,634
Stanislaus	1,035	11	2	2	1,050	1,110	9	4	2	1,125
Sutter	492			1	493	482			2	484
Tehama	880	6	3	2	891	821	2	7	5	835
Trinity	290		4	3	297	299		11	5	315
Tulare	2,004	2	9	2	2,017	2,179	4	12	11	2,206
Tuolumne	858	1	1		860	861		9		870
Ventura	1,425	5	38	6	1,474	1,339	2	15	7	1,363
Yolo	865	5	2	11	883	924	13	2	13	952
Yuba	495	7	3	8	513	511	15	4	15	545
Totals	123,734	777	1,183	606	126,300	135,550	1,277	1,179	2,003	137,009

TABLE No. 1—Continued.

Nativity of Children.

Counties.	Native Born.		Foreign Born.		Total.	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Alameda	46,253	50,726	1,152	1,294	47,405	52,020
Alpine	74	99	4	11	78	110
Amador	3,109	3,106	113	175	3,222	3,281
Butte	6,614	7,030	51	82	6,665	7,112
Calaveras	3,585	3,523	39	19	3,624	3,542
Colusa	2,380	2,141	19	17	2,399	2,158
Contra Costa	7,163	7,593	225	289	7,388	7,882
Del Norte	982	960	2	7	984	967
El Dorado	2,513	2,449	42	41	2,555	2,490
Fresno	16,836	17,680	899	843	17,735	18,523
Glenn	1,644	1,745	15	63	1,659	1,808
Humboldt	10,399	10,627	192	241	10,591	10,868
Inyo	1,216	1,287	4	8	1,220	1,295
Kern	6,010	6,026	50	45	6,060	6,071
Kings	3,674	3,895	33	81	3,707	3,976
Lake	1,955	2,056	18	15	1,973	2,071
Lassen	1,669	1,514	.....	.....	1,669	1,514
Los Angeles	85,849	96,951	1,762	2,428	87,611	99,379
Madera	2,123	2,074	21	33	2,144	2,107
Marin	5,094	5,382	163	106	5,257	5,488
Mariposa	1,171	1,154	5	9	1,176	1,163
Mendocino	7,123	7,248	137	111	7,260	7,359
Merced	3,622	3,900	94	115	3,716	4,015
Modoc	1,908	1,857	4	2	1,912	1,859
Mono	571	535	9	12	580	547
Monterey	6,692	6,819	66	69	6,758	6,888
Napa	4,429	4,532	96	103	4,525	4,635
Nevada	4,674	4,648	46	73	4,720	4,721
Orange	8,660	9,197	87	82	8,747	9,279
Placer	4,158	4,070	33	42	4,191	4,112
Plumas	1,199	1,247	16	17	1,215	1,264
Riverside	7,235	7,183	92	83	7,327	7,266
Sacramento	12,793	13,247	217	308	13,010	13,555
San Benito	2,131	2,086	41	20	2,172	2,106
San Bernardino	11,826	12,560	352	244	12,178	12,804
San Diego	10,727	11,463	300	383	11,027	11,846
San Francisco	115,847	121,903	1,776	3,288	117,623	125,191
San Joaquin	10,450	10,889	229	237	10,679	11,126
San Luis Obispo	6,236	6,339	87	94	6,323	6,433
San Mateo	4,790	5,146	184	131	4,974	5,277
Santa Barbara	6,975	7,309	135	148	7,110	7,457
Santa Clara	20,193	20,947	542	533	20,735	21,480
Santa Cruz	7,239	7,603	116	113	7,355	7,716
Shasta	5,193	5,083	51	39	5,244	5,122
Sierra	1,154	1,125	5	5	1,159	1,130
Siskiyou	5,094	5,018	63	58	5,157	5,076
Solano	6,823	7,072	126	121	6,949	7,193
Sonoma	13,794	13,963	312	294	14,106	14,257
Stanislaus	4,087	4,425	41	45	4,128	4,470
Sutter	1,818	1,835	7	12	1,825	1,847
Tehama	3,639	3,554	45	29	3,684	3,583
Trinity	1,017	1,008	5	8	1,022	1,016
Tulare	8,077	8,560	72	89	8,149	8,649
Tuolumne	3,131	3,121	29	25	3,160	3,146
Ventura	5,309	5,170	144	128	5,453	5,298
Yolo	3,934	3,911	25	29	3,959	3,940
Yuba	2,356	2,427	5	11	2,361	2,438
Totals	535,217	565,018	10,398	12,908	545,615	577,926

TABLE No. 1—Continued.

Number of Children that are Deaf; Children not Vaccinated.

Counties.	Number of Children Over Five but Not Over Seventeen Years of Age that are Deaf.		Number of Children Over Five but Not Over Seventeen Years of Age that Have Not Been Vaccinated.	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Alameda	45	80	6,830	5,852
Alpine	.....	.....	56	82
Amador	3	6	573	607
Butte	6	4	2,810	3,023
Calaveras	4	3	1,091	1,049
Colusa	3	.....	1,151	1,107
Contra Costa	1	5	1,835	2,154
Del Norte	.....	.....	586	586
El Dorado	1	.....	1,354	1,284
Fresno	11	11	3,390	3,959
Glenn	1	.....	291	410
Humboldt	8	6	5,064	5,257
Inyo	.....	2	310	360
Kern	3	3	1,191	1,253
Kings	5	.....	826	1,336
Lake	.....	.....	863	712
Lassen	.....	.....	443	423
Los Angeles	76	71	7,692	9,343
Madera	2	2	808	1,076
Marin	1	1	1,409	1,574
Mariposa	1	1	705	715
Mendocino	7	2	3,452	3,476
Merced	2	1	1,678	1,454
Modoc	.....	.....	769	653
Mono	.....	.....	304	277
Monterey	.....	1	3,236	5,383
Napa	2	1	2,262	2,192
Nevada	.....	.....	2,053	1,917
Orange	7	5	3,802	4,328
Placer	.....	.....	1,859	1,900
Plumas	.....	.....	517	523
Riverside	6	1	2,118	2,251
Sacramento	9	10	2,051	2,299
San Benito	2	.....	1,165	1,154
San Bernardino	3	5	2,552	3,038
San Diego	3	2	3,449	3,841
San Francisco	114	162	1,001	1,107
San Joaquin	14	8	3,767	4,295
San Luis Obispo	1	.....	2,914	3,217
San Mateo	3	6	2,335	1,916
Santa Barbara	2	2	1,953	1,906
Santa Clara	16	7	4,485	5,130
Santa Cruz	4	5	2,459	2,309
Shasta	1	3	2,827	2,703
Sierra	1	.....	487	432
Siskiyou	1	3	2,113	2,057
Solano	3	1	1,772	2,063
Sonoma	10	9	4,805	5,364
Stanislaus	.....	.....	1,731	1,788
Sutter	.....	2	845	723
Tehama	1	1	2,037	1,859
Trinity	3	1	489	424
Tulare	4	1	2,716	3,216
Tuolumne	1	.....	1,273	1,370
Ventura	1	2	2,181	2,264
Yolo	.....	1	1,052	1,267
Yuba	.....	.....	852	974
Totals	392	437	114,639	123,210

OVERTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL—NEVADA COUNTY.

REDWOOD CITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—SAN MATEO COUNTY.

TABLE No. 2—PRIMARY AND GRAMMAR SCHOOL STATISTICS.

School Districts.

Counties.	At Beginning of School Year.		New Districts Organized.		Districts Lapsed During Year.		Districts Combined During Year.		Total Number at Close of Year.	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Alameda	54	54				2			54	52
Alpine	3	3							3	3
Amador	40	41			1				39	41
Butte	75	74	1		1		1		74	74
Calaveras	55	55		1		2			55	54
Colusa	37	36	1				1	1	37	35
Contra Costa	55	55	1		1	1			55	54
Del Norte	16	16	1						17	16
El Dorado	60	60		1					60	61
Fresno	118	123	5	1					123	124
Glenn	33	32		1	1				32	33
Humboldt	103	105	2						105	105
Inyo	20	18			2				18	18
Kern	66	66	2		1		1		66	66
Kings	20	21		2					20	23
Lake	39	40	1	1					40	41
Lassen	34	33		1	1	1			33	33
Los Angeles	138	140	3	7		1		1	141	145
Madera	35	35							35	35
Marin	42	35							42	35
Mariposa	28	31	1						29	31
Mendocino	120	120	4	5	3	1			121	124
Merced	57	57							57	57
Modoc	34	34							34	34
Mono	9	9		1					9	10
Monterey	94	91			1		2		91	91
Napa	50	50							50	50
Nevada	43	44	1	1				1	44	44
Orange	43	44	1	1					44	45
Placer	57	57						1	57	56
Plumas	27	26							27	26
Riverside	66	62	1		3	1	2		62	61
Sacramento	72	70		1	3				69	71
San Benito	41	42	2				1		42	42
San Bernardino	52	53		4		1			52	56
San Diego	124	127	4	2	2	1		1	126	127
San Francisco	1	1							1	1
San Joaquin	85	84	1	1	1				85	85
San Luis Obispo	94	90	1	3	2	1			93	92
San Mateo	33	32							33	32
Santa Barbara	62	59	1	1					60	60
Santa Clara	82	82	1	1				2	83	81
Santa Cruz	52	53	1						53	53
Shasta	104	107	3	1					107	108
Sierra	20	20				1			20	19
Siskiyou	85	85	2		2				85	85
Solano	51	53	2						53	53
Sonoma	136	139	3	2		2			139	139
Stanislaus	55	54	2	2			1		56	56
Sutter	34	34							34	34
Tehama	63	59			3				60	59
Trinity	23	23							23	23
Tulare	104	102		1	2	1			102	102
Tuolumne	37	37							37	37
Ventura	49	49	1		1				49	49
Yolo	48	48	1						48	48
Yuba	38	39				1			39	38
Totals	3,216	3,209	50	42	34	17	9	7	3,223	3,227

TABLE No. 2—Continued.

Grade of School.

Counties.	Grammar.		Primary	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Alameda	196	203	227	236
Alpine	3	3		3
Amador	33	31	30	31
Butte	51	57	23	17
Calaveras	53	49	15	17
Colusa	29	34	23	17
Contra Costa	61	70	35	32
Del Norte	13	14	6	5
El Dorado	23	43	40	23
Fresno	118	122	8	10
Glenn	24	32	21	9
Humboldt	25	26	78	79
Inyo	14	14	4	4
Kern	67	66		
Kings	31	29	21	27
Lake	39	41	1	
Lassen	30	30	7	6
Los Angeles	502	559	562	625
Madera	35	35		
Marin	47	53	27	23
Mariposa	30	28	3	4
Mendocino	102	121	18	
Merced	57	56	1	
Modoc	31	34	10	7
Mono	8	9	1	
Monterey	83	80	48	48
Napa	38	45	12	5
Nevada	52	54	25	23
Orange	70	75	64	61
Placer	60	54	23	28
Plumas	27	26	3	2
Riverside	13	42	49	19
Sacramento	93	112	120	103
San Benito	28	32	24	21
San Bernardino	67	71	110	125
San Diego	96	134	25	65
San Francisco	33	27	46	43
San Joaquin	75	66	22	17
San Luis Obispo	84	90	8	3
San Mateo	42	42	24	25
Santa Barbara	38	53	72	64
Santa Clara	162	165	122	118
Santa Cruz	71	74	47	40
Shasta	90	95	35	31
Sierra	14	10	10	9
Siskiyou	73	80	12	5
Solano	73	82	39	32
Sonoma	102	104	36	33
Stanislaus	53	56	2	
Sutter	33	35	8	6
Tehama	66	65	13	13
Trinity	5	5	20	20
Tulare	95	100	9	2
Tuolumne	41	39	13	15
Ventura	56	59	32	30
Yolo	34	41	43	36
Yuba	37	42	10	7
Totals	3,526	3,814	2,287	2,221

TABLE No. 2—Continued.

Teachers.

Counties.	No Allowed on Census of each School District		No. Regular and Special Teachers including Principals, in Primary and Grammar Schools.		Sex of Teachers, Primary and Grammar Schools.			
					Men.		Women.	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Alameda	533.00	584.00	583	627	54	52	529	575
Alpine	3.00	3.00	3	3	.....	.....	3	3
Amador	58.38	58.47	63	61	7	7	56	54
Butte	115.67	119.52	116	122	17	16	99	106
Calaveras	70.25	67.52	68	66	15	15	53	51
Colusa	50.05	49.01	52	52	12	12	40	40
Contra Costa	98.00	102.00	96	102	13	13	83	89
Del Norte	20.00	19.00	19	19	4	4	15	15
El Dorado	66.17	66.82	69	66	12	8	57	58
Fresno	238.34	245.16	266	287	37	43	229	244
Glenn	38.52	40.66	45	41	10	12	35	29
Humboldt	164.00	168.00	165	168	30	29	135	139
Inyo	23.00	22.00	22	21	2	4	20	17
Kern	104.00	103.00	106	112	17	16	89	96
Kings	49.95	50.56	53	56	7	10	46	46
Lake	46.34	48.33	45	46	8	9	37	37
Lassen	35.00	36.00	37	36	15	13	22	23
Los Angeles	1030.35	1140.35	1,142	1,279	100	115	1,042	1,164
Madera	43.18	43.20	45	45	9	9	36	36
Marin	73.44	77.26	74	76	4	3	70	73
Mariposa	32.19	31.26	33	32	5	5	28	27
Mendocino	154.66	154.19	146	147	25	25	121	122
Merced	73.76	76.89	76	76	11	7	65	69
Modoc	41.00	40.00	41	41	6	9	35	32
Mono	11.00	12.00	12	12	2	2	10	10
Monterey	126.74	127.45	132	133	10	7	122	126
Napa	75.34	77.34	79	79	6	6	73	73
Nevada	76.00	77.00	77	77	11	12	66	65
Orange	113.00	119.00	136	142	27	23	109	119
Placer	80.43	77.41	83	82	14	13	69	69
Plumas	28.00	28.00	30	28	.....	3	30	25
Riverside	116.73	116.74	123	127	15	13	108	114
Sacramento	178.01	180.41	219	215	11	11	208	204
San Benito	53.75	53.96	52	52	5	7	47	45
San Bernardino	154.48	165.40	189	200	20	19	169	181
San Diego	199.79	210.86	216	226	29	30	187	196
San Francisco	1406.00	1458.00	1,059	986	69	41	990	945
San Joaquin	159.34	164.14	169	177	25	23	144	154
San Luis Obispo	123.00	126.00	121	124	16	15	105	109
San Mateo	66.09	69.16	70	70	10	9	60	61
Santa Barbara	103.41	108.30	110	117	13	13	97	104
Santa Clara	264.48	273.73	295	298	27	21	268	277
Santa Cruz	107.94	109.70	118	114	9	11	109	103
Shasta	127 00	125.00	125	126	11	11	114	115
Sierra	24.00	24.00	24	23	6	5	18	18
Siskiyou	108.00	105.00	105	104	27	31	78	73
Solano	103.68	106.64	112	114	14	11	98	103
Sonoma	217.90	216.55	217	223	20	23	197	200
Stanislaus	74.12	76.89	81	82	11	13	70	69
Sutter	40.00	41.00	41	41	12	10	29	31
Tehama	78.79	76.80	79	80	7	5	72	75
Trinity	25.00	24.00	25	25	2	2	23	23
Tulare	143.00	146.40	154	155	22	27	132	128
Tuolumne	54.00	54.00	54	54	6	7	48	47
Ventura	80.24	78.35	88	89	13	13	75	76
Yolo	72.29	71.34	77	77	7	5	70	72
Yuba	53.20	53.26	47	49	8	9	39	40
Totals	7804.00	8100.00	7,884	8,082	905	887	6,979	7,195

TABLE No. 2—Continued.

Number of Teachers Attending Institute. (Includes All in County.)

Counties.	From Kindergarten Schools.		From Primary and Grammar Schools.		From High Schools.	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Alameda	2	2	576	618	96	108
Alpine						
Amador			62	61	3	2
Butte			107	119	10	11
Calaveras			68	65		4
Colusa			50	52	6	3
Contra Costa			96	100	15	18
Del Norte			19	17	3	3
El Dorado			66	63		2
Fresno	1		262	254	32	35
Glenn			42	39	6	6
Humboldt			164	168	14	14
Inyo				21		2
Kern			102	106	6	8
Kings			53	56	11	11
Lake			43	45	4	4
Lassen			34	36	3	2
Los Angeles	97	103	1,097	1,224	170	226
Madera			42	41	4	4
Marin			73	74	5	5
Mariposa			27	28		
Mendocino			135	141	18	20
Merced			76	76	8	9
Modoc			36	40	4	6
Mono						
Monterey			132	129	13	14
Napa			79	78	7	9
Nevada			75	75	10	11
Orange	2	2	136	142	36	41
Placer			82	82	5	5
Plumas			25	28		
Riverside	2	2	120	125	24	29
Sacramento	16	8	212	114	17	14
San Benito			52	51	4	5
San Bernardino		2	187	199	37	41
San Diego	7	6	206	222	32	33
San Francisco		83	941	949	122	113
San Joaquin			166	170	17	17
San Luis Obispo			118	119	3	10
San Mateo			61	69	10	12
Santa Barbara	5	11	107	114	22	22
Santa Clara		3	281	279	52	55
Santa Cruz	2	1	113	113	15	17
Shasta			124	126	6	6
Sierra				21		
Siskiyou			96	86	8	8
Solano			112	106	20	21
Sonoma			216	209	24	26
Stanislaus			72	80	7	7
Sutter			41	40	3	3
Tehama		1	76	77	10	11
Trinity			22	24		
Tulare			152	153	17	21
Tuolumne				27		4
Ventura			87	87	17	17
Yolo		1	76	70	9	11
Yuba	1		43	47	4	4
Totals	135	225	7,440	7,657	969	1,092

TABLE No. 2—Continued.

Grade of Certificates of Teachers. (Includes all Teachers Employed in County.)

Counties.	Kindergarten.		Special.		Primary.		Grammar School.		High School.		Total.	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906	1905	1906.
Alameda	2		41	51	12	8	481	513	146	168	682	740
Alpine							3	3			3	3
Amador							61	66	5	4	66	64
Butte			1				110	121	15	14	126	135
Calaveras							67	66	1	4	68	70
Colusa					2	1	47	49	9	10	58	60
Contra Costa					5	5	82	92	24	23	111	120
Del Norte							19	19	3	3	22	22
El Dorado					8	2	61	64		2	69	68
Fresno	1	1	3	3	4	2	249	267	42	52	299	325
Glenn					5	3	10	38	6	6	51	47
Humboldt					38	32	124	127	17	23	179	182
Inyo							22	21	2	2	24	23
Kern			3	4			101	107	9	10	113	121
Kings			1	2			50	55	13	10	64	67
Lake					1		43	46	5	4	49	50
Lassen					1	1	36	35	3	3	40	37
Los Angeles	106	109	41	86	24	21	1,006	1,132	254	268	1,431	1,616
Madera							43	42	6	7	49	49
Marin			1	1	3	3	68	71	7	7	79	82
Mariposa							33	32			33	32
Mendocino			3	1			143	143	17	25	163	169
Merced							73	73	11	12	84	85
Modoc							38	40	7	7	45	47
Mono							11	11	1	1	12	12
Monterey				2	6	6	120	121	19	18	145	147
Napa					3	3	70	69	13	16	86	88
Nevada					1	3	74	74	12	12	87	89
Orange	2	2	5	5	3	1	125	132	39	45	174	185
Placer							78	78	10	9	88	87
Plumas							30	28			30	28
Riverside	2	2		1	18	8	101	109	28	38	149	158
Sacramento	16	16	6	6			213	209	17	18	252	249
San Benito					5	4	45	46	6	7	56	57
San Bernardino		2	3	4	18	10	151	174	54	53	226	243
San Diego	7	6	1	1	12	3	190	208	45	47	255	265
San Francisco		3	36	52	37	34	891	934	217	203	1,181	1,226
San Joaquin			2	3			163	173	21	18	186	194
San Luis Obispo			1	1	3	1	105	111	23	22	132	135
San Mateo			3	2	2	2	60	62	15	16	80	82
Santa Barbara	6	7	7	9	5	5	100	106	21	25	139	152
Santa Clara			12	12	11	11	263	271	61	67	347	361
Santa Cruz	2	2	2	2	3	2	96	95	30	34	133	135
Shasta			1	2			113	124	17	6	131	132
Sierra							24	23			24	23
Siskiyou					9	2	92	102	12	8	113	112
Solano			1	1	6	5	91	93	34	36	132	135
Sonoma					22	22	172	187	47	40	241	249
Stanislaus							72	79	16	10	88	89
Sutter							40	41	4	3	44	44
Tehama						1	78	80	11	11	89	92
Trinity					2	2	22	21	1	2	25	25
Tulare				1	1	1	150	150	22	24	173	176
Tuolumne							54	54	3	4	57	58
Ventura			1	1	1		85	88	18	17	105	106
Yolo	1	1					76	76	10	12	87	89
Yuba							46	48	5	5	51	53
Totals	145	151	175	253	271	204	7,001	7,393	1,434	1,491	9,026	9,492

TABLE No. 2—Continued.

Number of Teachers Employed in—

Counties.	Kindergartens.		Primary and Grammar Schools		High Schools.		Total.	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Alameda	2	2	583	627	97	111	682	740
Alpine			3	3			3	3
Amador			63	61	3	3	66	64
Butte			116	122	10	13	126	135
Calaveras			68	66		4	68	70
Colusa			52	52	6	8	58	60
Contra Costa			96	102	15	18	111	120
Del Norte			19	19	3	3	22	22
El Dorado			69	66		2	69	68
Fresno	1	1	266	287	32	37	299	325
Glenn			45	41	6	6	51	47
Humboldt			165	168	14	14	179	182
Inyo			22	21	2	2	24	23
Kern			106	112	7	9	113	121
Kings			53	56	11	11	64	67
Lake			45	46	4	4	49	50
Lassen			37	36	3	3	40	39
Los Angeles	106	109	1,142	1,279	183	226	1,431	1,614
Madera			45	45	4	4	49	49
Marin			74	76	5	6	79	82
Mariposa			33	32			33	32
Mendocino			146	147	17	22	163	169
Merced			76	76	8	9	84	85
Modoc			41	41	4	6	45	47
Mono			12	12			12	12
Monterey			132	133	13	14	145	147
Napa			79	79	7	9	86	88
Nevada			77	77	10	12	87	89
Orange	2	2	136	142	36	41	174	185
Placer			83	82	5	5	88	87
Plumas			30	28			30	28
Riverside	2	2	123	127	24	29	149	158
Sacramento	16	16	219	215	17	18	252	249
San Benito			52	52	4	5	56	57
San Bernardino		2	189	200	37	41	226	243
San Diego	7	6	216	226	32	33	255	265
San Francisco		1	1,059	986	122	128	1,181	1,115
San Joaquin			169	177	17	17	186	194
San Luis Obispo			121	124	11	11	132	135
San Mateo			70	70	10	12	80	82
Santa Barbara	6	7	110	117	23	23	139	147
Santa Clara			295	298	52	60	347	358
Santa Cruz	2	2	118	114	13	19	133	135
Shasta			125	126	6	6	131	132
Sierra			24	23			24	23
Siskiyou			105	104	8	8	113	112
Solano			112	114	20	21	138	135
Sonoma			217	223	24	26	241	249
Stanislaus			81	82	7	7	88	89
Sutter			41	41	3	3	44	44
Tehama		1	79	80	10	11	89	92
Trinity			25	25			25	25
Tulare			154	155	19	21	173	176
Tuolumne			54	54	3	4	57	58
Ventura			88	89	17	17	105	106
Yolo	1	1	77	77	9	11	87	89
Yuba			47	49	4	4	51	53
Totals	145	152	7,884	8,082	997	1,137	9,026	9,371

TABLE No. 2—Continued.

Number of Teachers in Primary and Grammar Schools who are Graduates of California State Normal Schools.

Counties.	Chico.		Los Angeles		San Diego.		S. Francisco.		San José	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906	1905.	1906
Alameda	14	14	11	8		4	64	58	111	137
Alpine	1									
Amador		1					1	1	4	5
Butte	51	57							4	1
Calaveras		1							6	6
Colusa	9	13	1			1			9	8
Contra Costa	1	2					5	8	36	40
Del Norte							1	1	2	2
El Dorado		1	2	3	1		5	8	38	37
Fresno	6	8	1	5		1	9	5	67	77
Glenn	13	17							5	3
Humboldt	1			1					47	53
Inyo			2	1					3	2
Kern	5	3	5	7	3		8	6	25	24
Kings			2	2	2	3	2	4	32	32
Lake									12	15
Lassen	2	2								3
Los Angeles	8	8	506	587	36	41	16	16	51	62
Madera	1	1	1				1	1	14	10
Marin		1					15	17	19	19
Mariposa				2			4	2	12	7
Mendocino	2	5	2				1	1	39	43
Merced	1	1					1	3	13	21
Modoc	2	1				1			2	4
Mono								2	4	3
Monterey	1	1		1			1	2	77	75
Napa	2	7					3	9	1	11
Nevada		1					1		18	20
Orange	1		56	47	16	15	1	1	6	2
Placer	4	7							10	13
Plumas		1								1
Riverside		1	27	19	6	6	1	1	2	3
Sacramento	15	17					3	2	28	30
San Benito									15	15
San Bernardino	3		45	66	2	7	2	1	8	7
San Diego	4	4	10	18	48	87	1			2
San Francisco	5	7	3	4		1	39	51	50	63
San Joaquin	5	6					5	5	29	41
San Luis Obispo	1	2	3	6	1	1	4	3	70	52
San Mateo							2	2	15	17
Santa Barbara	1	2	7	16	10	8		1	9	10
Santa Clara	1	1							230	249
Santa Cruz	2	4	1	2			2	2	48	46
Shasta	24	32		1			2	3	4	5
Sierra	3	3							4	6
Siskiyou	32	33	1	4				3	15	21
Solano	9	7		1	1		3	2	32	29
Sonoma	7	14	1			3	13	19	26	38
Stanislaus	1	1		1			2	4	17	19
Sutter	8	10					1	1	6	2
Tehama	28	27							2	3
Trinity	7	5							6	4
Tulare	1		8	11	2		4	1	43	40
Tuolumne									3	3
Ventura	1	2	22	21	9	9	1	2	13	17
Yolo	3	6					1		20	18
Yuba	6	6					1		5	2
Totàls	292	343	717	834	138	188	226	248	1,367	1,478

TABLE No. 2—Continued.

Number of Teachers who are Graduates of State Normal Schools of Other States and of Universities of This and Other States.

Counties.	Number of Teachers who are Graduates of State Normal Schools of Other States.		Number of Teachers who are Graduates of the University of California.		Number of Teachers who are Graduates of Stanford University.		Number of Teachers who are Graduates of Universities on the Accredited List of the State Board of Education.	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Alameda	19	23	117	130	23	17	18	22
Alpine		3					1	
Amador	1		4	3			1	
Butte	1	2	8	10	1	1	2	2
Calaveras				1				
Colusa			3	5	3	3		
Contra Costa	4	2	9	5	2	3		
Del Norte			3	3				
El Dorado			3	1	1	1	1	
Fresno	16	18	20	24	15	14	3	2
Glenn			2	2			1	2
Humboldt			4	4	3	5		1
Inyo	2	4	1	2	1			3
Kern	7	9	2	4	2	2	1	
Kings	14	2	6	5	3	2	3	3
Lake	3	2	1	1	2	1		1
Lassen		2	1		2	2		1
Los Angeles	214	242	81	86	50	72	34	44
Madera	3	2	1	3	5	4		
Marin	2		6	8				
Mariposa			3	3	3			
Mendocino	1		12	6	3	1	2	
Merced	5	3	6	7	4	4	3	
Modoc			5	5	2	2		1
Mono	2	1		1	2			
Monterey	4	5	5	5	13	9	1	3
Napa		3	5	10		4	2	3
Nevada			8	9	1	2	1	1
Orange	16	68	13	17	12	9	3	10
Placer	2		5	8		1	2	3
Plumas	8	3					2	2
Riverside	12	19	9	11	8	12	8	7
Sacramento	1	1	13	10	3	4	1	
San Benito			3	3	3	3	1	
San Bernardino	29	29	15	7	17	16	4	8
San Diego	10	15	17	14	7	14	6	10
San Francisco	8	17	101	103	16	21	5	7
San Joaquin	3		10	8	8	8		
San Luis Obispo	4	8	16	16	8	5	2	1
San Mateo			5	4	6	9		1
Santa Barbara	9	13	16	12	8	8	4	3
Santa Clara	3	3	11	9	26	31	8	2
Santa Cruz	2	2	9	15	5	4	3	3
Shasta	2	3	4	6	1		12	2
Sierra	1	2	1	1				
Siskiyou	3	4	10	9	3	2		3
Solano	1	3	20	22	7	7	2	4
Sonoma	3	12	23	25	17	15	1	5
Stanislaus		2	5	9	3	3	1	2
Sutter	3	1	3	4				
Tehama	1	1	7	10	1	1		
Trinity			1	3	1			
Tulare	14	18	20	14	6	9	6	6
Tuolumne	1	2	2	1	1	3		
Ventura	8	8	5	7	8	7	5	8
Yolo	1	1	1	10				2
Yuba	1		3	3			1	1
Totals	444	558	664	704	316	341	151	179

TABLE No. 2—Continued.

Teachers' Certificates.

Counties.	Number Granted on Examination to—				Number Granted on Credentials to—			
	1905.		1906.		1905.		1906.	
	Men	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women	Men.	Women
Alameda	2	14	1	5	23	140	14	107
Alpine		1						2
Amador	1	3	1	12		8	1	1
Butte					6	26	4	24
Calaveras		5	1	6	2	3		4
Colusa	3	11	1	9	6	14	4	10
Contra Costa		1			3	29	3	20
Del Norte	1			2				
El Dorado	2	11		9	2	15	4	8
Fresno	3	9	1	12	13	52	14	62
Glenn	1			3	1	12	2	7
Humboldt		7	1	9	3	5	1	5
Inyo	1	3		3		1	1	3
Kern		2	1	2	3	16	4	31
Kings				1	3	7	3	
Lake			2	3	4	7	1	3
Lassen	2	4	3			3	1	1
Los Angeles	2	13	6	18	41	295	41	377
Madera	1	2		2	2	16	2	10
Marin		1		1		14	1	14
Mariposa		3		1	2	11	1	7
Mendocino			1	10	8	22	6	41
Merced	1	4		15		18	3	17
Modoc	3	3	2	2		8	1	6
Mono						2	1	
Monterey	1	2		2	8	50	5	43
Napa				1	4	14	2	30
Nevada		3	1	2		3		4
Orange					10	49	11	39
Placer		4	1	3	2	17	4	13
Plumas	1	2		5	1	10		6
Riverside	1	4	1	14	2	20	8	51
Sacramento	1	12	4	15	2	44	2	60
San Benito	1	10	1	4	1	12		6
San Bernardino	2	11	1	10	10	34	8	42
San Diego	3	5	3	6	6	15		14
San Francisco	13	15	1	6	15	94	14	83
San Joaquin	1	10	2	9		20		18
San Luis Obispo	1			2	5	43	6	55
San Mateo					2	12	3	22
Santa Barbara	1	5	1	8	9	34	4	32
Santa Clara		4		5	12	65	17	84
Santa Cruz	2	3		3	3	21	13	28
Shasta	1	6		5	7	11	1	22
Sierra				3	2	6	2	12
Siskiyou	1		1	4	7	11	5	26
Solano		4	1	6	4	28	3	27
Sonoma				7	5	51	11	50
Stanislaus		1			2	5	5	20
Sutter			1	1	2	3	1	8
Tehama		7		3	2	9	7	2
Trinity		2		1		10		8
Tulare		7	1	6	5	32	4	34
Tuolumne	1	1	2	7				
Ventura	1	12	1	13	6	41	2	37
Yolo		2		1	1	9		7
Yuba	1	9	2	13	3	4	2	6
Totals	56	234	46	289	260	1,501	254	1,650

TABLE No. 2—Continued.

Teachers' Certificates.

Counties.	Number Renewed.		Number of Applicants Rejected.				Fees Collected for Examination and for the Issuance of Certificates.	
			On Examination.		On Credentials.			
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Alameda	38	37	4	8	5	2	$336	$268
Alpine	6	1					2	6
Amador	20	9	5	6			50	60
Butte	5	2	2	6		1	30	46
Calaveras	8	2	6	5		1	22	32
Colusa	8	6	10	13			84	72
Contra Costa	4	3	4	3	1		58	22
Del Norte			1				4	4
El Dorado				2	3		52	46
Fresno	7	25	19	10			150	160
Glenn	4	6	5	1			36	26
Humboldt	18	8	23	36			76	120
Inyo	2	1	1				14	16
Kern	5	4	1		2	1	54	76
Kings	2	3	2	4	4		28	22
Lake	4		6	7			30	32
Lassen	3	3	6	6			30	28
Los Angeles	35	68	26	9	5		580	780
Madera	2	2	8	9	1		40	42
Marin		1		2	1		30	34
Mariposa	1						34	18
Mendocino	3	7	1	3			36	86
Merced	9	4	2	13			52	88
Modoc	2	1	4	4	1		36	30
Mono	1	1		1			6	4
Monterey	20	20					162	140
Napa	10	5	6	2			58	54
Nevada	4	7		1			20	26
Orange			4	4			126	108
Placer	2	1	1	7			44	48
Plumas	6	3	1	3			18	16
Riverside	5	5	5	8	6	7	52	136
Sacramento			8	12			84	162
San Benito	6	2	4	3			46	38
San Bernardino	4	10	9	4			108	70
San Diego	13	6	2	1		1	119	94
San Francisco	108	54	19	21			450	358
San Joaquin	11	17	13	12			110	126
San Luis Obispo		7	7	7	1	3	108	154
San Mateo		4					28	62
Santa Barbara	5		7	6			120	86
Santa Clara	14	16		1	10	6	102	142
Santa Cruz	11	3		4			26	44
Shasta	12	4	12	8		5	98	80
Sierra	10	2	2				22	18
Siskiyou	8	9	2	2			22	28
Solano	20	12	9	7			130	112
Sonoma	44	50		6	2	2	136	238
Stanislaus	1	2		13	10		38	58
Sutter	11	6	1	2			18	16
Tehama	9	10	12	1			60	14
Trinity	3	1	1	3			20	26
Tulare	3	3		11			36	42
Tuolumne	7	9		2			4	22
Ventura	1		9	18	1		86	86
Yolo	3	3	2	1			26	24
Yuba	2	3	3	3	1		36	56
Totals	535	468	275	321	54	29	$4,374	$4,802

TABLE No. 2—Continued.

Attendance at School.

Counties.	Average Number Belonging to Grammar and Primary Schools.		Average Daily Attendance in Grammar and Primary Schools.		Percentage of Attendance on Average Number Belonging.	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Alameda	21,128	21,516	19,575	20,386	95	94
Alpine	44	41	42	37	92	90
Amador	1,558	1,515	1,451	1,405	93	93
Butte	3,028	3,194	2,840	2,972	94	93
Calaveras	1,666	1,621	1,530	1,504	92	93
Colusa	1,271	1,198	1,207	1,132	94	94
Contra Costa	3,127	3,310	2,915	3,089	93	93
Del Norte	426	430	400	397	94	92
El Dorado	1,237	1,212	1,151	1,126	93	93
Fresno	8,001	8,544	7,632	8,153	95	95
Glenn	880	886	826	825	94	93
Humboldt	4,842	4,865	4,576	4,589	94	94
Inyo	481	502	450	474	94	94
Kern	2,645	2,716	2,502	2,581	94	95
Kings	1,682	1,843	1,605	1,670	95	90
Lake	873	899	815	834	93	94
Lassen	727	674	662	630	91	93
Los Angeles	39,101	43,643	37,044	41,260	95	94
Madera	975	924	921	870	95	94
Marin	2,006	2,103	1,909	2,002	95	94
Mariposa	557	516	519	484	93	94
Mendocino	2,885	3,081	2,706	2,890	93	94
Merced	1,713	1,745	1,606	1,621	93	93
Modoc	866	829	812	779	94	94
Mono	192	181	182	175	94	97
Monterey	3,017	3,039	2,849	2,961	94	97
Napa	2,188	2,207	2,083	2,091	95	95
Nevada	2,105	2,150	2,012	2,051	96	95
Orange	4,237	4,388	4,027	4,140	95	94
Placer	2,082	1,928	1,937	1,800	93	93
Plumas	527	489	490	457	93	93
Riverside	3,443	3,497	3,255	3,307	95	94
Sacramento	6,250	6,376	5,848	5,948	93	93
San Benito	987	916	926	864	93	94
San Bernardino	5,359	5,715	5,092	5,422	94	94
San Diego	4,951	5,311	4,656	4,986	94	93
San Francisco	38,864	37,202	36,850	35,753	95	96
San Joaquin	5,035	5,280	4,762	4,959	94	94
San Luis Obispo	2,839	2,879	2,632	2,678	92	93
San Mateo	1,953	2,070	1,862	1,972	96	95
Santa Barbara	3,133	3,238	2,966	2,930	94	90
Santa Clara	9,128	9,206	8,660	8,945	95	95
Santa Cruz	2,935	3,065	2,784	2,910	95	95
Shasta	2,427	2,319	2,269	2,159	94	93
Sierra	589	597	556	559	94	93
Siskiyou	2,226	2,127	2,106	2,004	95	93
Solano	2,974	2,908	2,819	2,775	95	95
Sonoma	6,040	6,157	5,645	5,750	93	93
Stanislaus	2,107	2,295	1,998	2,186	93	94
Sutter	948	949	907	896	95	94
Tehama	1,635	1,661	1,536	1,539	94	92
Trinity	382	356	355	330	93	93
Tulare	3,994	4,213	3,800	4,021	95	95
Tuolumne	1,453	1,433	1,379	1,362	95	94
Ventura	2,218	2,298	2,087	2,158	94	94
Yolo	2,030	2,057	1,927	1,956	95	95
Yuba	998	981	929	906	93	91
Totals	230,951	295,295	217,873	224,660	94	95

TABLE No. 2—Continued.

State Enrollment by Grades and by Sex.

Counties.	Primary Schools.				Grammar Schools.			
	1905.		1906.		1905.		1906.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Alameda	8,880	8,259	9,949	8,827	3,630	4,037	3,987	4,414
Alpine	18	21	9	15	9	18	7	12
Amador	765	692	735	668	197	210	177	202
Butte	1,430	1,314	1,476	1,296	530	592	570	675
Calaveras	792	668	730	630	310	371	306	335
Colusa	555	466	454	395	231	214	300	248
Contra Costa	1,331	1,215	1,388	1,302	649	677	720	745
Del Norte	156	212	174	196	78	96	82	103
El Dorado	558	525	514	502	212	224	260	257
Fresno	3,835	3,482	4,048	3,723	1,050	1,142	1,170	1,231
Glenn	339	362	345	332	185	138	172	182
Humboldt	2,1[illegible]6	2,022	2,151	1,966	842	914	904	966
Inyo	208	205	157	169	110	107	139	153
Kern	1,168	1,127	1,197	1,064	506	512	505	545
Kings	698	624	680	682	356	361	372	366
Lake	354	335	360	330	202	226	240	236
Lassen	270	283	286	277	177	156	147	132
Los Angeles	15,610	13,904	17,307	15,773	8,804	9,299	9,873	10,349
Madera	436	368	446	370	170	207	170	208
Marin	863	803	866	772	417	432	466	521
Mariposa	231	201	233	189	143	152	141	146
Mendocino	1,304	1,181	1,303	1,183	665	742	751	764
Merced	665	620	683	645	391	381	401	397
Modoc	343	305	370	297	231	227	202	212
Mono	83	75	66	61	52	43	56	55
Monterey	1,307	1,101	1,256	1,078	641	695	735	760
Napa	872	782	923	830	488	492	466	433
Nevada	829	700	858	726	469	474	452	453
Orange	1,712	1,600	1,738	1,581	981	915	1,041	1,014
Placer	739	706	713	650	482	506	461	520
Plumas	188	197	198	181	134	140	118	137
Riverside	1,423	1,235	1,387	1,251	719	701	799	750
Sacramento	2,836	2,369	2,726	2,333	1,173	1,259	1,229	1,363
San Benito	450	412	403	354	173	195	186	188
San Bernardino	2,236	1,986	2,343	2,116	1,159	1,210	1,175	1,223
San Diego	2,181	1,899	2,116	1,937	1,022	1,073	1,357	1,360
San Francisco	16,648	14,133	12,501	13,867	10,810	9,379	8,910	12,563
San Joaquin	2,125	1,927	2,227	1,983	997	1,147	1,112	1,188
San Luis Obispo	1,279	1,086	1,257	1,052	589	626	680	679
San Mateo	771	619	1,038	790	608	468	418	378
Santa Barbara	1,627	1,386	1,606	1,382	315	393	481	536
Santa Clara	3,504	3,087	3,528	3,111	2,229	2,111	2,191	2,229
Santa Cruz	1,228	1,132	1,288	1,179	628	678	695	717
Shasta	944	877	982	836	626	663	600	657
Sierra	222	231	219	237	124	162	118	158
Siskiyou	912	869	950	876	594	555	504	555
Solano	1,214	935	1,206	921	734	728	710	676
Sonoma	2,846	2,578	2,922	3,562	1,189	1,217	1,189	1,277
Stanislaus	851	700	856	751	421	435	511	502
Sutter	379	281	366	301	219	231	222	210
Tehama	732	660	698	638	327	365	404	406
Trinity	233	176	206	180	63	81	58	74
Tulare	1,463	1,314	1,568	1,343	940	967	1,014	1,033
Tuolumne	520	500	548	519	364	389	333	351
Ventura	1,037	954	978	933	455	424	468	462
Yolo	799	815	751	727	348	432	414	510
Yuba	400	345	397	327	238	233	275	510
Totals	97,575	86,861	96,230	90,218	50,406	50,822	51,444	57,057

TABLE No. 2—Continued.

Total Enrollment in all Grades of the Primary and Grammar Schools.

Counties.	Boys.		Girls.		Total.	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Alameda	12,510	13,436	12,296	13,241	24,806	26,677
Alpine	27	16	39	27	66	43
Amador	962	912	902	870	1,864	1,782
Butte	1,960	2,046	1,906	1,971	3,866	4,017
Calaveras	1,102	1,036	1,039	965	2,141	2,001
Colusa	786	754	680	643	1,466	1,397
Contra Costa	1,980	2,108	1,892	2,047	3,872	4,155
Del Norte	234	256	308	299	542	555
El Dorado	770	774	749	759	1,519	1,533
Fresno	4,885	5,218	4,624	4,954	9,509	10,172
Glenn	524	517	500	514	1,024	1,031
Humboldt	3,018	3,055	2,936	2,932	5,954	5,987
Inyo	318	296	312	322	630	618
Kern	1,674	1,702	1,639	1,609	3,313	3,311
Kings	1,054	1,052	985	1,048	2,039	2,100
Lake	556	600	561	566	1,117	1,166
Lassen	447	433	439	409	886	842
Los Angeles	24,414	27,180	23,203	26,122	47,617	53,302
Madera	606	616	575	578	1,181	1,194
Marin	1,280	1,332	1,235	1,293	2,515	2,625
Mariposa	374	374	353	335	727	709
Mendocino	1,969	2,054	1,923	1,947	3,892	4,001
Merced	1,056	1,084	1,001	1,042	2,057	2,126
Modoc	574	572	532	509	1,106	1,081
Mono	135	122	118	116	253	238
Monterey	1,948	1,991	1,796	1,838	3,744	3,829
Napa	1,360	1,389	1,274	1,263	2,634	2,652
Nevada	1,298	1,310	1,174	1,179	2,472	2,489
Orange	2,693	2,779	2,515	2,595	5,208	5,374
Placer	1,221	1,174	1,212	1,170	2,433	2,344
Plumas	322	316	337	318	659	634
Riverside	2,142	2,186	1,936	2,001	4,078	4,187
Sacramento	4,009	3,955	3,628	3,696	7,637	7,651
San Benito	623	589	607	542	1,230	1,131
San Bernardino	3,395	3,518	3,196	3,339	6,591	6,857
San Diego	3,203	3,523	2,972	3,299	6,175	6,822
San Francisco	27,458	21,411	23,512	26,430	50,970	47,841
San Joaquin	3,122	3,339	3,074	3,171	6,196	6,510
San Luis Obispo	1,868	1,937	1,712	1,731	3,580	3,668
San Mateo	1,379	1,456	1,087	1,168	2,466	2,624
Santa Barbara	1,942	2,087	1,779	1,918	3,721	4,005
Santa Clara	5,733	5,719	5,198	5,340	10,931	11,059
Santa Cruz	1,856	1,983	1,810	1,896	3,666	3,879
Shasta	1,570	1,582	1,540	1,493	3,110	3,075
Sierra	346	337	393	395	739	732
Siskiyou	1,506	1,454	1,424	1,431	2,930	2,885
Solano	1,948	1,916	1,663	1,597	3,611	3,513
Sonoma	4,035	4,111	3,795	4,839	7,830	8,950
Stanislaus	1,272	1,367	1,135	1,253	2,407	2,620
Sutter	598	588	512	511	1,110	1,099
Tehama	1,059	1,102	1,025	1,044	2,084	2,146
Trinity	296	264	257	254	553	518
Tulare	2,403	2,582	2,281	2,376	4,684	4,958
Tuolumne	884	881	889	870	1,773	1,751
Ventura	1,492	1,446	1,378	1,395	2,870	2,841
Yolo	1,147	1,165	1,247	1,237	2,394	2,402
Yuba	638	672	578	558	1,216	1,230
Totals	147,981	147,674	137,683	147,265	285,664	294,939

TABLE No. 2—Continued.

Length of School Term; Length of Time Present Teachers Have Taught; Average Monthly Salary of Teachers.

Counties.	Number of Days School Was Maintained During the Year.		Number of Months the Present Teachers Have Taught in the Schools.		Average Monthly Salary Paid Teachers in Primary and Grammar Schools.	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Alameda	184	196	71	67	$85 77	$84 42
Alpine	156	158	4	8	65 00	66 00
Amador	165	169	20	21	60 15	63 95
Butte	158	163	27	24	67 26	70 22
Calaveras	167	170	24	31	64 00	68 00
Colusa	162	142	20	21	71 63	79 93
Contra Costa	189	192	35	37	73 00	75 00
Del Norte	158	179	25	29	73 50	77 69
El Dorado	149	161	14	14	58 90	64 44
Fresno	161	162	53	23	77 00	76 70
Glenn	160	170	15	18	70 00	71 62
Humboldt	174	176	27	44	69 52	70 64
Inyo	147	156	16	21	73 59	77 00
Kern	166	164	18	31	75 13	78 30
Kings	159	157	20	20	76 25	78 35
Lake	160	167	20	21	58 44	67 00
Lassen	152	157	18	22	67 87	72 12
Los Angeles	180	180	39	40	78 08	78 69
Madera	164	172	11	17	73 66	75 70
Marin	186	191	37	38	68 45	68 50
Mariposa	155	157	11	12	67 86	69 18
Mendocino	160	164	17	16	62 27	65 93
Merced	162	166	14	17	70 32	73 42
Modoc	144	156	11	10	83 00	70 67
Mono	165	179	12	16	75 00	76 16
Monterey	170	182	29	22	65 00	66 00
Napa	181	183	41	37	62 85	64 22
Nevada	161	159	55	59	70 20	71 75
Orange	180	179	23	17	74 86	91 26
Placer	164	168	25	25	68 17	69 67
Plumas	144	153	9	9	66 80	70 00
Riverside	172	169	26	27	68 02	68 55
Sacramento	169	174	72	77	74 25	83 08
San Benito	173	171	25	24	66 00	69 00
San Bernardino	171	145	83	24	75 89	73 43
San Diego	165	167	24	25	65 71	68 93
San Francisco	218	150	158	164	71 20	93 28
San Joaquin	165	179	58	53	75 00	77 00
San Luis Obispo	168	168	20	19	65 33	69 09
San Mateo	191	191	42	39	61 71	65 14
Santa Barbara	182	183	26	23	69 27	69 40
Santa Clara	189	190	53	51	72 25	72 50
Santa Cruz	190	193	53	48	61 60	64 20
Shasta	147	158	15	14	65 54	67 54
Sierra	163	165	22	19	72 97	77 73
Siskiyou	147	158	14	8	70 43	73 00
Solano	180	184	42	43	68 40	69 00
Sonoma	183	186	29	30	63 00	68 46
Stanislaus	169	173	20	22	68 30	73 90
Sutter	164	166	22	25	70 00	71 16
Tehama	161	156	16	22	66 21	68 40
Trinity	138	151	19	22	68 00	70 00
Tulare	157	157	18	18	70 82	73 99
Tuolumne	171	167	29	42	68 00	71 00
Ventura	183	184	19	19	70 00	72 80
Yolo	164	168	30	27	71 00	72 47
Yuba	158	163	32	28	66 33	68 65
Averages	167	169	30	32	$69 45	$72 35

TABLE No. 2—Continued.

Visits.

Counties.	Number School Visits made by County Superintendent.		Number Schools not Visited by County Superintendent.		Number School Visits made by School Trustees.		Number School Visits made by Other Persons.	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Alameda	834	1,132			1,554	2,016	18,180	15,691
Alpine	3	6			7	7	32	24
Amador	85	106			153	166	1,165	1,177
Butte	125	104		2	245	260	1,925	1,724
Calaveras	74	68			185	146	1,436	1,380
Colusa	59	58			82	86	539	506
Contra Costa	175	172			309	259	1,134	1,644
Del Norte	22	19			37	45	361	314
El Dorado	72	64		5	107	123	993	1,262
Fresno	257	290	1		569	634	3,784	3,840
Glenn	45	45			66	30	638	460
Humboldt	164	167		1	305	304	3,556	4,593
Inyo	20	19			47	39	162	232
Kern	109	117	2	1	215	215	1,606	1,931
Kings	65	74	1	1	92	129	1,003	660
Lake	48	49			68	97	861	1,188
Lassen	42	40			75	52	717	496
Los Angeles	6,600	5,902			2,070	1,299	43,778	53,514
Madera	48	52			112	154	701	701
Marin	218	209			200	199	1,342	993
Mariposa	53	48	1		44	40	489	489
Mendocino	166	153	1	7	320	356	2,274	2,545
Merced	121	152			168	186	997	1,055
Modoc	44	40	1	1	86	73	910	652
Mono	11	10	1	1	23	25	187	235
Monterey	154	185		2	418	417	2,638	2,363
Napa	111	106			114	132	1,096	1,117
Nevada	96	83		1	110	115	1,598	1,438
Orange	229	198			282	326	2,055	1,772
Placer	95	96			162	169	1,176	1,330
Plumas	28	27	2		51	69	374	356
Riverside	120	165			337	421	3,742	3,484
Sacramento	489	606			466	341	3,528	3,276
San Benito	127	105			161	133	1,172	984
San Bernardino	185	209			319	396	6,219	7,223
San Diego	241	219	4	4	722	973	6,515	6,210
San Francisco	4,036	1,651			3,203	975	48,269	31,687
San Joaquin	220	201			287	256	2,545	2,358
San Luis Obispo	145	139		4	409	312	1,608	1,552
San Mateo	125	119			197	192	1,129	1,301
Santa Barbara	146	142	1	1	213	282	1,501	1,484
Santa Clara	340	395			1,272	982	9,982	8,367
Santa Cruz	125	109	1	7	207	202	2,659	2,047
Shasta	147	157	1		264	289	2,823	2,431
Sierra	27	29			39	51	891	640
Siskiyou	104	99	2	2	190	163	1,849	1,752
Solano	145	141			273	239	1,623	1,556
Sonoma	231	242			645	490	3,582	3,570
Stanislaus	116	104			139	176	1,076	1,091
Sutter	57	51			33	33	606	729
Tehama	74	84	9	9	114	103	1,267	1,160
Trinity	43	43			81	64	564	388
Tulare	172	157		4	332	258	2,875	2,287
Tuolumne	36	59	1		126	106	951	976
Ventura	106	111	1	1	144	119	1,227	1,068
Yolo	78	79		1	122	109	920	622
Yuba	77	66			86	76	990	787
Totals	17,975	15,900	30	54	18,657	15,900	207,760	194,712

TABLE No. 2—Continued.

School Libraries—State Text-Books Used.

Counties.	Number of Volumes in School Library at Close of School Year.		Number of Volumes in County Teachers' Library (Office of County Superintendent of Schools).		Districts Using Only the Authorized Series of Text-Books.	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Alameda	54,531	52,970	2,095	2,160	54	52
Alpine	580	627	48	80	3	3
Amador	12,230	13,302	207	208	43	42
Butte	26,639	28,246	548	551	74	74
Calaveras	18,525	18,417	556	560	55	53
Colusa	5,228	17,147	214	232	37	36
Contra Costa	37,036	41,354	580	600	53	55
Del Norte	3,734	3,915	51	50	16	16
El Dorado	17,678	17,785	175	472	63	60
Fresno	50,195	58,848	1,441	1,500	118	123
Glenn	13,802	12,824	436	438	35	32
Humboldt	40,145	40,351	542	576	103	105
Inyo	5,662	5,919	80	85	18	18
Kern	26,206	46,239	279	322	65	66
Kings	11,447	11,028	400	450	20	23
Lake	10,504	10,938	365	392	40	40
Lassen	8,059	8,459	120	120	34	33
Los Angeles	109,562	124,313	2,851	3,300	140	140
Madera	10,755	12,452	350	375	35	35
Marin	33,660	31,809	305	308	42	41
Mariposa	8,275	7,710	185	190	30	31
Mendocino	43,071	45,704	436	438	120	121
Merced	22,597	24,727	600	700	57	56
Modoc	9,343	10,020	310	335	34	34
Mono	4,619	5,008	45	113	9	9
Monterey	46,086	48,681	950	1,000	94	91
Napa	19,057	20,099	865	865	51	50
Nevada	22,594	24,233	275	286	43	43
Orange	31,907	34,223	3,250	3,462	43	43
Placer	28,536	29,679	788	818	57	56
Plumas	9,118	9,677	170	250	27	26
Riverside	29,273	31,174	764	891	62	61
Sacramento	30,460	33,791	325	387	71	69
San Benito	15,587	14,221	300	303	41	42
San Bernardino	37,689	39,934	1,046	1,075	53	52
San Diego	47,363	44,644	2,800	2,748	121	122
San Francisco	78,184	41,263	3,250	.....	1	1
San Joaquin	42,523	46,387	750	770	85	84
San Luis Obispo	35,653	35,015	450	475	91	91
San Mateo	22,679	23,573	1,500	1,600	33	32
Santa Barbara	32,925	34,220	270	269	59	59
Santa Clara	59,490	62,013	2,582	2,608	82	80
Santa Cruz	24,021	24,669	1,538	1,543	54	53
Shasta	36,372	37,736	500	506	104	107
Sierra	6,803	7,695	84	84	20	19
Siskiyou	28,859	29,429	850	837	85	85
Solano	28,064	28,956	400	450	51	53
Sonoma	81,736	87,547	1,644	1,646	137	137
Stanislaus	19,580	20,695	747	750	55	56
Sutter	14,010	15,180	500	560	34	34
Tehama	17,828	17,406	450	453	61	59
Trinity	4,796	5,051	60	69	23	23
Tulare	48,453	48,565	631	643	104	102
Tuolumne	8,429	9,050	162	227	37	37
Ventura	33,980	37,132	550	575	49	49
Yolo	18,159	19,631	1,360	1,360	48	48
Yuba	12,304	14,533	294	295	37	38
Totals	1,556,601	1,626,214	43,324	42,360	3,711	3,200

TABLE No. 2—Continued.

Length of School Term.

Counties.	Less than 120 days during year.		120 and less than 160 days during year.		160 and less than 200 days during year.		200 days or over.	
	1905.	1906.	1905	1906.	1905	1906.	1905.	1906.
Alameda		2	7	2	44	14	3	34
Alpine			3	3				
Amador			2	1	40	40	1	1
Butte			18	9	54	64	2	1
Calaveras			3	1	52	50		2
Colusa			3	1	34	35		
Contra Costa		1		1	33	24	20	29
Del Norte			7		9	14		2
El Dorado		2	55	9	8	48		1
Fresno		3	16	12	102	107		1
Glenn			3	1	32	31		
Humboldt			14	5	66	81	23	19
Inyo				6	11	12	7	
Kern			17	10	48	55		1
Kings			8	12	12	11		
Lake			9	3	31	37		
Lassen	1	1	11	4	22	28		
Los Angeles			8	1	128	139	4	
Madera			4	1	30	33	1	1
Marin	1			1	27	32	14	8
Mariposa		1	13	8	17	22		
Mendocino			37	24	81	94	2	3
Merced			5	2	52	54		
Modoc			21	10	13	24		
Mono			5		4	7		2
Monterey	2		3		78	71	11	20
Napa		1	4	2	34	29	13	18
Nevada		1	20	16	23	26		
Orange			2		41	43		
Placer		1	8	5	49	50		
Plumas	3		13	13	11	13		
Riverside			1	4	61	57		
Sacramento			5	18	60	51	6	
San Benito		2	1	2	37	36	3	2
San Bernardino			5	3	48	49		
San Diego	1		17	14	100	107	3	1
San Francisco				1			1	
San Joaquin	1	1	21	1	63	67		15
San Luis Obispo		1	11	10	76	75	4	5
San Mateo			1	3	14	12	18	17
Santa Barbara			1		40	41	18	18
Santa Clara				1	54	44	28	35
Santa Cruz			1	1	24	19	29	33
Shasta	1		49	22	54	85		
Sierra			3	6	16	12	1	1
Siskiyou	3	2	49	21	33	61		1
Solano			2	1	39	35	10	17
Sonoma		1	7	1	97	104	33	32
Stanislaus			4		51	55		1
Sutter			6	9	28	25		
Tehama	1	1	3	34	57	24		
Trinity			22	10	1	13		
Tulare		1	38	26	66	75		
Tuolumne		1	1	2	35	32	1	2
Ventura					39	38	10	11
Yolo			1	1	47	46		1
Yuba			14	10	23	28		
Totals	14	23	582	364	2,349	2,478	266	335

TABLE No. 2—Continued.

School Houses.

Counties.	Number Built of Brick.		Number Built of Stone.		Number Built of Adobe.		Number Built of Wood.		Total Number School Houses at Close of Year.	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Alameda	7	5					86	92	93	97
Alpine							3	3	3	3
Amador	4	4					42	42	46	46
Butte	6	6					74	75	80	81
Calaveras	1	1			1	1	56	52	58	54
Colusa	4	4					33	33	37	37
Contra Costa	1						57	58	58	58
Del Norte							16	16	16	16
El Dorado							61	60	61	60
Fresno	9	11			1	1	122	126	132	138
Glenn							32	31	32	31
Humboldt							119	122	119	122
Inyo							19	18	19	18
Kern	8	8	1	1			54	58	63	67
Kings	3	3					19	20	22	23
Lake	1	1					39	38	40	39
Lassen	1	1					32	32	33	33
Los Angeles	14	25			1	1	293	291	308	317
Madera	2	2			1	1	34	34	37	37
Marin		1					45	46	45	47
Mariposa							31	29	31	29
Mendocino							128	127	128	127
Merced	4	4					56	56	60	60
Modoc	1	2					32	31	33	33
Mono							9	10	9	10
Monterey	1	1					105	107	106	108
Napa			1	1			56	56	57	57
Nevada							54	54	54	54
Orange	4	4					56	57	60	61
Placer							57	55	57	55
Plumas	1	1					26	25	27	26
Riverside	7	7			1	1	65	66	73	74
Sacramento	4	4					80	80	84	84
San Benito							43	43	43	43
San Bernardino	15	15	1	1			74	75	90	91
San Diego	5	5			3	3	145	150	143	158
San Francisco	7	1					123	52	130	53
San Joaquin	12	12	1	1			85	86	98	99
San Luis Obispo	2	2					94	92	96	94
San Mateo	1	1		1			37	37	38	39
Santa Barbara	1	1	1	1			74	76	76	78
Santa Clara	1			1			100	103	101	104
Santa Cruz							65	65	65	65
Shasta	8	8					99	100	107	108
Sierra							20	19	20	19
Siskiyou	4	1				2	81	81	85	84
Solano	2	2					59	59	61	61
Sonoma	1	1					154	156	155	157
Stanislaus	3	3					50	54	53	57
Sutter	2	2					32	32	34	34
Tehama	2	2					60	57	62	59
Trinity							23	23	23	23
Tulare	7	8	1	1			105	100	113	109
Tuolumne	3	3					37	38	40	41
Ventura	1	1					54	54	55	55
Yolo	1	1					52	52	53	53
Yuba	1	1					37	38	38	39
Totals	162	165	6	8	8	10	3,694	3,642	3,860	3,825

TABLE No. 2—Continued.

Salaries.

Counties.	Average Monthly Wages Paid to City Superintendents or Supervising Principals. (Men.)		Average Monthly Wages Paid Principals of High Schools.			
			1905.		1906.	
	1905.	1906.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Alameda	$270 40	$270 40	$199 26		$201 55	
Alpine						
Amador			100 00		150 00	
Butte			147 22		149 99	
Calaveras					131 25	
Colusa			140 00		145 00	
Contra Costa			138 00		142 60	
Del Norte			130 00		130 00	
El Dorado					150 00	
Fresno	200 00	230 00	144 00		151 95	$107 50
Glenn			129 17		137 50	
Humboldt	180 00	180 00	97 50		101 25	
Inyo			125 00		140 00	
Kern	166 67	166 67	200 00		200 00	
Kings			147 50		145 00	
Lake			120 00		133 33	
Lassen			160 00		166 66	
Los Angeles	253 33	221 52	150 51	$130 00	156 34	128 33
Madera			150 00		150 00	
Marin			170 00		170 00	
Mariposa						
Mendocino			142 50		142 50	
Merced			162 50		175 00	
Modoc			150 00		150 00	
Mono						
Monterey	150 00	150 00	137 50		137 50	
Napa			143 75		151 50	
Nevada			141 67		108 33	
Orange			122 33	125 00	126 94	
Placer			180 00		180 00	
Plumas						
Riverside	200 00	222 00	117 00	160 00	121 50	172 00
Sacramento	225 00	225 00	185 00		210 00	
San Benito			125 00		150 00	
San Bernardino	125 00	150 00	152 00		183 00	
San Diego	166 66	166 66	124 40		124 40	
San Francisco	400 00	400 00	229 70		240 85	
San Joaquin	240 00	200 00	175 00		175 00	
San Luis Obispo			150 00	100 00	133 33	
San Mateo			152 50		157 50	
Santa Barbara	166 66	208 33	130 00		143 75	
Santa Clara	200 00	200 00	163 00		165 62	
Santa Cruz			175 00		161 66	
Shasta			166 67		166 65	
Sierra						
Siskiyou			152 50		152 50	
Solano			148 00		151 00	
Sonoma	220 00	220 00	136 25		150 00	
Stanislaus			150 00		166 50	
Sutter			140 00		140 00	
Tehama			138 33		147 50	
Trinity						
Tulare			159 25		156 25	
Tuolumne			150 00		150 00	
Ventura		160 00	160 00		160 00	
Yolo			121 66		133 33	
Yuba	50 00	50 00	175 00		175 00	
Averages	$200 86	$201 21	$149 07	$128 75	$153 52	$135 94

TABLE No. 2—Continued.

Salaries.

Counties.	Average Monthly Wages Paid Principals of Primary and Grammar Schools.				Average Monthly Wages Paid Teachers in High Schools.			
	1905.		1906		1905.		1906.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Alameda	$163 22	$155 40	$141 72	$113 97	$134 76	$116 50	$133 41	$114 78
Alpine		65 00						
Amador	95 00	75 00	97 00	71 66		75 00		85 00
Butte	103 14	76 25	105 00	76 25	130 00	90 85	135 00	85 00
Calaveras	93 00	75 00	95 00	72 50			120 00	90 00
Colusa	105 00		105 00	85 00		85 00		90 00
Contra Costa	93 50	89 60	99 44	89 10		7 75	100 00	85 83
Del Norte	95 00		95 00			80 00		80 00
El Dorado	87 50		87 50				125 00	
Fresno	103 16	78 00	106 00	79 00	123 18	90 00	119 35	94 74
Glenn	105 00	75 00	105 00	70 00	127 77	86 67	110 00	96 67
Humboldt	88 64	76 16	91 75	77 13	115 00	99 38	115 00	98 75
Inyo	90 00	90 00	110 00	90 00		100 00		90 00
Kern	99 72	80 00	100 00	82 50	125 00	117 50	125 00	105 00
Kings	107 50		107 50		110 00	105 71	110 00	105 71
Lake	85 00	75 00	100 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	90 00	90 00
Lassen	90 00		90 00		120 00	100 00	133 33	
Los Angeles	106 60	90 75	112 25	98 54	121 78	98 43	123 00	104 42
Madera		125 00		125 00	125 00	110 00	125 00	110 00
Marin	93 34	76 67	107 50	76 00		90 00	100 00	90 00
Mariposa	82 50	76 00	80 00	85 00				
Mendocino	89 44	70 00	91 66	85 00	105 00	92 50	102 50	94 33
Merced	95 00	85 00	95 00	88 00	132 00	103 33	108 33	102 50
Modoc	82 50		85 00	85 00		85 00	100 00	100 00
Mono	125 00	75 00	125 00	75 00				
Monterey	81 00	71 00	86 25	72 75	97 00	86 00	97 00	93 00
Napa	117 50	66 70	123 33	71 67	100 00	85 00	110 00	85 83
Nevada	140 00	90 00	115 00	80 00		103 57	115 00	100 71
Orange	88 56	77 92	93 53	81 83	106 38	92 80	98 93	98 66
Placer	97 62	85 00	96 48	85 00	130 00	115 00	130 00	113 33
Plumas	72 50			72 50				
Riverside	89 37	89 33	86 30	93 90	111 00	86 83	115 40	85 80
Sacramento	97 50	137 00	109 00			127 00	115 30	107 15
San Benito	102 00	58 00	115 00	70 00	102 00	90 00	100 00	100 00
San Bernardino	101 00	80 00	98 25	80 26	119 00	94 00	122 34	103 16
San Diego	92 00		92 00	85 00	87 81	85 00	121 00	87 50
San Francisco	159 21	136 00	185 80	166 38	129 05	128 11	127 35	125 15
San Joaquin	100 33	100 00	105 36	95 00	110 00	95 50	127 00	105 50
San Luis Obispo	88 57	70 00	92 00	73 75	100 00	87 00	100 00	82 86
San Mateo	102 85	72 50	106 42	72 50	90 00	91 25	87 50	94 00
Santa Barbara	89 00	76 25	88 33	78 57	110 00	87 85	111 43	99 17
Santa Clara	105 18	80 00	113 90	79 50	127 50	91 30	121 50	93 60
Santa Cruz	90 80	68 25	95 00	67 50	100 00	100 00	115 00	94 60
Shasta	100 00	77 50	95 00	87 00	107 40	80 00	111 10	97 00
Sierra	90 00		98 33		115 00	98 00		
Siskiyou	88 10		96 25	90 00			120 00	95 00
Solano	107 50	79 38	109 28	83 57	92 50	88 85	100 00	94 28
Sonoma	93 50	64 00	111 00	71 00	109 28	84 58	110 00	88 00
Stanislaus	98 57		100 00		90 00	145 00	100 00	96 66
Sutter	90 00		90 00			95 00		100 00
Tehama	115 00	80 00	115 00	77 50	115 00	108 87	115 00	101 62
Trinity	90 00		90 00					
Tulare	95 00	80 00	92 83	78 33	110 50	99 11	122 00	98 33
Tuolumne	101 00	96 00	106 66	100 00		93 00	100 00	90 00
Ventura	99 09	72 50	96 50	77 50	90 70	93 57	106 00	93 33
Yolo	105 00	74 00	103 75	75 00		92 50		96 25
Yuba	95 00		95 00			110 00		103 33
Averages	$99 30	$83 49	$102 48	$84 14	$110 88	$96 50	$113 04	$105 25

TABLE No. 2—Continued.

Salaries.

Counties.	Average Monthly Wages Paid Teachers in Grammar Schools.				Average Monthly Wages Paid Teachers in Primary Schools.			
	1905.		1906.		1905.		1906.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Alameda	$109 59	$84 19	$112 77	$85 06	$72 66	$77 96	$70 00	$78 44
Alpine	.....	.....	.....	66 66	.....	.....	.....	67 00
Amador	65 00	57 70	67 50	60 25	60 00	55 35	.....	58 43
Butte	75 00	64 26	78 57	66 57	65 00	60 33	69 58	67 01
Calaveras	63 88	61 08	64 00	70 00	65 00	61 78	.....	.....
Colusa	70 00	66 55	71 42	70 00	.....	73 00	.....	78 75
Contra Costa	90 00	70 40	80 00	71 21	.....	69 00	.....	70 71
Del Norte	.....	60 00	70 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	65 00
El Dorado	67 50	60 26	70 00	62 83	60 00	57 30	62 50	64 77
Fresno	123 18	90 00	81 40	72 00	80 88	67 00	.....	73 00
Glenn	82 86	68 08	76 39	68 45	60 00	63 25	65 00	66 88
Humboldt	79 25	67 56	78 10	67 67	73 33	67 25	75 00	67 42
Inyo	.....	70 00	.....	82 50	.....	75 00	.....	82 50
Kern	90 64	73 20	79 64	75 06	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kings	73 67	73 67	.....	78 35	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lake	60 00	57 00	67 85	64 23	.....	50 00	.....	.....
Lassen	69 61	65 62	78 00	70 28	70 00	65 83	72 66	68 33
Los Angeles	80 63	75 03	82 22	75 63	.....	72 28	81 00	71 60
Madera	73 30	73 20	73 80	76 60	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marin	80 00	64 20	.....	66 25	.....	62 92	.....	66 50
Mariposa	71 66	65 50	73 33	69 25	.....	70 33	.....	71 25
Mendocino	62 19	60 26	66 12	63 84	.....	59 16	.....	.....
Merced	80 90	68 66	80 00	75 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Modoc	67 50	68 33	74 00	64 13	.....	70 00	.....	71 00
Mono	.....	70 00	75 00	72 50	70 00	.....	.....	67 50
Monterey	65 00	63 00	.....	65 00	.....	62 00	.....	64 50
Napa	70 00	61 80	63 00	62 47	.....	55 40	.....	58 89
Nevada	80 83	66 95	82 14	68 11	70 00	66 74	62 50	68 33
Orange	88 69	70 32	95 83	70 57	.....	68 20	.....	72 50
Placer	67 50	64 07	70 00	65 54	.....	64 78	60 00	65 28
Plumas	90 00	66 00	65 00	70 00	.....	.....	.....	62 50
Riverside	.....	68 12	67 00	63 00	64 00	62 27	65 00	66 62
Sacramento	70 00	.....	78 75	67 45	80 00	69 55	80 00	67 50
San Benito	65 00	61 00	70 00	66 00	.....	56 00	.....	64 00
San Bernardino	67 00	67 00	.....	67 00	69 00	68 00	75 00	68 00
San Diego	66 07	65 00	68 90	.....	.....	62 50	.....	65 00
San Francisco	67 00	79 87	150 00	89 75	75 00	73 21	91 20	84 77
San Joaquin	77 10	75 33	73 75	73 02	.....	66 48	60 00	74 11
San Luis Obispo	64 44	63 00	66 84	67 60	.....	56 25	.....	65 00
San Mateo	50 00	60 00	60 00	62 00	.....	55 60	.....	58 80
Santa Barbara	75 00	63 64	73 33	63 88	60 00	62 50	55 00	69 10
Santa Clara	72 00	65 00	60 00	68 00	50 70	71 00	.....	70 00
Santa Cruz	.....	60 00	63 75	61 15	.....	58 94	.....	61 50
Shasta	65 54	65 54	67 54	67 54	.....	70 00	67 54	67 54
Sierra	93 29	66 67	98 33	.....	.....	67 40	.....	76 66
Siskiyou	73 00	70 00	70 40	68 00	60 00	60 00	70 00	.....
Solano	61 00	65 23	61 25	66 00	55 00	62 95	.....	62 81
Sonoma	65 00	61 75	66 00	69 00	.....	59 00	.....	63 00
Stanislaus	67 00	65 39	70 83	70 82	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sutter	69 70	67 60	68 30	68 56	.....	68 57	.....	73 00
Tehama	69 58	73 53	.....	61 53	.....	67 70	.....	75 00
Trinity	.....	70 00	.....	70 00	80 00	66 00	70 00	70 00
Tulare	78 50	68 86	77 35	71 30	.....	60 00	65 00	70 00
Tuolumne	76 00	65 00	76 50	66 66	.....	62 00	.....	72 00
Ventura	66 00	65 80	72 33	66 75	.....	65 00	.....	69 03
Yolo	65 00	72 50	72 55	.....	.....	70 00	.....	68 57
Yuba	71 66	62 85	70 60	66 33	.....	67 50	.....	70 71
Averages	$74 04	$67 19	$75 11	$69 01	$66 99	$64 65	$69 31	$67 37

TABLE No. 2—Continued.

Salaries.

Counties.	Average Monthly Wages Paid Teachers in Kindergarten Schools.		Average Monthly Wages Paid in County.	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
	Women.	Women.	All Teachers.	All Teachers.
Alameda	$91 20	$91 20	$92 76	$89 68
Alpine			65 00	66 66
Amador			61 21	65 93
Butte			70 78	73 31
Calaveras			64 41	70 00
Colusa			75 51	74 77
Contra Costa			77 68	79 17
Del Norte			66 50	69 68
El Dorado			58 91	66 59
Fresno	75 00	70 00	79 00	80 80
Glenn			74 43	76 84
Humboldt			72 00	73 64
Inyo			76 83	81 97
Kern			79 39	79 70
Kings			82 00	83 71
Lake			62 00	69 72
Lassen			72 25	77 58
Los Angeles	56 49	56 76	81 11	82 72
Madera			77 75	79 34
Marin			70 82	70 73
Mariposa			67 86	69 18
Mendocino			67 72	71 47
Merced			75 17	78 41
Modoc			73 33	76 54
Mono			75 00	76 66
Monterey			70 00	70 00
Napa			67 50	68 19
Nevada			73 91	75 00
Orange	70 00		79 92	81 07
Placer			71 74	73 14
Plumas			66 83	70 00
Riverside	55 00	52 50	73 82	74 35
Sacramento	57 50	57 50	80 98	84 30
San Benito			66 00	73 00
San Bernardino		32 50	77 00	81 05
San Diego	70 00	74 36	69 60	74 05
San Francisco		58 55	98 87	69 38
San Joaquin			79 66	81 79
San Luis Obispo			68 75	71 76
San Mateo			66 93	68 41
Santa Barbara	62 50	61 43	75 26	77 34
Santa Clara			74 55	78 16
Santa Cruz	62 50	62 50	63 47	69 55
Shasta			67 50	69 62
Sierra			72 97	77 66
Siskiyou			73 58	75 00
Solano			74 50	75 33
Sonoma			66 00	72 00
Stanislaus			70 61	77 27
Sutter			73 00	74 00
Tehama		75 00	72 69	71 41
Trinity			68 00	70 00
Tulare			75 10	77 75
Tuolumne			70 00	74 14
Ventura			75 62	78 58
Yolo	65 00	65 00	74 56	76 58
Yuba			70 62	71 45
Averages	$66 52	$63 11	$72 79	$75 30

TABLE No. 2—Continued.

Salaries.

Counties.	Class as fixed by Statute of 1887	Area, in square miles	Population as fixed by the Statute of 1887	Salary of County Superintendent as fixed by Government Act of 1887	Salary allowed for Deputies	Pay as Member of County Board of Education per day when Board is in session	Traveling Expenses per Annum, not to exceed
Alameda	3	840	100,415	$3,000	$900	$5 00	$10 00 per district.
Alpine	57	575	490	100		5 00	10 00 " "
Amador*	32	568	13,250	600		5 00	300 00 per annum.
Butte	14	1,764	22,770	1,500		5 00	10 00 per district.
Calaveras	31	990	14,175	1,000		5 00	10 00 " "
Colusa	39	1,202	10,510	1,600		5 00	10 00 " "
Contra Costa	26	750	17,200	1,800		5 00	10 00 " "
Del Norte	55	1,546	3,465	400		5 00	10 00 " "
El Dorado	33	1,891	13,040	1,500		5 00	10 00 " "
Fresno	9	5,940	25,080	2,000	1,200	5 00	10 00 " "
Glenn	47	1,248	7,445	1,600		5 00	10 00 " "
Humboldt	11	3,507	27,255	2,000		5 00	10 00 " "
Inyo	54	10,224	4,360	400		5 00	10 00 " "
Kern	25	8,159	17,330	1,800			10 00 " "
Kings	43	1,257	8,935	1,500			10 00 " "
Lake	46	1,332	7,600	800		5 00	10 00 " "
Lassen	52	4,750	5,330	600		5 00	10 00 " "
Los Angeles	2	3,957½	124,875	3,000	2,520		5 00 " "
Madera	45	2,140	7,975	500		5 00	10 00 " "
Marin	38	516	11,360	1,650		5 00	10 00 " "
Mariposa	50	1,580	5,720	600		5 00	10 00 " "
Mendocino	17	3,460	21,095	1,600		5 00	10 00 " "
Merced	41	1,750	9,815	1,400			300 00 per annum.
Modoc	51	4,097	5,565	700		5 00	10 00 per district.
Mono	56	2,796	2,775	400		5 00	10 00 " "
Monterey	18	3,450	20,600	1,650			10 00 " "
Napa	23	800	18,220	1,600		5 00	10 00 " "
Nevada	16	958	21,905	2,000		5 00	10 00 " "
Orange	27	780	16,540	1,500		5 00	10 00 " "
Placer	20	1,484	18,935	1,800			300 00 per annum.
Plumas	49	2,361	5,970	600		5 00	10 00 per district.
Riverside†	21	7,008	18,400	2,000		5 00	10 00 " "
Sacramento	5	1,007	47,820	2,000		5 00	300 00 per annum.
San Benito	42	1,476	9,090	1,500			10 00 per district.
San Bernardino	10	20,160	27,500	1,500			10 00 " "
San Diego	8	8,800	35,620	2,500	1,200	5 00	10 00 " "
San Francisco	1	42	298,215	4,000	7,200	5 00	
San Joaquin	7	1,370	36,670	2,000		5 00	10 00 per district.
San Luis Obispo	19	3,500	20,140	1,500		5 00	10 00 " "
San Mateo	35	470	12,450	1,500		5 00	10 00 " "
Santa Barbara	22	2,450	18,310	1,800		5 00	10 00 " "
Santa Clara	4	1,355	58,290	2,000	900	5 00	10 00 " "
Santa Cruz	15	425	22,055	1,800		5 00	10 00 " "
Shasta	29	4,050	16,145	1,800		5 00	10 00 " "
Sierra	48	910	6,540	625		5 00	10 00 " "
Siskiyou	28	6,078	16,190	1,500		5 00	500 00 per annum.
Solano	12	911	26,130	1,500		5 00	10 00 per district.
Sonoma	6	1,540	37,345	2,000		5 00	10 00 " "
Stanislaus	34	1,486	12,745	1,200			10 00 " "
Sutter	44	611	8,565	1,200		5 00	10 00 " "
Tehama	36	3,200	11,675	1,500		5 00	10 00 " "
Trinity	53	3,276	4,990	700		5 00	10 00 " "
Tulare	13	4,935	24,150	1,800		5 00	10 00 " "
Tuolumne	40	2,232	10,235	900		5 00	10 00 " "
Ventura	30	1,850	14,410	1,500		5 00	10 00 " "
Yolo	24	1,017	17,375	1,600		5 00	10 00 " "
Yuba	37	625	11,635	1,200		5 00	10 00 " "
Totals		157,455½	1,312,690	$84,325	$13,920		

* Supervisors may fix salary at $1,200 per annum and require Superintendent to devote entire time to school.

† Office hours, 2 to 5 P. M., on business days.

TABLE No. 2—Continued.

Expenses.

Counties.	Amount of Money Drawn from Unapportioned County Fund with which to pay							
	1905.				1906.			
	Institute Instructors.	Institute Expenses.	Postage and Expressage.	Binding School Documents.	Institute Instructors.	Institute Expenses.	Postage and Expressage.	Binding School Documents.
Alameda		$184 25	$252 00		$200 00	$20 00	$189 00	$9 00
Alpine			6 00	$21 00			6 00	50
Amador		23 00	86 00	20 00	252 70	22 65	84 00	20 00
Butte	$100 00	56 60	155 00		150 00		154 00	
Calaveras	150 00	50 00	114 00		235 00	65 00	112 00	
Colusa			62 00		113 00	2 75	76 00	
Contra Costa	150 00	37 50	120 00		100 30		120 00	23 60
Del Norte	150 00	30 00	32 00		180 00	25 00	32 00	
El Dorado	138 00	62 00	129 84		180 00	75 00	83 56	
Fresno	96 50	61 00	170 95	37 30		100 00	190 00	9 10
Glenn	135 00	49 50	70 00		200 00		67 00	
Humboldt	172 00	28 00	81 20		150 00	53 50	106 06	
Inyo			27 50		200 00	34 00	32 00	
Kern	100 00	96 95			100 00	129 12		
Kings	187 50	77 50	52 00		100 00	100 00	60 00	
Lake	214 90	20 00	32 10		225 00	22 50	35 00	
Lassen	180 00	20 00	68 00		270 00	30 00	66 00	
Los Angeles	40 25	128 50	325 00			209 11	450 00	
Madera	130 00	39 50	76 00		100 00		76 00	
Marin	130 00	47 50	84 00	10 00	100 00	2 55	84 00	10 00
Mariposa	145 00		60 00		150 00		62 00	7 70
Mendocino	140 00	60 00	200 50		100 10		285 00	26 70
Merced	155 00	45 00	114 00	17 00	165 00	38 00	114 00	
Modoc	200 00		59 49		200 00		48 44	
Mono			18 00				18 00	
Monterey	200 00		188 00	20 00	245 00	55 00	184 00	
Napa	200 00				250 00	50 00	145 00	
Nevada	196 50	10 00	96 00		90 00	89 00	48 00	
Orange	175 00	25 00	42 50	2 00	200 00		50 00	60 00
Placer	122 50	73 70			160 00	80 50		
Plumas	160 00	39 00	53 00		240 00	40 00	52 00	
Riverside	150 00	50 00	120 00	10 00	200 00	100 00	120 00	10 00
Sacramento	145 00	55 00	95 00	1 75		117 50	185 00	1 75
San Benito		6 00	90 00	8 50		100 00	92 00	
San Bernardino	115 00		110 00		120 00		90 00	
San Diego	135 00	27 70	186 90		230 00	66 00	243 50	
San Francisco	80 00	103 50			120 00	70 00		
San Joaquin	84 25	50 00	157 00	20 00	200 00		171 00	
San Luis Obispo	148 75	51 25	192 00		230 00	71 55	189 00	
San Mateo		100 25	29 87		182 97	54 70	16 00	
Santa Barbara	150 00	5 00	130 00	66 75	150 00		128 00	
Santa Clara	100 00		145 00		100 00		175 00	
Santa Cruz	100 00		114 00	20 00	100 00	25 00	117 00	
Shasta	195 00	225 00	207 00		200 00	41 50	214 00	
Sierra			140 00			15 28	38 00	
Siskiyou	175 00	25 00	165 00	17 65	200 00	50 00	150 00	10 00
Solano	150 00	47 50	51 44	78 00	125 00	25 65	80 00	81 00
Sonoma	10 00	96 50	276 00			22 60	280 00	12 00
Stanislaus	176 20	18 50	108 00		257 40	14 00	114 00	
Sutter	181 00	27 90	70 00			105 00	70 00	
Tehama	200 00		126 00		200 00		125 00	
Trinity	200 00		46 00		190 00	34 30	46 00	
Tulare	190 40	7 60	220 00		267 70	32 30	280 00	
Tuolumne			178 00				78 00	
Ventura	100 00	100 00	106 00	20 00	200 00		106 00	20 00
Yolo	105 00	95 00	90 00			144 00	60 00	
Yuba	146 15	28 50	70 00		220 00	34 50	70 00	
Totals	$6804 90	$2161 95	$5800 29	$369 95	$8149 17	$2367 56	$6206 56	$301 35

TABLE No. 2—Continued.

Expenses.

Counties.	Amount of Money Drawn from the Institute and Library Fund with which to pay			
	Institute Instructors.		For Books for County Teachers' Library.	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Alameda	$268 61		$218 28	$115 91
Alpine				
Amador		$41 45	2 00	15 50
Butte		50 00	13 59	15 50
Calaveras			49 95	23 65
Colusa		46 00		49 30
Contra Costa	60 00		44 25	22 50
Del Norte	25 00		25 00	
El Dorado			26 91	105 60
Fresno			102 03	56 62
Glenn			38 45	10 70
Humboldt	76 00		24 25	15 30
Inyo				5 00
Kern			25 50	29 25
Kings	60 00	15 00	14 60	17 10
Lake			5 61	65 65
Lassen				
Los Angeles	203 75	558 50	116 61	348 18
Madera				
Marin			60 87	6 28
Mariposa		15 00	3 94	17 80
Mendocino	31 00	10 00	39 25	3 50
Merced	3 00	13 00	65 12	36 30
Modoc			47 66	15 31
Mono			7 85	
Monterey		25 00	114 80	154 17
Napa			47 95	12 50
Nevada	10 00	90 00	18 95	19 95
Orange	20 00	40 00	123 56	119 48
Placer	30 00		19 60	47 75
Plumas			3 00	10 00
Riverside	27 75	50 00	73 00	67 00
Sacramento	45 00		17 09	89 00
San Benito			9 40	1 75
San Bernardino	16 00	32 50	77 17	35 00
San Diego	35 00	5 00	74 65	92 60
San Francisco			283 54	296 00
San Joaquin	65 70		51 20	44 50
San Luis Obispo	35 25	25 00	74 15	52 75
San Mateo			33 10	12 14
Santa Barbara	55 35	64 50	13 75	16 70
Santa Clara			18 95	28 70
Santa Cruz			24 35	24 00
Shasta	60 00		33 90	26 95
Sierra		125 00		
Siskiyou		6 00	45 40	20 00
Solano	45 00		81 76	66 35
Sonoma	240 00	100 00	67 00	56 25
Stanislaus		14 25	25 22	11 56
Sutter	36 00		4 30	11 40
Tehama	3 50	3 50	16 03	16 03
Trinity		30 00	16 89	10 30
Tulare	13 00	36 05	26 00	15 20
Tuolumne			47 85	25 00
Ventura	59 00	40 00	24 65	47 23
Yolo	25 00		12 75	12 00
Yuba	25 00		6 70	4 05
Totals	$1,573 91	$1,435 75	$2,418 38	$2,421 46

TABLE No. 2—Continued.

Property.

Counties.	Assessed Valuation of Taxable Property.		Rate of County School Tax per $100.		Amount Received from County Tax for School Purposes.	
	1905.	1906	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Alameda	$108,896,373	$116,643,574	.27	.30	$291,217 23	$345,189 19
Alpine	460,829	468,385	.30	.30	1,485 30	1,385 60
Amador	5,157,826	5,450,322	.32	.34	15,994 20	18,978 06
Butte	16,872,164	16,934,887	.22	.21	34,926 70	35,439 67
Calaveras	6,258,470	6,085,400	.30	.33	18,952 75	19,024 55
Colusa	12,416,102	12,286,809	.175	.175	21,581 18	21,193 21
Contra Costa	21,025,826	21,910,927	.20	.20	41,681 97	42,622 77
Del Norte	3,108,946	3,209,214	.155	.17	4,330 67	5,384 00
El Dorado	4,775,890	4,963,515	.35	.34	16,343 03	16,241 02
Fresno	37,330,783	38,640,483	.22	.18	79.793 93	90,740 72
Glenn	10,857,733	10,625,292	.165	.16	17,854 24	16,844 57
Humboldt	24,089,483	24,824,099	.23	.26	57,077 00	64,048 32
Inyo	2,505,159	2,607,039	.25	.25	6,730 71	6,139 46
Kern	24,857,380	25,134,795	.16	.17	40,337 13	42,111 79
Kings	8,226,710	8,337,946	.25	.25	19,461 06	22,664 80
Lake	3,300,315	3,327,865	.32	.32	10,332 24	10,710 16
Lassen	5,067,879	5,599,022	.28	.26	14,376 13	14,330 30
Los Angeles	200,772,726	231,539,753	.22	.25	447,818 79	594,356 12
Madera	7,403,563	7,438,381	.30	.30	23,893 70	16,718 86
Marin	13,779,747	14,133,468	.17	.20	23,032 64	27,746 80
Mariposa	2,416,006	2,257,871	.43	.42	10,824 40	11,503 00
Mendocino	11,953,005	12,377,783	.30	.30	36,452 35	30,106 80
Merced	15,193,705	15,227,447	.18	.18	33,991 99	26,195 06
Modoc	4,024,317	4,484,822	.30	.25	12,378 30	11,267 23
Mono	1,128,710	1,236,349	.50	.50	5,788 41	4,508 50
Monterey	19,446,048	19,491,182	.23	.235	44,182 16	45,882 53
Napa	13,516,150	13,754,750	.175	.18	21,903 26	23,607 13
Nevada	7,261,700	7,370,505	.36	.39	51,822 94	33,441 27
Orange	14,431,453	14,831,194	.28	.32	35,089 00	48,406 80
Placer	9,933,382	9,785.008	.27	.26	26,498 50	24,635 51
Plumas	4,054,842	4,222,524	.26	.28	9,725 89	10,102 61
Riverside	15,573,685	15,690,599	.24	.28	39,205 60	35,490 17
Sacramento	36,184.197	37,180,623	.165	.182	59,289 67	67,482 17
San Benito	6,525,382	6,464,244	.30	.30	19,567 02	19,857 58
San Bernardino	20,818,169	21,610,758	.267	.30	55,360 09	65,540 35
San Diego	21,772,166	22,992,109	.25	.27	51,969 72	60,436 94
San Francisco	503,056,457	524,392,047	.064	.14	323,364 32	725,138 50
San Joaquin	35.982,206	36,942,107	.18	.18	64,773 57	66,247 04
San Luis Obispo	14,128,060	14,512,485	.285	.27	40,460 60	39,998 60
San Mateo	17,461,713	18,330,652	.14	.16	24,680 01	28,594 20
Santa Barbara	18,797,172	19,401,734	.28	.28	55,962 29	51,484 00
Santa Clara	55,470,132	56,862,660	.19	.22	101,112 52	118,460 89
Santa Cruz	12,917,059	13,158,521	.27	.27	35,828 56	35,435 65
Shasta	11,953,212	12,064,364	.30	.305	34,730 21	36,223 16
Sierra	1,974,437	2,105,185	.48	.48	10,019 43	11,328 67
Siskiyou	12,051,359	12,259,654	.25	.25	29,585 71	28,532 90
Solano	18,855,077	19,022,984	.20	.22	37,494 20	41,806 95
Sonoma	30,713,696	31,098,655	.20	.23	61,826 57	72,373 84
Stanislaus	14,376,711	14,296,171	.20	.23	28,753 56	32,701 12
Sutter	6,676.030	6,588,234	.24	.26	15,773 37	15,676 50
Tehama	11,996,947	11,992,411	.23	.25	27,184 64	29,844 71
Trinity	1,994,843	2,271,890	.30	.30	6,334 70	6,069 00
Tulare	18,300,976	18,453,609	.25	.27	45,070 48	49,607 83
Tuolumne	7,732,810	7,457,960	.225	.22	16,770 27	16,639 50
Ventura	10,343,304	10,387,331	.345	.32	36,278 70	33,293 68
Yolo	16,524,471	16,695,570	.15	.16	24,494 70	25,581 48
Yuba	5,995,537	6,090,004	.24	.26	14,230 29	15,354 74
Totals	$1,548,698,785	$1,624,023,172	Av.25+	Av.26+	$2,735,998 60	$3,410,938 58

TABLE No. 3.

Statement of Financial Statistics, showing the Receipts from all Sources of Revenue for the School Year ending June 30, 1905.

Counties.	Balance on Hand at Beginning of School Year.	Amount Received from State Apportionment.	Amount Received from County Taxes, as Apportioned by County Superintendents.	Amount Received from City or District Taxes.	Amount Received from Sale of Bonds.	Amount Received from Subscriptions and Miscellaneous Sources, as Reported by School Trustees.	Total Receipts from All Sources.
Alameda	$72,181 92	$346,662 78	$291,388 30	$52 702 48	$1,126,034 50	$9,285 70	$1,898,255 68
Alpine	236 57	774 57	1,436 43	.....	.....	.....	2,447 57
Amador	9,747 53	24,322 20	15,773 60	300 00	.....	75 96	50,219 29
Butte	13,594 95	44,823 10	35,659 22	13,511 75	.....	1,039 60	108,619 62
Calaveras	8,513 01	26,384 63	18,124 99	751 33	.....	315 80	54,089 76
Colusa	20,364 32	18,459 58	21,510 27	1 07	.....	2 50	60,337 74
Contra Costa	22,727 52	47,551 70	41,283 28	5,955 45	23,260 00	578 20	141,336 15
Del Norte	2,327 64	6,829 21	4,330 67	2,081 91	.....	.....	15,569 43
El Dorado	6,912 46	18,586 60	16,284 36	2,436 93	.....	264 80	44,485 15
Fresno	42,589 36	114,891 00	80,107 00	28,831 09	27,701 00	13,807 96	307,927 41
Glenn	4,338 23	12,406 95	17,666 36	2,330 02	.....	123 07	36,864 63
Humboldt	24,885 36	75,911 00	54,883 00	4,340 67	8,239 60	20,037 85	188,297 48
Inyo	2,034 39	9,001 95	6,730 71	.....	1,200 00	8 80	18,975 85
Kern	13,500 55	41,748 95	40,257 55	8,275 96	17,029 88	471 50	121,284 39
Kings	24,943 01	32,768 00	20,088 60	28 07	12,260 68	38 81	90,127 17
Lake	5,871 05	15,148 90	11,395 96	823 57	.....	109 83	33,349 31
Lassen	4,532 74	10,852 00	14,617 00	5 74	.....	.....	30,007 48
Los Angeles	424,612 46	585,743 23	430,349 08	57,041 61	297,381 30	144,287 11	1,869,414 79
Madera	11,477 46	14,958 05	21,400 50	606 65	.....	37 94	48,480 60
Marin	22,328 28	33,263 03	23,032 64	1,031 58	35,636 33	51 00	118,342 86
Mariposa	2,013 52	9,444 62	10,824 40	26 36	.....	.....	22,308 90
Mendocino	30,450 42	35,525 00	36,409 50	3,590 98	5,125 00	507 59	111,608 49
Merced	22,956 51	25,738 26	29,843 70	1,979 01	2,430 65	.....	82,948 13
Modoc	2,892 77	14,109 99	12,070 33	809 38	750 00	33 39	30,665 86
Mono	1,825 31	4,079 25	5,788 41	702 65	.....	.....	12,395 62

Monterey	13,560 06	51,899 25	44,149 26			2,453 19	$112,061 76
Napa	18,451 88	34,506 11	23,150 89	1,758 35			77,867 23
Nevada	3,863 15	34,269 56	36,936 75	2,204 26		200 00	77,473 72
Orange	15,303 41	67,286 00	38,989 00	4,273 64	27,086 50	808 03	153,746 58
Placer	10,620 31	31,921 04	26,078 85	3,824 33	2,061 00	556 33	75,061 86
Plumas	7,916 36	8,971 04	9,725 89		3,056 95		29,670 24
Riverside	21,256 81	49,503 60	39,187 40	16,777 71	2,682 00	1,142 63	130,550 15
Sacramento	28,459 82	97,021 03	58,527 12	67,828 53		19,624 41	271,460 91
San Benito	11,508 88	16,549 00	19,467 70			63 19	47,588 77
San Bernardino	51,471 95	86,051 00	57,372 00	16,726 51		5,825 93	217,447 39
San Diego	22,264 42	81,103 35	52,929 35	18,293 97	8,891 25	8,148 32	191,430 66
San Francisco	67,383 28	961,847 64	152,434 88			58,476 75	1,240,142 55
San Joaquin	27,082 18	75,309 95	43,889 50	26,532 01	2,630 00	467 63	175,911 27
San Luis Obispo	38,670 66	47,080 00	37,900 00	901 86		153 86	124,706 38
San Mateo	18,545 24	34,765 00	24,805 45	2,970 93	5,175 00	1,192 56	87,454 18
Santa Barbara	30,118 43	47,708 00	47,523 00	5,824 93	7,146 17	2,761 28	141,081 81
Santa Clara	61,923 74	153,440 87	104,694 17	13,408 32	34,454 30	580 69	368,502 09
Santa Cruz	16,867 01	55,257 15	34,694 42			1,547 99	108,366 57
Shasta	11,868 76	41,319 26	34,730 21			39 25	87,957 51
Sierra	4,859 78	8,133 54	10,019 43	2,073 68			25,086 43
Siskiyou	9,779 37	36,938 65	29,585 71	1,630 58		588 79	78,523 10
Solano	24,264 66	49,184 09	37,174 00	6,156 29		15 00	116,794 04
Sonoma	47,588 23	94,956 85	66,027 57	4,575 51		375 55	213,523 71
Stanislaus	5,447 02	27,043 97	28,481 50	7,965 63	7,396 85	498 39	76,833 36
Sutter	4,849 06	13,068 48	15,773 37	618 94		92 90	34,402 75
Tehama	12,293 66	27,534 00	27,109 00	350 49	1,547 50	1,107 76	69,942 41
Trinity	1,584 74	7,390 84	6,016 41	804 18		437 26	16,233 43
Tulare	13,003 13	57,503 50	42,230 80	9,340 48	16,592 00	218 38	138,888 29
Tuolumne	10,143 97	21,519 50	15,875 33		1,500 00	322 30	49,361 10
Ventura	17,817 88	40,063 00	35,909 35		10,487 43		104,277 66
Yolo	15,831 08	31,086 13	24,531 50	636 85		428 85	72,514 41
Yuba	8,994 80	18,796 48	13,885 74			33 20	41,710 22
Totals	$14,514,510 73	$39,789,924 62	$520,852 41	$406,642 24	$1,597,755 89	$299,237 83	$10,254,931 90

TABLE No. 3—Continued.

Statement of Financial Statistics, showing the Receipts from all Sources of Revenue for the School Year ending June 30, 1906.

Counties.	Balance on Hand at Beginning of School Year.	Amount Received from State Apportionment.	Amount Received from County Taxes, as Apportioned by County Superintendents.	Amount Received from City or District Taxes.	Amount Received from Sale of Bonds.	Amount Received from Subscriptions and Miscellaneous Sources, as Reported by School Trustees.	Total Receipts from All Sources.
Alameda	$975,777 12	$307,851 73	$344,974 40	$63,603 02	.....	$4,989 41	$1,697,195 68
Alpine	570 60	1,134 24	1,372 75	.....	.....	.....	3,077 59
Amador	9,801 18	27,080 16	18,791 24	.....	.....	207 84	55,880 42
Butte	12,917 60	55,769 95	33,825 58	6,218 90	$8,007 00	1,607 00	118,346 03
Calaveras	8,749 03	30,857 74	18,541 01	.....	.....	212 01	58,359 79
Colusa	10,669 34	22,369 39	20,857 57	.....	.....	.....	53,896 50
Contra Costa	41,321 95	49,732 95	42,432 95	2,340 68	18,980 20	470 33	155,279 06
Del Norte	2,077 47	8,459 02	5,384 57	.....	2,000 00	.....	17,921 06
El Dorado	7,229 81	26,477 79	16,911 65	708 40	.....	32 65	51,360 21
Fresno	41,284 21	122,548 90	90,740 72	66,793 23	69,074 79	4,000 15	394,442 00
Glenn	3,770 42	16,339 79	16,689 15	2,792 35	.....	9 45	39,592 16
Humboldt	27,290 91	79,990 00	65,045 00	3,216 87	68,753 75	1,236 00	245,532 53
Inyo	1,880 83	10,093 31	6,139 46	.....	.....	.....	18,083 60
Kern	28,316 46	47,785 83	42,949 17	14,514 80	1,585 41	247 75	135,399 42
Kings	36,498 08	26,600 00	18,160 00	153 25	8,946 25	318 30	90,675 88
Lake	6,064 88	19,194 21	10,832 50	.....	275 00	.....	36,276 59
Lassen	4,266 62	15,336 00	14,903 00	810 48	.....	85 00	34,591 10
Los Angeles	400,512 95	625,948 70	601,275 05	50,724 23	883,985 21	53,944 00	2,616,390 14
Madera	12,685 57	19,486 00	19,861 50	3,309 44	.....	400 75	55,743 26
Marin	35,967 86	43,725 52	27,746 80	32 27	1,546 00	512 33	109,530 78
Mariposa	1,598 65	12,641 55	11,503 00	.....	.....	.....	25,743 20
Mendocino	20,872 85	63,396 60	38,106 80	8,286 11	9,626 32	1,900 21	142,188 89
Merced	6,325 78	32,092 60	25,563 40	1,525 02	.....	784 04	66,290 84
Modoc	1,589 05	17,712 10	10,712 92	.....	1,050 00	102 94	31,167 01
Mono	3,100 97	4,640 61	4,508 50	.....	.....	.....	12,250 08

Monterey	15,695 21	60,791 00	45,882 53	7,224 58	6,813 50	151 85	136,558 67
Napa	18,077 06	36,595 44	24,399 20			267 64	79,339 34
Nevada	6,989 77	36,045 14	25,038 92	10,440 37		192 15	68,265 98
Orange	19,106 30	67,130 10	49,214 50	2,069 49	3,037 00		148,928 27
Placer	12,045 03	36,572 67	24,509 89		6,216 80	727 20	82,141 08
Plumas	6,499 28	11,825 70	9,659 39	14,900 10	8,250 00		36,234 37
Riverside	21,253 79	51,339 83	38,008 17	72,955 47		12,094 06	137,595 95
Sacramento	43,195 96	95,133 81	66,910 97			496 90	278,693 11
San Benito	11,333 69	22,540 08	20,078 21	21,503 99		139 23	54,091 21
San Bernardino	21,152 92	90,492 00	60,428 00	66,339 75	21,557 20	23,421 25	238,555 36
San Diego	30,629 30	94,908 20	59,636 30		9,390 60	2,174 06	263,078 21
San Francisco	5,123 86	627,557 97	490,835 43			59,120 70	1,182,637 96
San Joaquin	29,765 64	80,154 52	65,922 61	27,061 91	1,616 80	1 95	204,523 43
San Luis Obispo	41,245 93	52,984 00	40,556 00	2,799 41	6,850 00	189 65	144,624 99
San Mateo	24,254 39	34,841 34	28,039 49	750 76	52,417 95	250 00	140,553 93
Santa Barbara	36,869 98	51,519 70	50,445 00	1,124 04	63,378 98	1,724 26	205,061 96
Santa Clara	78,752 88	143,880 00	123,390 25	15,372 79	7,726 00	1,687 25	370,809 17
Santa Cruz	18,844 77	53,926 60	35,589 88	752 37		161 83	109,275 45
Shasta	12,507 52	52,238 84	36,231 16	76		738 94	101,717 22
Sierra	5,729 88	10,435 94	11,328 67	1,104 39			28,598 88
Siskiyou	11,593 53	48,172 95	28,532 90	2,636 76			90,936 14
Solano	22,715 21	50,732 50	41,449 80	6,641 07		142 00	121,680 58
Sonoma	47,363 43	112,967 44	75,583 31	2,366 08	111,634 51	322 75	350,237 52
Stanislaus	5,477 25	34,053 89	32,616 19	6,915 32	9,399 20	440 00	88,901 85
Sutter	4,876 39	17,051 17	15,676 50	1,066 61		15 25	38,685 92
Tehama	8,345 63	31,440 00	27,370 00			575 00	67,730 63
Trinity	1,485 90	9,731 70	6,069 00	9 48		358 50	17,654 58
Tulare	12,445 57	56,766 30	49,714 27	8,420 09	44,477 59		171,823 82
Tuolumne	8,088 79	25,336 57	15,823 43			136 50	49,385 23
Ventura	29,123 28	40,027 10	32,536 41	2,472 24			104,159 03
Yolo	9,798 97	34,251 85	26,434 27	1,517 99			72,003 08
Yuba	7,755 64	22,130 73	15,035 47			51 71	44,973 55
Totals	$2,329,252 95	$3,880,740 82	$3,179,964 81	$501,474 87	$1,426,596 06	$176,640 78	$11,494,670 29

TABLE No. 4.

Statement of Financial Statistics, showing School Expenditures for the School Year ending June 30, 1905.

Counties.	Amount Paid for Teachers' salaries.	Amount Paid for Contingent Expenses, Supplies, Repairs, Rents, etc.	Amount Paid for Sites, Buildings, and Furniture.	Amount Paid for Library Books and Apparatus.	Total Expenditures.	Balance on Hand at Close of School Year.
Alameda	$507,940 50	$114,832 36	$274,063 24	$4,319 21	$902,055 31	$96,200 37
Alpine	1,576 50	276 20	10 77	13 50	1,876 97	570 60
Amador	31,829 55	5,466 39	2,039 83	1,036 36	40,372 13	9,847 16
Butte	64,384 40	22,066 58	7,041 24	2,205 78	95,698 00	12,921 62
Calaveras	37,554 30	5,217 51	1,053 38	1,524 06	45,349 25	8,740 51
Colusa	30,439 89	8,583 17	9,760 67	1,021 05	49,804 78	10,532 96
Contra Costa	69,401 68	13,893 02	14,430 63	2,293 87	100,019 20	41,316 95
Del Norte	9,741 75	1,900 77	1,168 97	273 97	13,085 46	2,483 97
El Dorado	32,010 17	4,520 26		508 96	37,039 39	7,445 76
Fresno	170,233 43	44,883 44	49,227 23	2,302 57	266,646 67	41,280 74
Glenn	24,116 55	4,672 81	3,924 27	1,257 44	33,071 07	3,793 56
Humboldt	107,823 75	23,242 77	26,215 78	3,717 85	161,000 15	27,297 33
Inyo	13,111 06	2,031 13	1,129 07	676 41	16,947 67	2,028 18
Kern	68,353 10	17,115 54	5,548 95	2,071 16	92,888 75	28,395 64
Kings	34,923 24	9,062 69	9,166 68	698 34	53,850 95	36,276 22
Lake	21,616 06	3,366 42	795 98	547 71	26,326 17	6,823 14
Lassen	19,467 50	4,350 29	399 51	865 70	25,083 00	4,964 48
Los Angeles	843,257 28	296,371 30	349,987 92	7,216 50	1,497,033 00	402,381 79
Madera	27,943 16	7,206 57	98 00	547 30	35,795 03	12,685 57
Marin	47,665 59	7,787 36	25,397 31	1,524 74	82,375 00	35,967 86
Mariposa	16,246 87	2,295 86	390 20	583 06	19,515 99	2,792 91
Mendocino	62,634 64	10,671 48	14,272 35	2,911 87	90,490 34	21,118 15
Merced	43,266 91	14,402 98	17,216 71	1,735 75	76,622 35	6,325 78
Modoc	21,476 01	4,185 23	472 75	1,417 72	27,551 71	3,414 15
Mono	7,761 25	1,095 13	219 80	218 47	9,294 65	3,100 97

Monterey	77,517 67	14,769 44	1,113 84	2,926 51	96,327 46	15,734 30
Napa	46,633 20	10,974 14	635 08	1,293 51	59,535 93	18,331 30
Nevada	50,094 80	13,554 34	5,543 50	1,330 74	70,523 38	6,950 34
Orange	87,545 06	21,416 47	20,418 92	1,457 53	130,837 98	22,908 60
Placer	48,557 83	8,797 55	4,186 51	1,200 80	62,742 69	12,319 17
Plumas	14,606 87	3,867 67	3,056 95	1,122 68	22,654 17	7,016 01
Riverside	74,766 75	29,105 06	3,585 07	1,678 25	109,135 13	21,415 07
Sacramento	155,484 57	49,903 99	21,253 65	1,426 87	228,069 08	43,391 82
San Benito	28,977 88	5,200 26	1,053 31	1,023 63	36,255 08	11,333 63
San Bernardino	117,796 20	41,410 65	35,133 21	1,954 41	196,294 47	21,152 99
San Diego	122,701 28	29,620 70	17,047 52	2,402 28	171,771 78	19,658 82
San Francisco	916,134 45	236,760 88	44,444 75	11,783 36	1,209,123 44	31,019 18
San Joaquin	121,417 77	31,442 81	6,800 96	3,197 53	162,859 07	13,052 20
San Luis Obispo	69,671 46	10,302 41	1,777 85	1,520 75	83,272 47	41,433 91
San Mateo	42,888 53	14,874 93	4,361 93	1,074 40	63,199 79	24,254 39
Santa Barbara	69,795 69	21,373 08	8,274 44	1,998 19	101,441 40	39,640 41
Santa Clara	206,471 17	53,486 78	25,230 78	4,558 63	289,747 36	78,754 73
Santa Cruz	71,056 50	15,686 85	1,842 50	935 95	89,521 80	18,844 77
Shasta	61,112 03	12,440 00	.....	1,797 96	75,349 99	12,607 52
Sierra	14,629 58	2,971 46	1,348 37	406 48	19,355 89	5,730 54
Siskiyou	55,167 69	8,580 22	1,642 93	2,686 47	68,077 31	10,445 79
Solano	74,154 15	17,876 46	672 56	1,375 66	94,078 83	22,715 21
Sonoma	129,051 25	28,985 52	4,978 43	3,087 22	166,102 42	47,421 29
Stanislaus	46,001 75	15,037 62	8,658 42	1,658 32	71,356 11	5,477 25
Sutter	23,272 30	3,462 29	1,746 29	1,045 48	29,526 36	4,876 39
Tehama	44,027 14	12,510 87	3,529 68	901 62	60,969 31	8,973 10
Trinity	12,826 86	1,445 99	84 46	390 22	14,747 53	1,485 90
Tulare	86,456 91	19,855 16	16,102 10	3,204 35	125,618 52	13,269 77
Tuolumne	32,233 64	6,312 88	2,336 77	848 60	41,731 89	7,629 21
Ventura	58,247 39	13,864 94	1,501 47	1,540 58	75,154 38	29,123 28
Yolo	45,327 90	10,527 30	5,967 58	1,012 76	62,835 54	9,678 87
Yuba	26,695 79	6,128 81	407 69	713 60	33,945 89	7,764 33
Totals	$5,346,097 20	$1,372,424 79	$1,068,568 76	$105,034 69	$7,892,125 44	$2,362,806 46

TABLE No. 4—Continued.

Statement of Financial Statistics, showing School Expenditures for the School Year ending June 30, 1906.

Counties.	Amount Paid for Teachers' Salaries.	Amount Paid for Contingent Expenses, Supplies, Repairs, Rents, etc.	Amount Paid for Sites, Buildings, and Furniture.	Amount Paid for Library Books and Apparatus.	Total Expenditures.	Balance on Hand at Close of School Year.
Alameda	$521,875 15	$121,505 03	$429,107 35	$4,706 62	$1,077,194 15	$620,001 53
Alpine	1,594 25	276 59	104 85	42 77	2,018 46	1,059 13
Amador	32,913 73	5,690 16	1,863 96	1,189 24	41,657 09	14,223 33
Butte	74,524 48	18,187 57	12,421 97	1,561 98	106,696 00	11,650 03
Calaveras	38,886 50	6,261 01	387 30	1,678 21	47,210 02	11,149 77
Colusa	33,229 47	7,832 80	.....	787 58	41,849 85	12,046 65
Contra Costa	74,817 90	15,735 69	31,159 43	2,747 23	124,460 25	30,818 81
Del Norte	11,170 00	1,570 06	1,816 48	224 45	14,780 99	3,140 07
El Dorado	33,863 37	4,883 84	1,155 65	951 63	40,854 49	10,505 72
Fresno	197,476 65	48,665 57	80,158 16	3,898 40	330,198 78	64,243 22
Glenn	26,571 25	7,417 14	57 69	1,058 69	35,104 77	4,487 39
Humboldt	109,268 85	25,288 74	46,147 63	2,058 95	182,764 17	62,768 36
Inyo	13,250 21	2,716 68	.....	186 85	16,153 74	1,929 86
Kern	73,854 24	16,749 35	26,294 12	1,795 94	118,693 65	16,705 77
Kings	38,951 34	12,718 51	22,887 85	723 37	75,281 07	15,394 81
Lake	24,042 95	4,307 58	288 40	458 33	29,097 26	7,179 33
Lassen	20,625 00	3,376 12	.....	393 04	24,394 16	10,196 94
Los Angeles	889,553 51	305,699 01	392,625 24	7,145 52	1,595,023 28	1,021,366 86
Madera	30,036 84	6,715 35	227 85	1,237 84	38,217 88	17,525 38
Marin	51,907 45	8,825 80	19,999 89	1,256 75	81,980 89	27,549 89
Mariposa	17,447 40	2,301 56	302 92	454 41	20,506 29	5,236 91
Mendocino	81,919 30	12,583 77	12,754 96	2,719 86	109,977 89	32,211 00
Merced	45,393 14	12,071 21	1,290 68	1,858 77	60,613 83	5,677 01
Modoc	21,908 55	3,603 51	18 69	666 69	26,197 44	4,969 57
Mono	7,763 15	1,514 71	.....	259 82	9,537 68	2,712 40

Monterey	81,155 40	14,755 38	10,343 08	2,534 90	108,788 76	27,769 91
Napa	47,804 15	10,581 99	153 46	1,001 49	59,541 09	19,798 25
Nevada	51,242 25	12,233 61	1,662 56	1,313 35	66,451 77	1,814 21
Orange	98,547 22	27,234 71	4,494 20	2,367 64	132,643 77	16,284 50
Placer	47,924 46	10,657 01	5,679 00	1,490 57	65,751 04	16,390 04
Plumas	13,664 53	3,627 32	8,836 91	1,082 95	27,211 71	9,022 66
Riverside	79,501 10	25,838 69	10,487 88	1,647 09	117,474 76	20,121 19
Sacramento	160,211 54	44,489 89	14,886 12	1,666 22	221,253 77	57,439 34
San Benito	31,250 13	6,104 44	186 45	664 50	38,205 52	15,885 69
San Bernardino	130,628 00	38,641 25	13,183 66	2,077 28	184,530 19	54,025 17
San Diego	152,336 94	42,544 92	22,309 91	2,251 04	219,442 81	43,635 40
San Francisco	919,972 70	275,867 23	45,061 07	17,794 49	1,258,695 49	*76,057 53
San Joaquin	133,813 70	31,450 35	6,857 40	3,030 91	175,152 36	29,371 07
San Luis Obispo	74,177 40	12,585 53	4,591 81	1,348 01	92,702 75	51,922 24
San Mateo	45,307 75	14,649 33	24,056 42	1,328 87	85,342 37	55,211 56
Santa Barbara	79,829 80	20,541 87	63,868 12	1,512 39	165,752 18	39,309 78
Santa Clara	214,524 67	56,777 07	33,691 23	4,766 66	309,759 63	61,049 54
Santa Cruz	72,495 05	16,430 38	2,326 35	658 80	91,910 58	17,364 87
Shasta	68,569 95	12,931 98	.....	1,468 12	82,970 05	18,747 17
Sierra	15,660 29	3,528 67	261 43	682 76	20,133 15	8,465 73
Siskiyou	61,565 80	7,941 10	2,270 86	2,138 29	73,906 05	17,020 09
Solano	76,324 03	16,929 79	2,436 43	981 64	96,671 89	25,008 69
Sonoma	142,770 39	30,692 92	59,229 25	2,804 38	235,496 94	114,740 58
Stanislaus	50,927 28	15,132 66	9,042 07	1,453 43	76,555 48	12,346 41
Sutter	25,641 99	3,723 80	2,160 08	739 07	32,264 94	6,420 98
Tehama	44,340 50	11,381 79	2,196 01	661 11	58,579 41	9,151 22
Trinity	13,157 16	1,253 44	195 65	359 76	14,966 01	2,688 57
Tulare	90,788 28	19,222 39	30,957 61	2,663 43	143,631 71	28,192 11
Tuolumne	32,372 32	7,086 96	.....	776 60	40,235 88	9,149 35
Ventura	59,571 96	13,251 69	11,594 24	1,337 70	85,755 59	18,403 44
Yolo	47,720 75	9,977 84	420 21	790 32	58,909 12	13,093 96
Yuba	29,403 16	5,533 93	214 70	695 83	35,847 62	9,125 93
Totals	$5,666,045 33	$1,480,097 32	$1,474,716 24	$106,149 54	$8,727,008 43	$2,767,661 86

* Overdrawn.

TABLE No. 5.

Valuation of School Property, 1905.

Counties.	Valuation of Lots, School Houses, and Furniture. (Primary and Grammar Schools.)	Valuation of School Libraries. (Primary and Grammar Schools.)	Valuation of School Apparatus. (Primary and Grammar Schools.)	Total Valuation of School Property. (Primary and Grammar Schools.)	No. of Districts Voting a Special School Tax.	Bonded or Other Indebtedness of the District.
Alameda	$2,736,900	$24,772	$13,992	$2,775,664	2	.....
Alpine	3,100	480	415	3,995		.....
Amador	74,988	10,020	6,487	91,495	1	.....
Butte	172,681	10,861	4,674	188,216	3	$12,600 00
Calaveras	73,955	13,703	5,205	92,863	1	8,820 00
Colusa	85,530	9,660	2,431	97,621		.....
Contra Costa	193,225	15,560	4,285	213,070	1	59,275 00
Del Norte	13,180	2,399	1,172	16,751	2	.....
El Dorado	53,225	10,694	5,220	69,139	2	800 00
Fresno	461,635	22,546	10,571	494,752	10	132,999 00
Glenn	51,350	6,275	1,625	59,250	2	.....
Humboldt	220,835	13,690	7,280	241,805	8	15,900 00
Inyo	43,659	3,720	962	48,341	7	7,900 00
Kern	239,385	10,931	3,230	253,546	7	91,000 00
Kings	94,700	3,725	1,215	99,640	3	.....
Lake	35,550	3,480	1,565	40,595	1	400 00
Lassen	33,400	4,875	2,390	40,665	.....	8,200 00
Los Angeles	3,804,872	47,327	29,132	3,881,331	24	1,660,780 00
Madera	53,900	8,665	2,180	64,745	3	2,500 00
Marin	157,970	7,564	2,990	168,524	8	73,220 00
Mariposa	19,890	1,700	450	22,040		.....
Mendocino	185,450	30,650	16,645	232,745	1	19,650 00
Merced	130,345	12,390	3,565	146,300	4	51,000 00
Modoc	35,150	5,335	2,201	42,686	1	.....
Mono	8,720	2,819	740	12,279		.....
Monterey	222,075	30,675	10,175	262,925		31,900 00
Napa	138,505	11,515	5,221	155,241	2	.....
Nevada	144,395	13,490	5,540	163,425	.....	.....
Orange	352,690	24,505	7,720	384,825		38,700 00
Placer	107,465	12,085	4,267	123,817	3	3,923 00
Plumas	20,180	5,600	2,720	28,500		10,500 00
Riverside	259,255	13,052	5,565	277,872	13	57,800 00
Sacramento	490,594	17,508	6,436	514,538	5	10,600 00
San Benito	65,300	6,250	3,250	74,800		.....
San B'nardino	520,701	21,742	10,285	552,728	8	161,500 00
San Diego	385,592	23,543	9,251	418,386	7	12,168 60
San Francisco	6,818,909	25,000	35,500	6,879,409		.....
San Joaquin	460,125	23,839	7,010	490,974	3	28,855 00
San L. Obispo	175,010	14,255	5,590	194,855	2	3,800 00
San Mateo	204,600	19,600	8,700	232,900	2	5,000 00
Santa Barbara	191,600	14,335	5,435	211,370	2	81,800 00
Santa Clara	754,126	26,769	12,608	793,503	1	221,200 00
Santa Cruz	182,200	13,000	6,500	201,700	.....	11,500 00
Shasta	168,280	23,100	10,240	201,620	.....	.....
Sierra	34,000	3,711	2,108	39,819	.....	859 30
Siskiyou	93,191	18,085	8,878	120,154	1	.....
Solano	162,200	15,560	6,030	183,790	5	.....
Sonoma	321,335	50,371	19,507	391,213	23	75,840 00
Stanislaus	143,450	15,160	6,820	165,430	6	32,600 00
Sutter	57,225	5,700	1,917	64,842	2	.....
Tehama	129,480	10,640	4,510	144,630	.....	13,700 00
Trinity	20,356	1,600	605	22,561	1	.....
Tulare	238,250	25,785	14,840	278,875	9	16,975 00
Tuolumne	43,220	8,250	3,750	55,220	.....	7,083 00
Ventura	208,150	11,550	6,650	226,350	3	23,700 00
Yolo	125,860	9,120	3,015	137,995	.....	.....
Yuba	48,850	8,450	3,910	61,210	.....	13,000 00
Totals	$22,270,674	$807,686	$375,175	$23,453,535	189	$2,908,047 90

TABLE No. 5—Continued.

Valuation of School Property, 1906.

Counties.	Valuation of Lots, School Houses, and Furniture. (Primary and Grammar Schools.)	Valuation of School Libraries. (Primary and Grammar Schools.)	Valuation of School Apparatus. (Primary and Grammar Schools.)	Total Valuation of School Property. (Primary and Grammar Schools.)	Number of Districts Voting a Special School Tax.	Bonded or Other Indebtedness of the District.
Alameda	$2,748,674	$24,773	$13,877	$2,787,324	3	$1,336,625
Alpine	3,100	480	415	3,995		
Amador	76,658	9,671	6,278	92,607		
Butte	187,075	11,670	4,723	203,468	2	
Calaveras	73,232	13,065	5,255	91,552		6,840
Colusa	86,800	10,185	2,436	99,421		
Contra Costa	203,480	14,545	4,060	222,085	2	70,900
Del Norte	14,925	2,435	1,212	18,572		
El Dorado	48,550	8,877	4,228	61,655		600
Fresno	682,906	21,720	12,906	717,532	6	184,155
Glenn	54,275	6,775	1,750	62,800	2	
Humboldt	289,955	13,740	7,395	311,090	8	75,300
Inyo	43,259	3,700	952	47,911	6	7,350
Kern	262,158	12,268	3,892	278,318	8	90,900
Kings	118,820	4,000	1,855	124,675	2	
Lake	36,320	3,500	1,585	41,405		275
Lassen	33,300	4,870	2,280	40,450		7,100
Los Angeles	4,636,774	52,920	25,321	4,715,015	12	1,585,920
Madera	52,835	6,705	2,170	61,710	1	2,500
Marin	167,205	9,870	2,995	180,070		65,100
Mariposa	19,890	1,680	460	22,030		
Mendocino	184,650	30,335	17,075	232,060	1	23,350
Merced	129,755	13,528	3,678	146,961	3	
Modoc	35,990	5,999	2,201	44,190		1,050
Mono	8,720	2,819	740	12,279		
Monterey	229,450	34,800	8,950	273,200	4	
Napa	138,005	11,665	5,116	154,786		18,200
Nevada	143,365	13,190	5,540	162,095		
Orange	358,355	23,380	8,206	389,941	7	40,000
Placer	106,543	12,115	3,865	122,523		9,000
Plumas	28,900	5,025	2,900	36,825		7,750
Riverside	266,525	14,130	6,260	286,915	7	41,800
Sacramento	503,833	17,762	6,828	528,423	9	9,950
San Benito	62,350	5,025	3,075	70,450		
San Bernardino	524,742	23,153	10,501	558,396	8	187,500
San Diego	405,566	24,199	9,700	439,465	11	1,199
San Francisco	5,791,552	25,798	33,765	5,851,115		
San Joaquin	480,970	26,550	6,805	514,325	1	32,455
San Luis Obispo	175,470	14,675	5,945	196,090	3	
San Mateo	227,800	20,700	9,300	257,800	3	55,100
Santa Barbara	225,485	14,920	5,865	246,270	3	73,755
Santa Clara	662,897	31,384	11,368	705,649	2	107,050
Santa Cruz	185,500	13,825	7,925	207,250	2	6,000
Shasta	193,450	29,830	11,235	234,515		7,763
Sierra	35,152	3,637	2,134	40,923		
Siskiyou	92,941	16,750	8,723	118,414	9	
Solano	165,750	15,640	6,140	187,530	4	
Sonoma	373,080	50,578	22,040	445,698	23	102,010
Stanislaus	157,874	16,181	7,095	181,150	5	14,900
Sutter	62,115	6,130	2,292	70,537	3	
Tehama	130,030	10,330	4,905	145,265		
Trinity	20,350	1,565	575	22,490		
Tulare	266,050	28,605	15,790	310,445	5	65,750
Tuolumne	42,500	8,300	4,575	55,375		4,616
Ventura	208,150	11,550	6,650	226,350	3	21,225
Yolo	126,139	10,086	3,046	139,271		
Yuba	49,700	8,115	3,870	61,685		12,000
Totals	$22,639,895	$839,723	$380,723	$23,860,341	168	$4,275,988

TABLE No. 6—STATE SCHOOL FUND.

Sources from which State School Fund is Derived.—Report of State Controller.

OFFICE OF STATE CONTROLLER,
SACRAMENTO, CAL., January 2, 1905.

HON. THOS. J. KIRK, *Superintendent of Public Instruction.*

DEAR SIR: In compliance with law, I have the honor to report as follows: The securities held in trust by the State Treasurer for the support of Common Schools consist of bonds of the State of California, aggregating one million seven hundred twenty-six thousand five hundred ($1,726,500) dollars, together with bonds of the various counties of this State, amounting to two million sixty-six thousand two hundred fifty ($2,066,250) dollars, and bonds of various municipalities of this State, amounting to eight hundred four thousand one hundred ($804,100) dollars, described as follows:

STATE BONDS.			
State Funded Debt Bonds of 1873	6	per cent	$1,526,500 00
San Francisco Depot Bonds	4	"	200,000 00
COUNTY BONDS.			
Alameda County (Oakland School District) Bonds	4	"	320,000 00
Fresno County Bonds	6	"	51,000 00
Glenn County Bonds	4½	"	23,000 00
Humboldt County Bonds	7	"	14,000 00
Kern County Bonds	4½	"	235,000 00
Kings County Bonds	4	"	25,000 00
Lake County Bonds	5	"	41,200 00
Los Angeles County Bonds	4½	"	40,000 00
Los Angeles County Bonds	5	"	111,000 00
Los Angeles County (Pomona High School) Bonds	4	"	52,250 00
Los Angeles County (Pasadena City School District) Bonds	4	"	50,000 00
Marin County Bonds	4	"	110,000 00
Mendocino County Bonds	4	"	87,500 00
Merced County Bonds	4	"	43,000 00
Monterey County Bonds	4	"	110,000 00
Placer County Bonds	5	"	11,000 00
Riverside County Bonds	4	"	150,000 00
Sacramento County Bonds	4	"	68,000 00
Sacramento County Bonds	4½	"	233,000 00
San Bernardino County (Redlands, Lugonia, and Crafton High School) Bonds	5	"	60,000 00
San Diego County Bonds	5	"	63,300 00
San Diego County Bonds	4½	"	20,000 00
San Joaquin County Bonds	4	"	4,000 00
San Joaquin County Bonds	5	"	33,000 00
San Luis Obispo County Bonds	6	"	2,000 00
Santa Clara County Bonds	4	"	23,000 00
Santa Cruz County Bonds	4½	"	24,000 00
Shasta County Bonds	5	"	37,000 00
Tulare County (Porterville High School) Bonds	5	"	25,000 00
MUNICIPAL BONDS.			
Antioch Town Water Works Bonds	5	"	28,600 00
Bakersfield City Bonds	4	"	35,000 00
Long Beach Pier Bonds	5	"	97,500 00
Los Angeles City School Bonds	3¾	"	468,000 00
Mountain View Town Bonds	4½	"	28,000 00
Napa City Bonds	4	"	35,000 00
Pomona Park and School Bonds	4	"	58,500 00
San Buenaventura City Bonds	5	"	16,000 00
Yreka Town Water Works Bonds	5	"	37,500 00
			$4,596,850 00

TABLE No. 6—STATE SCHOOL FUND—Continued.

The amount of money in the State Treasury to the credit of the State School Fund subject to apportionment, is as follows:

Amount unapportioned July 8, 1904		$2,910 57
Received from property tax		1,856,942 18
Received from poll tax		339,735 73
Received from tax on railroads		62,361 93
Received from tax on collateral inheritances		418,491 09
Received from interest on bonds		73,917 85
Received from interest on State lands		14,588 10
Total		$2,768,947 45
Less amount paid on restitution of interest on lands sold not the property of the State	$31 55	
Less amount paid for annulment of certificates of purchase	55 10	86 65
Net amount subject to apportionment		$2,768,860 80

Respectfully submitted.

E. P. COLGAN, State Controller.

OFFICE OF STATE CONTROLLER,
SACRAMENTO, CAL., July 3, 1905.

HON. THOS. J. KIRK, *Superintendent of Public Instruction.*

DEAR SIR: In compliance with law, I have the honor to report as follows: The securities held in trust by the State Treasurer for the support of Common Schools consist of bonds of the State of California, aggregating one million seven hundred and twenty-six thousand five hundred ($1,726,500) dollars, together with bonds of the various counties of this State, amounting to two million two hundred and ten thousand two hundred ($2,210,200) dollars, and bonds of various municipalities of this State, amounting to nine hundred and eighty-nine thousand five hundred fifty ($989,550) dollars, described as follows:

STATE BONDS.			
State Funded Debt Bonds of 1873	6	per cent	$1,526,500 00
San Francisco Depot Bonds	4	"	200,000 00
COUNTY BONDS.			
Alameda County (Oakland School District) Bonds	4	"	320,000 00
Fresno County Bonds	6	"	51,000 00
Glenn County Bonds	4½	"	23,000 00
Humboldt County Bonds	7	"	13,000 00
Kern County Bonds	4½	"	235,000 00
Kings County Bonds	4	"	15,000 00
Lake County Bonds	5	"	40,000 00
Los Angeles County Bonds	4½	"	28,000 00
Los Angeles County Bonds	5	"	96,000 00
Los Angeles County (Pomona High School) Bonds	4	"	52,250 00
Los Angeles County (Pasadena City School District) Bonds	4	"	50,000 00
Marin County Bonds	4	"	101,000 00
Mendocino County Bonds	4	"	87,500 00
Merced County Bonds	4	"	43,000 00
Monterey County Bonds	4	"	104,000 00
Placer County Bonds	5	"	11,000 00
Riverside County Bonds	4	"	150,000 00
Sacramento County Bonds	4	"	68,000 00
Sacramento County Bonds	4½	"	233,000 00
San Bernardino County (Redlands, Lugonia, and Crafton High School) Bonds	5	"	60,000 00
San Diego County Bonds	5	"	53,300 00
San Diego County Bonds	4½	"	10,000 00
San Francisco City and County School Bonds	3½	"	269,400 00
San Joaquin County Bonds	4	"	2,000 00
San Joaquin County Bonds	5	"	29,000 00
Santa Cruz County Bonds	4½	"	12,000 00
Shasta County Bonds	5	"	30,000 00
Tulare County (Porterville High School) Bonds	5	"	23,750 00

TABLE No. 6—STATE SCHOOL FUND—Continued.

MUNICIPAL BONDS.

Antioch Town Water Works Bonds	5	per cent	$28,600 00
Bakersfield City Bonds	4	"	35,000 00
Bishop Town Improvement Bonds	6	"	39,600 00
Long Beach Pier Bonds	5	"	95,500 00
Los Angeles City School Bonds	3¾	"	456,000 00
Mountain View Town Bonds	4½	"	28,000 00
Napa City Bonds	4	"	33,600 00
Pomona Park and School Bonds	4	"	55,750 00
Sacramento City Levee and Sewer Bonds	4	"	165,000 00
San Buenaventura City Bonds	5	"	15,000 00
Yreka Town Water Works Bonds	5	"	37,500 00
			$4,926,250 00

The amount of money in the State Treasury to the credit of the State School Fund, subject to apportionment, is as follows:

Amount unapportioned January 7, 1905		$2,628 38
Received from property tax		764,589 26
Received from poll tax		189,178 62
Received from property tax on railroads		61,649 93
Received from tax on collateral inheritances		114,269 07
Received from interest on bonds held in trust		118,901 81
Received from interest on State school lands		10,997 34
Total		$1,262,214 41
Less amount paid on restitution of interest on school lands sold not the property of the State	$562 33	
Less amount paid for annulment of certificates of purchase	60 73	
Less amount refunded on collateral inheritance tax	47 50	670 56
Net amount subject to apportionment	...	$1,261,543 85

Respectfully submitted.

E. P. COLGAN, State Controller.

OFFICE OF STATE CONTROLLER,
SACRAMENTO, CAL., January 2, 1906.

HON. THOS. J. KIRK, *Superintendent of Public Instruction.*

DEAR SIR: In compliance with law, I have to report as follows: The securities held in trust by the State Treasurer for the support of Common Schools consist of bonds of the State of California, aggregating one million seven hundred and twenty-six thousand five hundred ($1,726,500) dollars, together with bonds of the various counties of this State, amounting to two million one hundred and thirty-four thousand nine hundred and fifty ($2,134,950) dollars, and bonds of various municipalities of this State, amounting to nine hundred and eighty-six thousand two hundred ($986,200) dollars, described as follows:

STATE BONDS.

State Funded Debt Bonds of 1873	6	per cent	$1,526,500 00
San Francisco Depot Bonds	4	"	200,000 00

COUNTY BONDS.

Alameda County (Oakland School District) Bonds	4	"	312,000 00
Glenn County Bonds	4½	"	23,000 00
Humboldt County Bonds	7	"	13,000 00
Kern County Bonds	4½	"	235,000 00
Kings County Bonds	4	"	13,000 00
Lake County Bonds	5	"	37,000 00
Los Angeles County Bonds	4½	"	20,000 00
Los Angeles County Bonds	5	"	90,000 00
Los Angeles County (Pomona High School) Bonds	4	"	49,500 00
Los Angeles County (Pasadena City School District) Bonds	4	"	50,000 00
Marin County Bonds	4	"	96,000 00
Mendocino County Bonds	4	"	85,000 00
Merced County Bonds	4	"	43,000 00
Monterey County Bonds	4	"	104,000 00

TABLE No. 6—STATE SCHOOL FUND—Continued.

COUNTY BONDS—*Continued.*			
Placer County Bonds	5	per cent	$11,000 00
Riverside County Bonds	4	"	150,000 00
Sacramento County Bonds	4	"	68,000 00
Sacramento County Bonds	4½	"	233,000 00
San Bernardino County (Redlands, Lugonia, and Crafton High School) Bonds	5	"	60,000 00
San Diego County Bonds	5	"	53,300 00
San Francisco City and County School Bonds	3½	"	269,400 00
San Joaquin County Bonds	4	"	2,000 00
San Joaquin County Bonds	5	"	29,000 00
Shasta County Bonds	5	"	30,000 00
Sonoma County (Healdsburg School District) Bonds	4	"	35 000 00
Tulare County (Porterville High School) Bonds	5	"	23,750 00
MUNICIPAL BONDS.			
Antioch Town Water Works Bonds	5	"	27,200 00
Bakersfield City Bonds	4	"	33,000 00
Bishop Town Improvement Bonds	6	"	39,600 00
Long Beach Pier Bonds	5	"	95,000 00
Los Angeles City School Bonds	3¾	"	456,000 00
Mountain View Town Bonds	4½	"	27,300 00
Napa City Bonds	4	"	33,600 00
Pomona Park and School Bonds	4	"	57,000 00
Sacramento City Levee and Sewer Bonds	4	"	165,000 00
San Buenaventura City Bonds	5	"	15,000 00
Yreka Town Water Works Bonds	5	"	37,500 00
Total			$4,847,650 00

The amount of money in the State Treasury to the credit of the State School Fund, subject to apportionment, is as follows:

Amount unapportioned July 3, 1905		$2,684 03
Received from property tax		2,019,192 60
Received from poll tax		356,449 71
Received from property tax on railroads		64,814 93
Received from tax on collateral inheritances		138,957 79
Received from interest on bonds held in trust		94,812 43
Received from interest on State school lands		18,192 32
Total		$2,695,103 81
Less amount paid on restitution of interest on school lands sold not the property of the State	$1,015 37	
Less amount paid for annulment of certificates of purchase	3 07	
Less amount refunded on collateral inheritance tax	45 12	1,063 56
Net amount subject to apportionment		$2,694,040 25

Respectfully submitted.

E. P. COLGAN, State Controller.

OFFICE OF STATE CONTROLLER,
SACRAMENTO, CAL., July 2, 1906.

HON. THOS. J. KIRK, *Superintendent of Public Instruction.*

DEAR SIR: In compliance with the law, I have to report as follows: The securities held in trust by the State Treasurer for the support of Common Schools consist of bonds of the State of California, aggregating one million seven hundred and twenty-six thousand five hundred ($1,726,500) dollars, together with bonds of the various counties of this State, amounting to two million forty-seven thousand two hundred ($2,047,200) dollars, and bonds of various municipalities of this State, amounting to nine hundred and sixty-three thousand three hundred ($963,300) dollars, and described in detail as follows:

STATE BONDS.				
State Funded Debt Bonds of 1873	6	per cent	$1,526,500 00	
San Francisco Depot Bonds	4	"	200,000 00	
				$1,726,500 00

TABLE No. 6—STATE SCHOOL FUND—Continued.

COUNTY BONDS.				
Alameda County (Oakland School District) Bonds	4	per cent	$312,000 00	
Glenn County Bonds	4½	"	18,000 00	
Humboldt County Bonds	7	"	13,000 00	
Kern County Bonds	4½	"	235,000 00	
Lake County Bonds	5	"	37,000 00	
Los Angeles County Bonds	5	"	73,000 00	
Los Angeles County Bonds	4½	"	10,000 00	
Los Angeles County (Pomona High School) Bonds	4	"	46,750 00	
Los Angeles County (Pasadena City School District) Bonds	4	"	50,000 00	
Marin County Bonds	4	"	96,000 00	
Mendocino County Bonds	4	"	85,000 00	
Merced County Bonds	4	"	43,000 00	
Monterey County Bonds	4	"	98,000 00	
Placer County Bonds	5	"	11,000 00	
Riverside County Bonds	4	"	150,000 00	
Sacramento County Bonds	4	"	68,000 00	
Sacramento County Bonds	4½	"	208,000 00	
San Bernardino County (Redlands, Lugonia, and Crafton High School) Bonds	5	"	60,000 00	
San Diego County Bonds	5	"	38,300 00	
San Francisco City and County School Bonds	3½	"	269,400 00	
San Joaquin County Bonds	5	"	25,000 00	
Shasta County Bonds	5	"	25,000 00	
Sonoma County (Healdsburg School District) Bonds	4	"	33,250 00	
Stanislaus County (Oakdale Union High School) Bonds	5	"	20,000 00	
Tulare County (Porterville High School) Bonds	5	"	22,500 00	
				$2,047,200 00
MUNICIPAL BONDS.				$3,773,700 00
Antioch Town Water Works Bonds	5	"	$27,200 00	
Bakersfield City Bonds	4	"	31,000 00	
Bishop Town Improvement Bonds	6	"	39,600 00	
Long Beach Pier Bonds	5	"	95,000 00	
Los Angeles City School Bonds	3½	"	444,000 00	
Mountain View Town Bonds	4½	"	27,300 00	
Napa City Bonds	4	"	32,200 00	
Pomona City Park and School Bonds	4	"	55,500 00	
Sacramento City Levee and Sewer Bonds	4	"	160,000 00	
San Buenaventura City Bonds	5	"	14,000 00	
Yreka Town Water Works Bonds	5	"	37,500 00	
				963,300 00
Total				$4,737,000 00

The amount of money in the State Treasury to the credit of the State School Fund, subject to apportionment, is as follows:

Amount unapportioned January 2, 1906		$93 32
Received from property tax		846,556 16
Received from poll tax		248,227 79
Received from property tax on railroads		64,352 43
Received from tax on collateral inheritances		111,042 21
Received from interest on bonds held in trust		119,372 75
Received from interest on State school lands		10,820 17
Total		$1,400,464 83
Less amount paid on restitution of interest on school lands sold not the property of the State	$609 62	
Less amount paid for annulment of certificates of purchase	11 22	620 84
Net amount subject to apportionment		$1,399,843 99

Respectfully submitted.

E. P. COLGAN, State Controller.

TABLE No. 7.

Statement, by Counties, of Apportionment of State School Moneys for the School Year ending June 30, 1905.

Counties.	Total Number of Census Children June 30, 1904.	Amount Apportioned January 7, 1905. Rate per child, $6.79.	Amount Apportioned July 5, 1905. Rate per child, $3.09.
Alameda	34,939	$237,235 81	$107,961 51
Alpine	78	529 62	241 02
Amador	2,389	16,221 31	7,382 01
Butte	4,677	31,756 83	14,451 93
Calaveras	2,631	17,864 49	8,129 79
Colusa	1,858	12,615 82	5,741 22
Contra Costa	4,897	33,250 63	15,131 73
Del Norte	678	4,603 62	2,095 02
El Dorado	1,886	12,805 94	5,827 74
Fresno	11,836	80,366 44	36,573 24
Glenn	1,257	8,535 03	3,884 13
Humboldt	7,609	51,665 11	23,511 81
Inyo	909	6,172 11	2,808 81
Kern	4,289	29,122 31	13,253 01
Kings	2,803	19,032 37	8,661 27
Lake	1,534	10,415 86	4,740 06
Lassen	1,093	7,421 47	3,377 37
Los Angeles	60,496	410,767 84	186,932 64
Madera	1,516	10,293 64	4,684 44
Marin	3,873	26,297 67	11,967 57
Mariposa	914	6,206 06	2,824 26
Mendocino	5,117	34,744 43	15,811 53
Merced	2,646	17,966 34	8,176 14
Modoc	1,392	9,451 68	4,301 28
Mono	411	2,790 69	1,269 99
Monterey	5,284	35,878 36	16,327 56
Napa	3,449	23,418 71	10,657 41
Nevada	3,463	23,513 77	10,700 67
Orange	6,800	46,172 00	21,012 00
Placer	3,200	21,728 00	9,888 00
Plumas	908	6,165 32	2,805 72
Riverside	5,548	37,670 92	17,143 32
Sacramento	9,926	67,397 54	30,671 34
San Benito	1,675	11,373 25	5,175 75
San Bernardino	8,927	60,614 33	27,584 43
San Diego	8,318	56,479 22	25,702 62
San Francisco	97,353	661,026 87	300,820 77
San Joaquin	7,726	52,459 54	23,873 34
San Luis Obispo	4,723	32,069 17	14,594 07
San Mateo	3,363	22,834 77	10,391 67
Santa Barbara	4,974	33,773 46	15,369 66
Santa Clara	15,535	105,482 65	48,003 15
Santa Cruz	5,604	38,051 16	17,316 36
Shasta	4,156	28,219 24	12,842 04
Sierra	822	5,581 38	2,539 98
Siskiyou	3,835	26,039 65	11,850 15
Solano	4,919	33,400 01	15,199 71
Sonoma	10,153	68,938 87	31,372 77
Stanislaus	2,819	19,141 01	8,710 71
Sutter	1,337	9,078 23	4,131 33
Tehama	2,818	19,134 22	8,707 62
Trinity	735	4,990 65	2,271 15
Tulare	5,899	40,054 21	18,227 91
Tuolumne	2,338	15,875 02	7,224 42
Ventura	4,098	27,825 42	12,662 82
Yolo	3,123	21,205 17	9,650 07
Yuba	1,842	12,507 18	5,691 78
Totals	407,398	$2,766,232 42	$1,258,859 82

TABLE No. 7—Continued.

Statement, by Counties, of Apportionment of State School Moneys for the School Year ending June 30, 1906. Apportioned January 4, 1906.

Counties.	Number of Teachers, Determined on Census of 1905.	Average Daily Attendance for year closing June 30, 1905.	Apportionment on Teacher Basis.	Apportionment on Attendance Basis.	Total Apportionment.
Alameda	533.00	19,575	$133,250 00	$66,750 75	$200,000 75
Alpine	3.00	42	750 00	143 22	893 22
Amador	58.38	1,451	14,595 00	4,947 91	19,542 91
Butte	115.67	2,840	28,917 50	9,684 40	38,601 90
Calaveras	70.25	1,530	17,562 50	5,217 30	22,779 80
Colusa	50.05	1,207	12,512 50	4,115 87	16,628 37
Contra Costa	98.00	2,915	24,500 00	9,940 15	34,440 15
Del Norte	20.00	400	5,000 00	1,364 00	6,364 00
El Dorado	66.17	1,151	16,542 50	3,924 91	20,467 41
Fresno	238.54	7,632	59,585 00	26,025 12	85,610 12
Glenn	38.52	826	9,630 00	2,816 66	12,446 66
Humboldt	164.00	4,576	41,000 00	15,604 16	56,604 16
Inyo	23.00	450	5,750 00	1,534 50	7,284 50
Kern	104.00	2,502	26,000 00	8,531 82	34,531 82
Kings	49.95	1,605	12,487 50	5,473 05	17,960 55
Lake	46.34	815	11,585 00	2,779 15	14,364 15
Lassen	35.00	662	8,750 00	2,257 42	11,007 42
Los Angeles	1,030.35	37,044	257,587 50	126,320 04	383,907 54
Madera	43.18	921	10,795 00	3,140 61	13,935 61
Marin	73.44	1,909	18,360 00	6,509 69	24,860 69
Mariposa	32.19	519	8,047 50	1,769 79	9,817 29
Mendocino	151.66	2,706	37,915 00	9,227 46	47,142 46
Merced	73.76	1,606	18,440 00	5,476 46	23,916 46
Modoc	41.00	812	10,250 00	2,768 92	13,018 92
Mono	11.00	182	2,750 00	620 62	3,370 62
Monterey	126.74	2,840	31,685 00	9,684 40	41,369 40
Napa	75.34	2,083	18,835 00	7,103 03	25,938 03
Nevada	76.00	2,012	19,000 00	6,860 92	25,860 92
Orange	113.00	4,027	28,250 00	13,732 07	41,982 07
Placer	80.43	1,937	20,107 50	6,605 17	26,712 67
Plumas	28.00	490	7,000 00	1,670 90	8,670 90
Riverside	116.73	3,255	29,182 50	11,099 55	40,282 05
Sacramento	178.01	5,848	44,502 50	19,941 68	64,444 18
San Benito	53.75	926	13,437 50	3,157 66	16,595 16
San Bernardino	154.48	5,092	38,620 00	17,363 72	55,983 72
San Diego	199.79	4,656	49,947 50	15,876 96	65,824 46
San Francisco	1,406.00	36,850	351,500 00	125,658 50	477,158 50
San Joaquin	159.34	4,762	39,835 00	16,238 42	56,073 42
San Luis Obispo	123.00	2,632	30,750 00	8,975 12	39,725 12
San Mateo	66.09	1,862	16,522 50	6,349 42	22,871 92
Santa Barbara	103.41	2,966	25,852 00	10,114 06	35,966 56
Santa Clara	264.48	8,660	66,120 00	29,530 60	95,650 60
Santa Cruz	107.94	2,784	26,985 00	9,493 44	36,478 44
Shasta	127.00	2,269	31,750 00	7,737 29	39,487 29
Sierra	24.00	556	6,000 00	1,895 96	7,895 96
Siskiyou	108.00	2,106	27,000 00	7,181 46	34,181 46
Solano	103.68	2,819	25,920 00	9,612 79	35,532 79
Sonoma	217.90	5,645	54,475 00	19,249 45	73,724 45
Stanislaus	74.12	1,998	18,530 00	6,813 18	25,343 18
Sutter	40.00	907	10,000 00	3,092 87	13,092 87
Tehama	78.79	1,536	19,697 50	5,237 76	24,935 26
Trinity	25.00	355	6,250 00	1,210 55	7,460 55
Tulare	143.00	3,800	35,750 00	12,958 00	48,708 00
Tuolumne	54.00	1,379	13,500 00	4,702 39	18,202 39
Ventura	80.24	2,087	20,060 00	7,116 67	27,176 67
Yolo	72.29	1,927	18,072 50	6,571 07	24,643 57
Yuba	53.20	929	13,300 00	3,167 89	16,467 89
Totals	7,804.00	217,873	$1,951,000 00	$742,946 93	$2,693,946 93

Total number of teachers determined on census of school districts	7,804
Total average daily attendance in primary and grammar schools	217,873
Rate per teacher as provided by law	$250 00
Rate per pupil on total average daily attendance	$3 41
Amount apportioned on teacher basis	$1,951,000 00
Amount apportioned on attendance basis	$742,946 93
Total amount apportioned	$2,693,946 93
Balance unapportioned	$93 39

TABLE No. 7—Continued.

Statement, by Counties, of Apportionment of State School Moneys for the School Year ending June 30, 1906. Apportioned July 2, 1906.

Counties.	Average Daily Attendance for year closing June 30, 1905.	Total Apportionment (on Attendance Basis).
Alameda	19,575	$125,671 50
Alpine	42	269 64
Amador	1,451	9,315 42
Butte	2,840	18,232 80
Calaveras	1,530	9,822 60
Colusa	1,207	7,748 94
Contra Costa	2,915	18,714 30
Del Norte	400	2,568 00
El Dorado	1,151	7,389 42
Fresno	7,632	48,997 44
Glenn	826	5,302 92
Humboldt	4,576	29,377 92
Inyo	450	2,889 00
Kern	2,502	16,062 84
Kings	1,605	10,304 10
Lake	815	5,232 30
Lassen	662	4,250 04
Los Angeles	37,044	237,822 48
Madera	921	5,912 82
Marin	1,909	12,255 78
Mariposa	519	3,331 98
Mendocino	2,706	17,372 52
Merced	1,606	10,310 52
Modoc	812	5,213 04
Mono	182	1,168 44
Monterey	2,840	18,232 80
Napa	2,083	13,372 86
Nevada	2,012	12,917 04
Orange	4,027	25,853 34
Placer	1,937	12,435 54
Plumas	490	3,145 80
Riverside	3,255	20,897 10
Sacramento	5,848	37,544 16
San Benito	926	5,944 92
San Bernardino	5,092	32,690 64
San Diego	4,656	29,891 52
San Francisco	36,850	236,577 00
San Joaquin	4,762	30,572 04
San Luis Obispo	2,632	16,897 44
San Mateo	1,862	11,954 04
Santa Barbara	2,966	19,041 72
Santa Clara	8,660	55,597 20
Santa Cruz	2,784	17,873 28
Shasta	2,269	14,566 98
Sierra	556	3,569 52
Siskiyou	2,106	13,520 52
Solano	2,819	18,097 98
Sonoma	5,645	36,240 90
Stanislaus	1,998	12,827 16
Sutter	907	5,822 94
Tehama	1,536	9,861 12
Trinity	355	2,279 10
Tulare	3,800	24,396 00
Tuolumne	1,379	8,853 18
Ventura	2,087	13,398 54
Yolo	1,927	12,371 34
Yuba	929	5,964 18
Totals	217,873	$1,398,744 66

Total average daily attendance in primary and grammar schools for the year closing June 30, 1905	217,873
Rate per child on average daily attendance	$6 42
Amount apportioned	$1,398,744 66
Balance unapportioned	$1,099 33

APPORTIONMENT OF STATE SCHOOL FUND.

By an Act of the Legislature approved March 6, 1905, a new method of apportioning the State School Fund for the support of the primary and grammar schools became a law. This law went into effect September 1, 1905. The first apportionment under this law was made January 4, 1906. By the old law this money was apportioned among the counties of the State in proportion to the number of census children. Under the present law the census of each school district is divided by 70. For each 70 census children and for each fraction of 70 not less than 20 a teacher is allowed. A district is allowed a teacher for any fraction of 70, no matter how small that fraction. The number of teachers allowed to the several districts in a county is reported to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction by the County Superintendent of Schools at the time of reporting the census. In cities in which schools for the deaf have been established an additional teacher is allowed such cities for every 9 children in attendance in such deaf schools.

The total number of teachers allowed to the several counties under this law is 7,804. (See Table No. 8, Column A.)

TABLE No. 8.—In apportioning the State Fund on January 4, 1906, $250 was allowed the several counties for each teacher. This required $1,951,000. (See Column C.) The total average daily attendance in the primary and grammar schools as reported by the County Superintendents June 30, 1905, was 217,873. The rate per child was $3.41. (See Column D.)

In Column E of Table No. 8 will be found the apportionment of July 5, 1906, which completes the State apportionment for the year. The rate per child on average daily attendance (see Column B) is $6.42. The total apportionment for the year will be found in Column F. This is found by adding the January and the July apportionments.

TABLE No. 9.—This table is a comparison of the apportionment under the old law (apportioning on census basis) and that under the new law. Column A gives the census children in each county. Column B gives the January apportionment on census basis. Column C gives the July apportionment on the same basis. Column D is found by adding Columns B and C; this would be the total apportionment on census basis for the year. Column E is the total apportionment under present law. Column F shows the counties in the State with a decrease by the new method of apportionment and the amount of decrease per county. Column G shows the counties gaining on the apportionment under the new method, and the amount gained by each.

TABLE No. 10.—Columns A and B are the same as Columns F and G of Table No. 9. Column C shows the total number of teachers employed in the primary and grammar schools of each county on June 30, 1905. Column D shows the average amount of State School Fund received per teacher by each county. Column E shows the number of counties with a decrease in apportionment, and the amount of decrease per teacher employed on June 30, 1905. Column F shows the number of counties gaining, and the gain per teacher employed.

TABLE No. 8—APPORTIONMENT OF STATE SCHOOL FUND.

Comparison of the Apportionment of the State School Fund for the Fiscal Year Closing June 30, 1906, under the Present Law, approved March 6, 1905, with the Same Amount of Money Apportioned under the Old Law, apportioning the Money on Census Basis.

Counties.	A Number of Teachers Determined on Census of 1905.	B Average Daily Attendance for year closing June 30, 1905	C Apportionment on Teacher Basis. Jan. 4, 1906.	D Apportionment on Attendance Basis. Jan. 4, 1906.	E Apportionment on Attendance Basis. J .	F Total Apportionment. For Year.
Alameda	533.00	19,575	$133,250 00	$66,750 75	$125,671 50	$325,672 25
Alpine	3.00	42	750 00	143 22	269 64	1,162 86
Amador	58.38	1,451	14,595 00	4,947 91	9,315 42	28,858 33
Butte	115.67	2,840	28,917 50	9,684 40	18,232 80	56,834 70
Calaveras	70.25	1,530	17,562 50	5,217 30	9,822 60	32,602 40
Colusa	50.05	1,207	12,512 50	4,115 87	7,748 94	24,377 31
Contra Costa	98.00	2,915	24,500 00	9,940 15	18,714 30	53,154 45
Del Norte	20.00	400	5,000 00	1,364 00	2,568 00	8,932 00
El Dorado	66.17	1,151	16,542 50	3,924 91	7,389 42	27,856 83
Fresno	238.34	7,632	59,585 00	26,025 12	48,997 44	134,607 56
Glenn	38.52	826	9,630 00	2,816 66	5,302 92	17,749 58
Humboldt	164.00	4,576	41,000 00	15,604 16	29,377 92	85,982 08
Inyo	23.00	450	5,750 00	1,534 50	2,889 00	10,173 50
Kern	104.00	2,502	26,000 00	8,531 82	16,062 84	50,594 66
Kings	49.95	1,605	12,487 50	5,473 05	10,304 10	28,264 65
Lake	46.34	815	11,585 00	2,779 15	5,232 30	19,596 45
Lassen	35.00	662	8,750 00	2,257 42	4,250 04	15,257 46
Los Angeles	1,030.35	37,044	257,587 50	126,320 04	237,822 48	621,730 02
Madera	43.18	921	10,795 00	3,140 61	5,912 82	19,848 43
Marin	73.44	1,909	18,360 00	6,509 69	12,255 78	37,125 47
Mariposa	32.19	519	8,047 50	1,769 79	3,331 98	13,149 27
Mendocino	151.66	2,706	37,915 00	9,227 46	17,372 52	64,514 98
Merced	73.76	1,606	18,440 00	5,476 46	10,310 52	34,226 98
Modoc	41.00	812	10,250 00	2,768 92	5,213 04	18,231 96
Mono	11.00	182	2,750 00	620 62	1,168 44	4,539 06
Monterey	126.74	2,840	31,685 00	9,684 40	18,232 80	59,602 20
Napa	75.34	2,083	18,835 00	7,103 03	13,372 86	39,310 89
Nevada	76.00	2,012	19,000 00	6,860 92	12,917 04	38,777 96
Orange	113.00	4,027	28,250 00	13,732 07	25,853 34	67,835 41
Placer	80.43	1,937	20,107 50	6,605 17	12,435 54	39,148 21
Plumas	28.00	490	7,000 00	1,670 90	3,145 80	11,816 70
Riverside	116.73	3,255	29,182 50	11,099 55	20,897 10	61,179 15
Sacramento	178.01	5,848	44,502 50	19,941 68	37,544 16	101,988 34
San Benito	53.75	926	13,437 50	3,157 66	5,944 92	22,540 08
San B'nardino	154.48	5,092	38,620 00	17,363 72	32,690 64	88,674 36
San Diego	199.79	4,656	49,947 50	15,876 96	29,891 52	95,715 98
San Francisco	1,406.00	36,850	351,500 00	125,658 50	236,577 00	713,735 50
San Joaquin	159.34	4,762	39,835 00	16,238 42	30,572 04	86,645 46
San L. Obispo	123.00	2,632	30,750 00	8,975 12	16,897 44	56,622 56
San Mateo	66.09	1,862	16,522 50	6,349 42	11,954 04	34,825 96
Santa Barbara	103.41	2,966	25,852 50	10,114 06	19,041 72	55,088 28
Santa Clara	264.48	8,660	66,120 00	29,530 60	55,597 20	151,247 80
Santa Cruz	107.94	2,784	26,985 00	9,493 44	17,873 28	54,351 72
Shasta	127.00	2,269	31,750 00	7,737 29	14,566 98	54,054 27
Sierra	24.00	556	6,000 00	1,895 96	3,569 52	11,465 48
Siskiyou	108.00	2,106	27,000 00	7,181 46	13,520 52	47,701 98
Solano	103.68	2,819	25,920 00	9,612 79	18,097 98	53,630 77
Sonoma	217.90	5,645	54,475 00	19,249 45	36,240 90	109,965 35
Stanislaus	74.12	1,998	18,530 00	6,813 18	12,827 16	38,170 34
Sutter	40.00	907	10,000 00	3,092 87	5,822 94	18,915 81
Tehama	78.79	1,536	19,697 50	5,237 76	9,861 12	34,796 38
Trinity	25.00	355	6,250 00	1,210 55	2,279 10	9,739 65
Tulare	143.00	3,800	35,750 00	12,958 00	24,396 00	73,104 00
Tuolumne	54.00	1,379	13,500 00	4,702 39	8,853 18	27,055 57
Ventura	80.24	2,087	20,060 00	7,116 67	13,398 54	40,575 21
Yolo	72.29	1,927	18,072 50	6,571 07	12,371 34	37,014 91
Yuba	53.20	929	13,300 00	3,167 89	5,964 18	22,432 07
Totals	7,804.00	217,873	$1,951,000 00	$742,946 93	$1,398,744 66	$4,092,691 59

TABLE No. 9—APPORTIONMENT OF STATE SCHOOL FUND.

Comparison of the Apportionment of State School Fund for the Fiscal Year closing June 30, 1906, under the Present Law, approved March 6, 1905, with the Same Amount of Money Apportioned under the Old Law, apportioning the Money on Census Basis.

Counties.	A Total No. Census Children June 30, 1905.	B Apportionment on Census Basis (Old Law). Jan. 4, 1906.	C Apportionment on Census Basis (Old Law). July 5, 1906.	D Total Apportionment on Census Basis (Old Law). For Year.	E Apportionment Under Present Law. For Year.	F Decrease by Counties, with Amount of Decrease	G Counties Gaining Under New Law, and Amount of Gain.
Alameda	35,944	$230,760 48	$119,693 52	$350,454 00	$325,672 25	$24,781 75	.....
Alpine	59	378 78	196 47	575 25	1,162 86	.....	$587 61
Amador	2,381	15,286 02	7,928 73	23,214 75	28,858 33	.....	5,643 58
Butte	4,937	31,695 54	16,440 21	48,135 75	56,834 70	.....	8,698 95
Calaveras	2,685	16,916 70	8,774 55	25,691 25	32,602 40	.....	6,911 15
Colusa	1,857	11,924 94	6,183 81	18,108 75	24,377 31	.....	6,268 56
Contra Costa	5,095	32,709 90	16,966 35	49,676 25	53,154 45	.....	3,478 20
Del Norte	709	4,551 78	2,360 97	6,912 75	8,932 00	.....	2,019 25
El Dorado	1,924	12,352 08	6,406 92	18,759 00	27,856 83	.....	9,097 83
Fresno	12,314	79,055 88	41,005 62	120,061 50	134,607 56	.....	14,546 06
Glenn	1,242	7,973 64	4,135 86	12,109 50	17,749 58	.....	5,640 08
Humboldt	7,738	49,677 96	25,767 54	75,445 50	85,982 08	.....	10,536 58
Inyo	907	5,822 94	3,020 31	8,843 25	10,173 50	.....	1,330 25
Kern	4,356	27,965 52	14,505 48	42,471 00	50,594 66	.....	8,123 66
Kings	2,777	17,456 34	9,247 41	26,703 75	28,264 65	.....	1,560 90
Lake	1,473	9,456 66	4,905 09	14,361 75	19,596 45	.....	5,234 70
Lassen	1,198	7,691 16	3,989 34	11,680 50	15,257 46	.....	3,576 96
Los Angeles	67,875	435,757 50	226,023 75	661,781 25	621,730 02	40,051 23	.....
Madera	1,549	9,944 58	5,158 17	15,102 75	19,848 43	.....	4,745 68
Marin	4,058	26,052 36	13,513 14	39,565 50	37,125 47	2,440 03	.....
Mariposa	872	5,598 24	2,903 76	8,502 00	13,149 27	.....	4,647 27
Mendocino	5,214	33,473 88	17,362 62	50,836 50	64,514 98	.....	13,678 48
Merced	2,644	16,974 48	8,804 52	25,779 00	34,226 98	.....	8,447 98
Modoc	1,389	9,917 38	4,625 37	13,542 75	18,231 96	.....	4,689 21
Mono	423	2,715 66	1,408 59	4,124 25	4,539 06	.....	414 81

Monterey	4,942	31,727 64	16,456 86	48,184 50	59,602 20		11,417 70
Napa	3,334	21,404 28	11,102 22	32,506 50	39,310 89		6,804 39
Nevada	3,436	22,059 12	11,441 88	33,501 00	38,777 96		5,276 96
Orange	6,760	43,399 20	22,510 80	65,910 00	67,835 41		1,925 41
Placer	3,141	20,165 22	10,459 53	30,624 75	39,148 21		8,523 46
Plumas	883	5,668 86	2,940 39	8,609 25	11,816 70		3,207 45
Riverside	5,590	35,887 80	18,614 70	54,502 50	61,179 15		6,676 65
Sacramento	2,664	62,042 88	32,181 12	94,224 00	101,988 34		7,764 34
San Benito	1,633	10,483 86	5,437 89	15,921 75	22,540 08		6,618 33
San Bernardino	9,070	58,229 40	30,203 10	88,432 50	88,674 36		241 86
San Diego	8,524	54,724 08	28,384 92	83,109 00	95,715 98		12,606 98
San Francisco	98,178	630,302 76	326,932 74	957,235 50	713,735 50	243,500 00	
San Joaquin	8,027	51,944 40	26,729 91	78,674 31	86,645 46		7,971 15
San Luis Obispo	4,820	30,944 40	16,050 60	46,995 00	56,622 56		9,627 56
San Mateo	3,559	22,848 78	11,851 47	34,700 25	34,825 96		125 71
Santa Barbara	5,175	33,223 50	17,232 75	50,456 25	55,008 28		4,552 03
Santa Clara	15,909	102,135 78	52,976 97	155,112 75	151,247 80	3,864 95	
Santa Cruz	5,598	35,939 16	18,641 34	54,580 50	54,351 72	228 78	
Shasta	3,925	25,198 50	13,070 25	38,268 75	54,054 27		15,785 52
Sierra	805	5,168 10	2,680 65	7,848 75	11,465 48		3,616 73
Siskiyou	3,786	24,306 12	12,607 38	36,913 50	47,701 98		10,788 48
Solano	5,170	33,191 40	17,216 10	50,407 50	53,630 77		3,223 27
Sonoma	10,553	67,750 26	35,141 49	102,891 75	109,965 35		7,073 60
Stanislaus	3,078	19,760 76	10,249 74	30,010 50	38,170 34		8,159 84
Sutter	1,332	8,551 44	4,435 56	12,987 00	18,915 81		5,928 81
Tehama	2,793	17,931 06	9,300 69	27,231 75	34,796 38		7,564 63
Trinity	725	4,654 50	2,414 25	7,068 75	9,739 65		2,670 90
Tulare	6,132	39,367 44	20,419 56	59,787 00	73,104 00		13,317 00
Tuolumne	2,300	14,766 00	7,659 00	22,425 00	27,055 57		4,630 57
Ventura	3,979	25,545 18	13,250 07	38,795 25	40,575 21		1,779 96
Yolo	3,076	19,747 92	10,243 08	29,991 00	37,014 91		7,023 91
Yuba	1,848	11,864 16	6,153 84	18,018 00	22,432 07		4,414 07
Totals	419,315	$2,692.002 30	$1,396,318 98	$4,088,321 28	$4,092,691 59	$314,866 74	$319,195 05

TABLE No. 10—APPORTIONMENT OF THE STATE SCHOOL FUND.

Comparison of the Apportionment of the State School Fund for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1906, under the Present Law, approved March 6, 1905, with the Same Amount of Money Apportioned under the Old Law, apportioning Money on Census Basis.

Counties.	A Decrease by Counties Under New Law, with Amount of Decrease.	B Counties Gaining Under New Law, and Amount of Gain.	C Number Teachers Employed in Each County in Primary and Grammar Schools, June 30, 1905.	D Average Amount Received per Teacher on Number Employed.	E Decrease per Teacher Employed.	F Gain per Teacher Employed.
Alameda	$24,781 75		583	$558 61	$42 33	
Alpine		$587 61	3	387 62		$195 87
Amador		5,643 58	63	458 06		89 58
Butte		8,698 95	116	489 95		74 99
Calaveras		6,911 15	68	479 44		101 63
Colusa		6,268 56	52	468 79		120 93
Contra Costa		3,478 20	96	553 69		36 23
Del Norte		2,019 25	19	470 10		106 28
El Dorado		9,097 83	69	403 72		131 85
Fresno		14,546 06	266	506 04		54 76
Glenn		5,640 08	45	394 43		125 44
Humboldt		10,536 58	165	521 10		63 85
Inyo		1,330 25	22	462 43		60 46
Kern		8,123 66	106	477 30		76 63
Kings		1,560 90	53	533 29		29 52
Lake		5,234 70	45	435 47		116 32
Lassen		3,576 96	37	412 36		96 67
Los Angeles	40,051 23		1,142	544 42	35 07	
Madera		4,745 68	45	441 07		105 45
Marin	2,440 03		74	501 69	33 24	
Mariposa		4,647 27	33	398 46		140 82
Mendocino		13,678 48	146	441 88		93 68
Merced		8,447 98	76	450 35		111 14
Modoc		4,689 21	41	444 68		114 37
Mono		414 81	12	378 25		34 56
Monterey		11,417 70	132	451 53		86 49
Napa		6,804 39	79	497 60		86 13
Nevada		5,276 96	77	503 61		68 51
Orange		1,925 41	136	498 79		14 15
Placer		8,523 46	83	471 66		102 69
Plumas		3,207 45	30	393 89		106 91
Riverside		6,676 65	123	497 39		54 28
Sacramento		7,764 34	219	465 67		35 45
San Benito		6,618 33	52	433 46		127 27
San Bernardino		241 86	189	469 17		1 27
San Diego		12,606 98	216	443 12		58 36
San Francisco	243,500 00		1,059	673 96	230 02	
San Joaquin		7,971 15	169	512 69		47 20
San Luis Obispo		9,627 56	121	467 95		79 56
San Mateo		125 71	70	497 51		1 79
Santa Barbara		4,552 03	110	500 07		41 38
Santa Clara	3,864 95		295	512 70	13 10	
Santa Cruz	228 78		118	460 60	1 93	
Shasta		15,785 52	125	430 83		126 28
Sierra		3,616 73	24	477 72		150 69
Siskiyou		10,788 48	105	454 30		102 74
Solano		3,223 27	112	478 84		28 77
Sonoma		7,073 60	217	506 75		32 50
Stanislaus		8,159 84	81	471 23		100 73
Sutter		5,928 81	41	461 36		144 60
Tehama		7,564 63	79	440 46		99 51
Trinity		2,670 90	25	389 58		106 83
Tulare		13,317 00	154	474 70		86 47
Tuolumne		4,630 57	54	511 03		85 75
Ventura		1,779 96	88	461 08		20 22
Yolo		7,023 91	77	480 71		91 21
Yuba		4,414 07	47	481 53		93 91
Totals	$314,866 74	$319,195 05	7,884	*$519 11		

*Average.

HAIGHT SCHOOL GROUNDS—ALAMEDA CITY.

TABLE No. 11.

Statement, by years, showing the Amount of Receipts and Expenditures for Public Primary, Grammar, and High Schools of the State of California, from 1852 to 1906, inclusive.

Years.	Total Amount of State School Fund Apportioned.	Total Amount Raised by County and City Taxes.	Total Amount Raised from Miscellaneous Sources.	Amount Paid for salaries of Teachers.	Amount Paid for Repairs, Fuel, and Contingent Expenses.	Amount Paid for Libraries.	Amount Paid for Apparatus.	Amount Paid for Sites, Buildings, and Furniture.	Total Expenditures.
1851	.....	.....	.....	Not reported	Not reported.	Not reported	Not reported.	Not reported.	Not reported.
1852	.....	.....	$2,417 00	$21,555 12	$2,000 00	Not reported	Not reported.	$4,748 32	$28,103 74
1853	.....	.....	10,626 00	30,215 00	10,525 00	Not reported	Not reported.	13,491 01	54,231 01
1854	$52,061 00	$157,702 00	42,557 00	85,860 33	31,156 45	$3,990 52	Not reported.	151,822 52	272,829 82
1855	63,662 00	119,128 00	39,395 00	166,048 45	32,631 07	1,054 57	Not reported.	77,197 62	276,931 71
1856	69,961 00	121,639 00	28,619 00	200,941 00	49,668 84	2,127 16	Not reported.	52,484 00	305,221 00
1857	78,057 00	148,989 00	55,035 00	192,613 00	52,533 44	2,942 56	Not reported.	59,743 00	307,832 00
1858	53,405 00	162,870 00	85,107 00	203,276 37	45,395 92	3,042 78	Not reported.	88,199 70	339,914 77
1859	72,319 00	205,196 00	97,534 00	264,972 37	69,396 38	2,368 58	Not reported.	90,266 42	427,003 75
1860	81,118 00	230,514 00	122,858 00	311,165 38	50,989 41	1,756 09	Not reported.	110,352 86	474,263 74
1861	81,461 00	241,861 00	114,397 00	311,501 91	54,493 99	2,299 28	Not reported.	101,818 38	470,113 56
1862	75,412 00	294,828 00	141,806 00	330,249 02	59,479 76	2,225 57	Not reported.	49,274 62	441,228 97
1863	145,537 00	328,554 00	68,209 00	328,338 02	58,271 97	594 75	$2,271 22	93,931 53	483,407 49
1864	132,217 00	260,842 00	84,084 00	411,101 01	69,562 36	1,132 21	6,010 84	167,393 44	655,199 86
1965	168,828 00	390,306 00	91,181 00	526,585 14	89,056 57	5,792 01	3,777 86	257,804 98	883,016 56
1866	132,410 00	470,668 00	79,600 00	551,462 02	116,577 47	2,074 81	4,059 47	185,056 42	859,230 19
1867	268,910 00	595,718 00	81,066 00	696,110 28	206,412 25	10,125 01	5,431 83	238,070 64	1,156,150 01
1868	252,603 00	654,738 00	73,986 00	763,639 15	143,518 56	19,069 56	4,061 72	221,118 43	1,151,407 42
1869	290,796 00	847,229 00	66,531 00	873,814 07	185,672 91	20,415 76	4,915 83	205,766 95	1,290,585 52
1870	360,447 00	839,756 00	63,441 00	976,937 75	179,070 23	29,984 22	3,692 27	339,362 37	1,529,046 84
1871	423,853 00	923,809 00	46,660 00	1,103,125 14	289,691 57	26,766 30	3,689 46	390,158 50	1,713,430 97
1872	424,022 00	1,249,943 00	232,075 00	1,282,799 15	277,900 99	25,793 54	4,720 13	290,119 01	1,881,332 82
1873	430,220 00	1,541,597 00	310,502 00	1,434,366 93	275,674 70	24,879 48	4,365 70	374,069 44	2,113,356 25
1874	428,414 12	1,332,208 82	345,316 95	1,560,830 16	331,952 30	21,752 82	4,152 80	192,467 25	2,111,155 33

1875	1,212,252 03	1,115,530 06	676,259 64	1,810,479 62	381,806 62	33,962 72	10,713 02	421,279 36	2,658,241 34
1876	1,317,603 84	1,240,637 31	158,206 40	1,983,939 96	374,222 49	48,757 50	10,974 66	440,706 37	2,858,600 98
1877	1,474,600 26	1,486,233 73	137,100 31	2,149,435 70	378,754 50	55,148 64	18,964 19	147,426 43	2,749,729 46
1878	1,579,195 52	1,393,014 96	106,396 84	2,272,551 19	426,707 66	53,947 85	12,513 65	390,094 92	3,155,815 27
1879	1,423,941 75	1,446,852 04	92,852 41	2,285,732 39	371,992 13	46,490 50	13,565 73	293,126 38	3,010,907 13
1880	1,506,171 84	1,393,572 44	104,824 80	2,207,043 85	400,867 61	44,546 39	21,842 63	190,270 94	2,864,571 42
1881	1,790,457 62	1,343,306 02	32,048 79	2,346,056 58	401,572 56	79,432 10	15,694 04	204,849 66	3,047,604 94
1882	1,882,121 67	1,260,843 64	23,046 88	2,406,780 68	411,117 17	63,060 32	20,618 98	221,089 05	3,122,666 20
1883	1,890,724 20	1,315,818 96	32,462 71	2,511,078 40	419,760 85	61,032 26	26,504 11	293,839 66	3,312,215 28
1884	1,894,191 00	1,411,543 56	27,715 40	2,573,623 54	415,587 39	59,642 08	23,204 69	292,165 85	3,364,223 55
1885	1,831,171 44	1,694,959 45	53,140 83	2,583,403 46	433,972 56	64,056 08	16,787 03	466,811 74	3,565,030 87
1886	1,890,733 32	1,690,704 86	138,596 48	2,710,621 82	422,843 30	64,627 32	24,833 01	283,006 18	3,505,931 63
1887	2,027,789 40	1,793,809 95	51,250 25	2,912,859 30	480,455 63	64,189 18	23,679 10	408,704 96	3,889,888 17
1888	2,168,686 08	2,170,058 19	259,554 55	3,083,027 24	527,035 55	58,229 04	31,534 85	621,554 82	4,321,381 50
1889	2,531,880 00	2,442,254 64	337,006 91	3,343,191 80	624,810 95	59,522 72	33,791 82	935,548 42	4,996,865 71
1890	2,635,716 10	2,293,335 75	98,092 22	3,594,588 98	706,995 12	71,121 94	42,442 85	703,947 79	5,119,096 68
1891	2,662,200 08	2,249,975 72	134,192 19	3,713,544 37	732,148 98	72,714 87	45,352 20	548,740 11	5,112,500 53
1892	2,354,786 00	2,464,706 04	266,455 77	3,874,346 88	750,929 32	72,961 08	45,424 77	608,229 27	5,351,891 32
1893	3,403,072 72	2,404,898 76	774,090 08	4,055,888 51	806,717 80	76,677 51	46,837 62	723,565 66	5,709,687 10
1894	2,770,661 84	2,388,359 31	337,815 12	4,005,721 80	752,757 68	61,890 04	30,130 55	574,293 10	5,424,793 17
1895	2,829,005 74	2,472,540 41	508,203 22	4,081,340 44	793,834 91	63,601 20	46,915 95	698,215 59	5,683,908 09
1896	3,043,884 60	2,517,827 78	256,021 31	4,291,481 12	899,861 54	71,249 23	35,492 78	503,674 80	5,801,759 47
1897	2,943,310 10	2,677,945 07	156,638 37	4,418,544 67	899,726 74	68,719 53	18,885 63	441,871 03	5,847,747 60
1898	3,106,072 72	2,684,416 96	364,030 62	4,582,625 71	1,010,710 13	72,975 97	16,693 40	494,899 39	6,177,904 60
1899	3,076,472 40	2,690,705 16	172,053 24	4,562,994 54	1,025,473 62	*88,341 06	.....	397,793 15	6,074,60[illegible] 37
1900	3,567,763 56	2,861,409 16	296,345 64	4,850,804 22	994,727 41	*81,749 79	.....	268,157 32	6,195,438 74
1901	3,485,126 45	2,888,046 10	93,171 60	4,685,144 20	1,080,040 37	*82,995 12	.....	525,050 16	6,373,229 85
1902	3,584,001 45	3,076,699 73	99,687 86	4,748,472 75	1,329,359 68	*88,923 05	.....	439,305 94	6,606,061 42
1903	3,590,390 40	3,887,778 68	699,758 22	5,665,431 02	1,461,838 79	*105,016 92	.....	937,879 47	8,170,166 20
1904	3,926,972 18	4,644,967 95	1,299,565 92	6,027,850 53	1,500,815 22	*138,439 04	.....	1,734,359 36	9,401,464 15
1905	4,234,241 02	4,580,258 78	1,961,805 35	6,460,879 67	1,675,564 94	*133,457 82	.....	1,408,100 86	9,678,003 29
1906	3,880,740 82	3,681,439 68	1,603,236 84	7,003,176 86	1,805,867 52	*148,351 94	.....	1,983,163 70	10,940,560 02

* Includes cost of apparatus.

TABLE No. 12.

Statistical Summary, by years, of the Kindergarten, Primary and Grammar, and High Schools of California, from 1851 to 1906, inclusive.

Years.	Number of Children Listed by Census Marshals.	Number of Children Under Five Years of Age.	Number of Census Children in Private Schools.	Number of Teachers.	Number of Children Enrolled on School Register.	Average Daily Attendance.
1851	5,906	.....	.....	.....	1,846	.....
1852	17,821	.....	.....	.....	3,314	.....
1853	19,442	.....	.....	.....	4,193	2,020
1854	20,075	.....	.....	214	9,746	4,635
1855	26,077	.....	.....	301	.....	6,442
1856	30,039	.....	.....	392	.....	8,495
1857	35,722	.....	.....	486	17,232	9,717
1858	40,530	23,558	.....	517	19,822	11,183
1859	48,676	28,300	.....	744	23,519	13,364
1860	57,917	30,932	5,438	831	26,993	14,750
1861	68,395	35,334	6,306	932	31,786	17,804
1862	71,821	38,127	6,886	962	36,566	19,262
1863	78,055	39,081	9,158	919	36,540	19,992
1864	86,031	41,323	11,359	1,079	47,588	24,794
1865	95,067	42,733	12,478	1,155	50,089	29,592
1866	84,179	52,037	15,671	1,268	50,273	.....
1867	94,213	52,975	14,026	1,389	62,227	.....
1868	104,118	58,119	14,820	1,590	65,828	43,681
1869	112,743	57,983	16,273	1,687	73,754	49,802
1870	121,751	62,940	16,198	1,869	85,808	54,271
1871	130,116	66,292	15,524	2,052	91,332	64,286
1872	137,351	69,723	13,787	2,301	94,720	65,700
1873	141,610	70,086	12,507	2,336	107,593	69,461
1874	159,717	73,876	14,149	2,452	120,240	72,283
1875	171,563	78,650	15,021	2,693	130,930	78,027
1876	184,787	83,595	14,625	2,894	140,468	83,391
1877	200,067	88,951	15,344	3,077	147,863	89,539
1878	205,475	85,061	15,310	3,393	154,064	94,696
1879	216,404	86,633	15,432	3,453	156,769	98,468
1880	215,978	87,635	14,953	3,595	158,765	100,966
1881	211,237	88,068	13,898	3,737	163,855	105,541
1882	216,330	86,490	14,572	3,777	168,024	107,177
1883	222,846	86,709	15,957	3,930	174,611	112,594
1884	235,672	87,643	17,953	4,083	179,801	124,814
1885	250,097	89,758	19,519	4,242	184,001	116,028
1886	259,973	92,507	18,919	4,444	189,220	125,718
1887	272,448	89,940	22,661	4,888	196,907	129,297
1888	270,500	98,203	20,768	4,938	207,050	132,277
1889	275,302	104,174	21,044	5,255	215,905	143,733
1890	280,882	106,302	21,460	5,434	221,756	146,589
1891	285,775	110,270	22,587	5,659	229,986	153,599
1892	294,033	112,423	20,886	5,891	238,106	158,875
1893	302,474	115,886	22,164	6,136	232,501	157,673
1894	313,637	119,201	21,779	6,257	235,837	164,664
1895	323,130	122,637	20,502	6,589	241,322	170,861
1896	330,709	124,113	21,405	6,885	249,335	176,083
1897	340,952	123,994	20,770	7,190	247,061	180,209
1898	347,624	120,939	20,620	7,432	259,459	185,424
1899	350,124	118,642	22,957	7,366	265,364	195,540
1900	361,157	116,071	23,304	7,605	269,736	197,395
1901	372,945	116,545	24,463	7,810	258,977	188,730
1902	373,999	118,695	24,350	8,072	264,038	197,217
1903	390,141	117,892	29,200	8,333	288,776	212,884
1904	407,398	120,871	37,226	8,652	299,038	222,182
1905	419,315	126,300	42,092	9,026	315,226	239,491
1906	440,917	137,009	43,080	9,371	328,127	248,722

TABLE No. 13.

Number of Pupils Graduating from Grammar and High Schools.

Counties.	From Grammar Schools.						From High Schools.					
	Boys.		Girls.		Total.		Boys.		Girls.		Total.	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Alameda	447	573	587	744	1,034	1,317	131	134	206	209	337	343
Alpine	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Amador	35	34	52	43	87	77	3	3	4	5	7	8
Butte	27	44	52	56	79	100	9	19	15	28	24	47
Calaveras	13	9	23	9	36	18	------	------	------	------	------	------
Colusa	32	62	53	70	85	132	6	4	9	12	15	16
Contra Costa	85	66	66	90	151	156	6	18	9	24	15	42
Del Norte	5	9	11	21	16	30	------	1	3	2	3	3
El Dorado	22	43	38	41	60	84	------	------	------	------	------	------
Fresno	139	191	201	246	340	437	21	32	57	58	78	90
Glenn	13	24	11	37	24	61	6	4	10	5	16	9
Humboldt	59	72	100	110	159	182	9	17	23	24	32	41
Inyo	14	26	31	19	45	45	2	------	4	1	6	1
Kern	55	41	50	50	105	91	6	9	21	22	27	30
Kings	38	70	47	89	85	159	8	17	22	16	30	33
Lake	26	20	43	32	69	52	3	2	13	8	16	10
Lassen	13	12	16	13	29	25	------	------	------	------	------	------
Los Angeles	828	1,105	1,153	1,352	1,981	2,457	155	177	227	281	382	458
Madera	9	16	18	32	27	48	2	3	3	12	5	15
Marin	43	32	47	45	90	77	4	5	10	19	14	24
Mariposa	7	7	13	15	20	22	------	------	------	------	------	------
Mendocino	81	103	104	123	185	226	14	15	18	8	32	23
Merced	60	47	72	56	132	103	11	7	20	17	31	24
Modoc	20	16	32	28	52	44	------	------	------	3	------	3
Mono	7	5	12	7	19	12	------	------	------	------	------	------
Monterey	25	31	40	76	65	107	11	12	24	19	35	31
Napa	72	53	74	84	146	137	10	6	8	10	18	16
Nevada	6	4	17	16	23	20	12	8	10	18	22	26
Orange	80	65	91	115	171	180	32	35	62	49	94	84
Placer	77	50	72	64	149	114	4	9	7	9	11	18
Plumas	15	10	25	20	40	30	------	------	------	------	------	------
Riverside	111	108	115	117	226	225	29	32	23	41	52	73
Sacramento	103	94	145	218	248	312	18	19	29	39	47	58
San Benito	40	25	50	35	90	60	9	10	9	14	18	24
S. Bernard'o	104	140	121	141	225	281	39	43	48	52	87	95
San Diego	158	153	141	194	299	347	32	31	30	33	62	64
San Fran'co	635	710	671	1,197	1,306	1,907	163	154	227	249	390	403
San Joaquin	89	103	120	120	209	223	21	18	32	34	53	52
S. L. Obispo	18	23	30	31	48	54	13	13	19	12	32	25
San Mateo	60	41	84	42	144	83	4	3	16	16	20	19
S. Barbara	45	51	43	92	88	143	13	13	28	28	41	41
Santa Clara	145	289	201	376	346	665	69	71	103	95	172	166
Santa Cruz	99	175	98	181	197	356	22	22	42	35	64	57
Shasta	59	105	95	82	154	187	13	1	17	5	30	6
Sierra	3	10	16	14	19	24	------	------	------	------	------	------
Siskiyou	26	24	28	56	54	80	2	4	5	9	7	13
Solano	61	53	69	91	130	144	21	13	27	32	48	45
Sonoma	75	61	87	112	162	173	21	24	45	49	66	73
Stanislaus	33	43	49	55	82	98	6	6	8	9	14	15
Sutter	20	34	29	38	49	72	2	4	3	6	5	10
Tehama	19	30	35	50	54	80	10	5	6	18	16	23
Trinity	3	4	3	3	6	7	------	------	------	------	------	------
Tulare	104	96	140	143	244	239	16	25	42	37	58	62
Tuolumne	26	34	40	25	66	59	------	1	------	10	------	11
Ventura	72	68	82	74	154	142	5	11	27	28	32	39
Yolo	23	31	30	55	53	86	12	10	10	12	22	22
Yuba	23	9	30	15	53	24	3	8	3	6	6	14
Totals	4,507	5,345	5,703	7,260	10,210	12,614	1,007	1,078	1,584	1,735	2,591	2,813

TABLE No. 14.

Average Cost per Pupil per Annum.

(Estimate based on cost of teachers' salaries and current expense.)

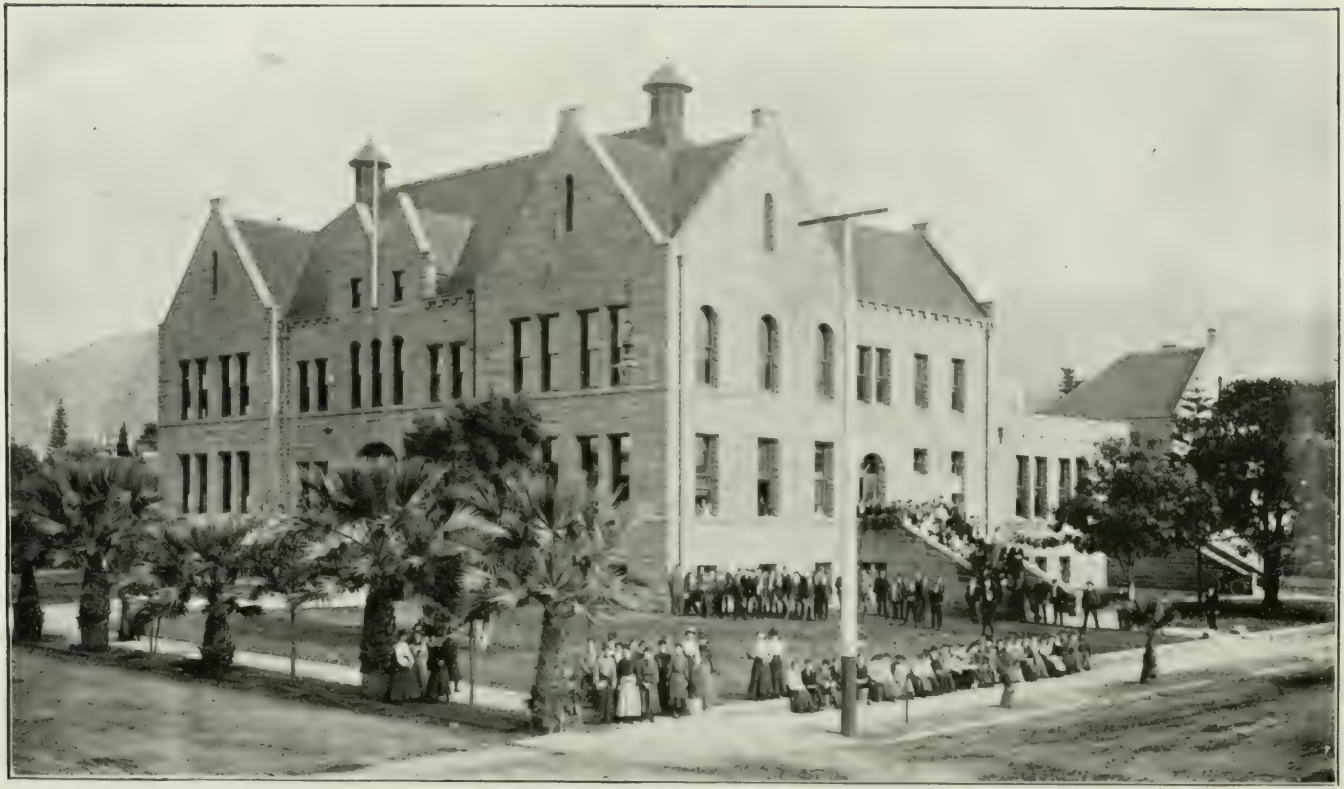
Counties.	Primary and Grammar Schools.		High Schools.	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Alameda	$25 27	$24 29	$46 26	$45 03
Alpine	31 83	36 00	...	...
Amador	20 56	22 33	45 42	44 86
Butte	23 72	23 47	63 12	69 87
Calaveras	20 53	23 59	...	61 50
Colusa	27 25	29 95	78 84	90 33
Contra Costa	22 10	22 46	93 30	94 07
Del Norte	24 88	28 80	92 23	63 50
El Dorado	24 38	25 90	...	56 56
Fresno	22 86	24 58	66 66	69 94
Glenn	35 60	39 62	98 99	134 85
Humboldt	22 63	22 80	64 60	51 50
Inyo	25 10	26 13	68 71	53 70
Kern	26 42	27 90	63 05	66 30
Kings	19 39	28 28	66 17	63 44
Lake	23 03	24 39	48 13	57 45
Lassen	25 85	28 85	87 75	93 88
Los Angeles	22 99	22 74	67 08	62 11
Madera	30 30	32 00	104 58	92 65
Marin	26 25	23 61	59 56	65 76
Mariposa	26 85	39 15	...	...
Mendocino	19 58	24 30	84 57	110 48
Merced	28 83	27 89	109 75	93 31
Modoc	31 81	24 23	80 91	75 20
Mono	37 61	35 72	...	...
Monterey	25 00	25 70	65 00	62 33
Napa	22 40	22 39	77 74	76 65
Nevada	22 24	22 01	66 46	71 50
Orange	26 68	23 84	60 94	78 54
Placer	24 07	25 63	66 74	56 62
Plumas	37 19	37 57	...	...
Riverside	25 88	25 55	52 50	50 75
Sacramento	27 08	27 13	49 20	53 57
San Benito	28 62	33 75	42 85	61 50
San Bernardino	24 45	24 99	75 06	75 20
San Diego	25 05	28 89	57 48	60 63
San Francisco	22 85	26 41	47 12	35 58
San Joaquin	28 57	25 85	66 17	58 02
San Luis Obispo	28 70	21 30	62 97	68 18
San Mateo	23 86	29 60	99 93	87 18
Santa Barbara	25 00	26 93	86 67	107 77
Santa Clara	24 62	25 47	42 22	48 83
Santa Cruz	26 75	23 05	47 80	53 75
Shasta	19 20	21 11	64 90	79 84
Sierra	24 37	26 05	...	...
Siskiyou	22 67	24 80	120 70	98 90
Solano	25 87	26 82	73 21	78 30
Sonoma	20 70	22 17	46 27	50 83
Stanislaus	26 04	25 76	88 81	81 14
Sutter	25 03	27 25	94 21	92 96
Tehama	20 50	26 27	80 18	78 64
Trinity	27 00	28 00	...	...
Tulare	23 38	28 82	52 42	59 99
Tuolumne	22 00	22 97	98 00	100 40
Ventura	25 66	26 10	80 81	89 88
Yolo	23 75	24 36	87 87	81 56
Yuba	27 59	29 14	52 68	54 30
Averages	$27 34	$26 75	$77 70	$71 95

TABLE No. 15.

Number of Grades or Years in Course of Study for Primary and Grammar Schools.

Counties.	Number of Grades or Years in		Number of Years Optional.	Total Number of Grades in Course of Study.	Years or Grades in which Examinations are held for Graduation from Grammar Schools.
	Primary Course.	Grammar Course.			
Alameda	5	3	----------	8	7, 8
Alpine	----------	9	----------	9	9
Amador	7	2	----------	9	9
Butte	6	3	----------	9	9
Calaveras	5	4	----------	9	9
Colusa	5	3	----------	8	8
Contra Costa	4	4	----------	8	8
Del Norte	4	4	----------	8	8
El Dorado	6	3	----------	9	9
Fresno	4	5	----------	9	9
Glenn	6	3	----------	9	9
Humboldt	5	3	1	9	8
Inyo	5	3	----------	8	7, 8
Kern	4	4	----------	8	5, 6, 7, 8
Kings	5	3	----------	8	No exam'n*
Lake	----------	9	----------	9	9
Lassen	5	3	----------	8	8
Los Angeles	4	4	----------	8	7, 8†
Madera	----------	8	----------	8	6, 7, 8
Marin	4	4	----------	8	7, 8
Mariposa	4	5	----------	9	9
Mendocino	4	4	----------	8	8
Merced	5	4	----------	9	8, 9
Modoc	6	3	----------	9	9
Mono	5	4	----------	9	6, 7, 8, 9
Monterey	5	4	----------	9	8, 9,
Napa	5	4	----------	9	7, 8, 9
Nevada	5	4	----------	9	8, 9
Orange	5	3	----------	8	6, 7, 8
Placer	5	4	----------	9	9
Plumas	5	4	----------	9	8, 9
Riverside	5	3	----------	8	8
Sacramento	5	4	----------	9	9
San Benito	6	3	----------	9	7, 8, 9
San Bernardino	4	4	----------	8	7, 8
San Diego	5	3	----------	8	8
San Francisco	4	4	----------	8	No exam'n
San Joaquin	5	4	----------	9	9
San Luis Obispo	4	4	----------	8	8
San Mateo	5	3	----------	8	4, 5, 6, 7, 8
Santa Barbara	6	2	----------	8	9
Santa Clara	4	4	----------	8	7, 8
Santa Cruz	4	4	----------	8	5, 6, 7, 8
Shasta	5	3	----------	8	8
Sierra	6	4	----------	10	9
Siskiyou	4	4	----------	8	8
Solano	4	4	----------	8	8
Sonoma	5	3	----------	8	7, 8
Stanislaus	5	3	----------	8	5, 6, 7, 8
Sutter	5	4	----------	9	9
Tehama	6	3	----------	9	8, 9
Trinity	6	3	1	10	9
Tulare	5	4	----------	9	9
Tuolumne	3	5	----------	8	8
Ventura	4	4	----------	8	6, 7, 8
Yolo	5	4	----------	9	9
Yuba	6	3	1	9	9

*Diplomas granted on recommendation of Teacher and Superintendent.
†5th and 6th years for supervision only.



SANTA BARBARA HIGH SCHOOL—SANTA BARBARA.

HIGH SCHOOLS.

HIGH SCHOOL—LOS ANGELES.

THE LOS ANGELES HIGH SCHOOL.

By W. H. HOUSH, Principal.

This High School is one of the oldest in the State. It was founded in 1873 and graduated its first class in 1875. It has participated in the rapid growth of the city, and for the last twelve years has suffered from overcrowding. Enthusiasm attends growth, and the school has kept in the front rank of California's best high schools, with a progressive course of study, modern methods of teaching, good science and library equipment, facilities for physical training, and last, but not least, the means of supplying the pupils with a warm and wholesome lunch. The course of study attempts to lay equal stress upon each department, the aim of the school being to secure general culture and to lay a broad foundation for professional, scientific, or business training. The school is departmental, the head of each department being a man or woman especially well qualified for the position.

The methods of presentation are kept up to date by an excellent corps of teachers, which is annually recruited from the best available material. The science laboratories, while well equipped, are entirely inadequate, and the Board of Education has just awarded a contract for the construction of a new $90,000 science building. A special feature of this building will be the wing devoted to art. The art department has just been enlarged to include, in addition to freehand and mechanical drawing, courses in pen and ink, water-color, clay-modeling, and wood-carving.

The school was one of the first to employ a trained librarian. The young lady placed in charge is a graduate of the High School and has had five years' experience in the public library. The use of the reference books has been systematized, the value of the library enhanced many fold, and time and nerve wear saved to the pupils.

The completion of a $4,000 gymnasium the past year and placing a well-trained teacher of physical training in charge have rewarded the efforts of the pupils, who raised one half of the money required for the building. Good results are already apparent.

Space does not permit more than a mention of the musical, literary, and athletic societies, and of the battalion of cadets, organized and equipped by the pupils themselves.

The feature of the school most recently added, and probably most interesting to the general public, is the lunch-room. In answer to repeated requests for the service of a warm lunch the Board of Education offered to put up a cheap but suitable building if the student body would assume all responsibility of management. The offer was accepted and the Board built a one-story structure, 60 by 30 feet, floored but not ceiled, and provided an initial outfit including range, cooking vessels, dishes, tables and seats, at a cost, approximately, of $1,000. The cooking and serving of lunch and the financial management were

undertaken by the pupils. They engaged a first-class cook, two assistants, and a dish-washer. Pupils volunteered as waiters, receiving for compensation their own lunches free. Very few waiters are needed, as the service is caféteria style. Each pupil takes a tray with knife, fork and spoon, enters an inclosure where the prepared dishes are placed upon a counter, selects what he wishes to eat, pays at the other end of the inclosure, and takes his lunch to a table.

Each day's menu is posted in a conspicuous place, with the price of each dish given. Before entering the dining-room the pupils buy tickets of denominations to suit the dishes desired. The tickets at present used are five-, three-, and two-cent.

Provisions of the best quality are bought at wholesale prices, and the dishes are sold at a very little above cost, the aim being to get a wholesome lunch at the lowest price. A few details may be helpful to those who contemplate providing a warm school lunch. From a great variety of dishes a pupil gets, for instance, one of the following for five cents: Meat (roast or stew), a sandwich, chocolate, salad, or dessert; for three or two cents, mashed potatoes, a vegetable, a cooky or an orange; for one cent, a piece of bread or a slice of butter. The average price paid by the pupils for lunch is from ten to twelve cents.

Being inexperienced, the management at first ran behind, but during the latter part of the year the monthly receipts and expenditures were approximately as follows:

Receipts from tables, windows, and ice-cream stands	$700
Expense of cook, assistants, provisions, etc.	$650

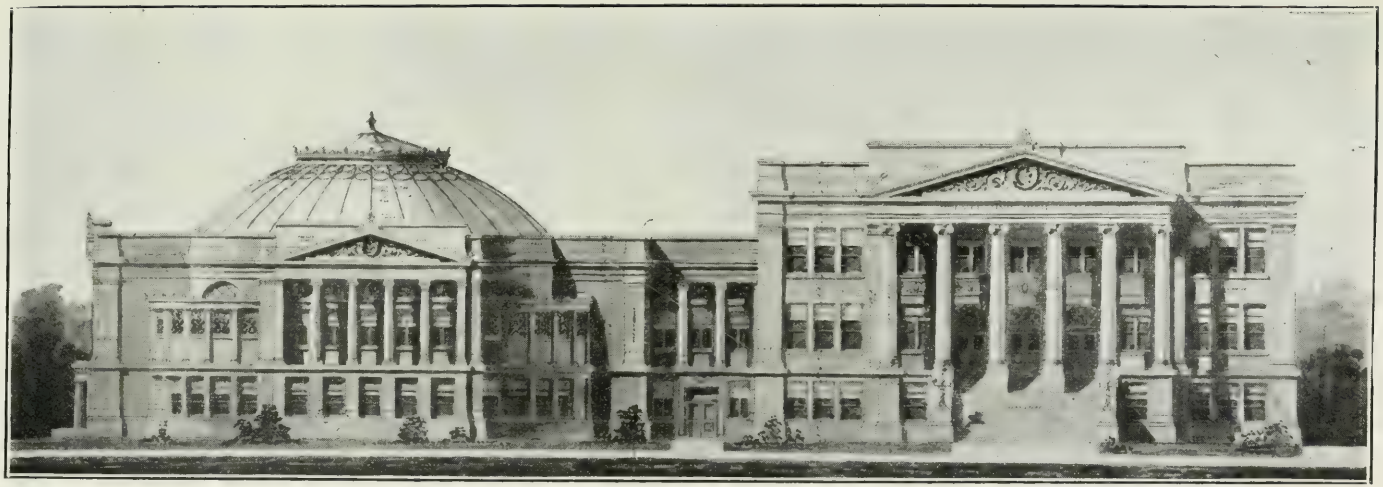
leaving a net gain to the school of about $50 a month.

After paying all indebtedness, the student body turn all the profits into the treasury of the school, to be used in the support of school activities.

Since the enrollment is 1,500 the service is not adequate, and provision will be made to serve a much larger number of students the coming year.

The keynote of the school is student management of all school activities and enterprises. The assumption by student committees of responsibility usually devolving upon the school authorities has relieved much of the tension formerly existing between pupils and teachers. The transfer of responsibility has been slow and gradual, being made only when there has been a practically unanimous desire on the part of the pupils and of the Faculty for coöperation.

In the hands of the student body is placed the management of all school activities, and the discipline outside the class-rooms. Two self-government committees, one of fifteen boys and the other of an equal number of girls, elected by the several grades, have charge of the conduct of the pupils on the school grounds, in the halls, and on the streets, everywhere except in the class and recitation rooms. These committees choose their own officers, appoint sub-committees, deal out punishment fearlessly and impartially, and are more dreaded by wrongdoers than the teachers themselves. No teachers serve on these committees, even in an advisory capacity. The constitution and by-laws are submitted for approval to the Principal, who is the court of appeal, and, if necessary, the executive officer.



POLYTECHNIC HIGH SCHOOL—LOS ANGELES.

A board of directors of fifteen—twelve pupils and three teachers—has control of school activities, and administers the financial affairs of the school. The board appoints all managers of the athletic teams, apportions the school moneys equitably among the several teams, and exacts a strict accounting. Including the receipts from annual dues and gate receipts for athletic and debating contests, musical entertainments, and lunch-room management, the amount handled by this committee exceeds $8,000 a year. All bills are audited and paid by this board, all of whose officers, except the treasurer, are pupils. In almost every instance the boys and girls have taken their duties seriously. The result is a practical training in business methods and citizenship. Placing responsibility in the hands of the pupils has developed the qualities of self-confidence, manliness, self-control, administrative ability, and fidelity to trusts assumed or imposed.

This course of study is given as a sample of the courses of study required of pupils in High Schools.

COURSE OF STUDY—HIGH SCHOOL, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, 1906–7.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
		Social and Natural Sciences and Commerce.					
	Classical.	Latin.	Latin and Modern Languages.	Mechanics, Mining, Civil Engineering and Chemistry.	Architecture.	Fine and Applied Arts.	Not Preparatory to College.
B9	1 English 2 Algebra 3 Latin 4 Greek History 5 Drawing 6 Music or Expression (Optional)	1 English 2 Algebra 3 Latin 4 Greek History 5 Drawing 6 Music or Expression (Optional)	1 English 2 Algebra 3 Latin 4 Greek History or Physical Geography 5 Drawing 6 Music or Expression (Optional)	1 English 2 Algebra 3 German or French 4 Physical Geography, Botany or Greek History 5 Drawing 6 Music or Expression (Optional)	1 English 2 Algebra 3 Latin 4 Greek History 5 Drawing 6 Music or Expression (Optional)	1 English 2 Algebra or Greek History 3 Latin, German or French 4 Drawing 5 Music and Expression	Required: 1 English 2 Drawing Elective: Three: Algebra, Latin, Physical Geography, Greek History, German, French, (Expression and Music)
A9	1 English 2 Algebra 3 Latin 4 Roman History 5 Drawing, Music or Expression	1 English 2 Algebra 3 Latin 4 Roman History 5 Drawing, Music or Expression	1 English 2 Algebra 3 Latin 4 Roman History or Physical Geography 5 Drawing or Music	1 English 2 Algebra 3 German or French 4 Physical Geography, Botany or Roman History 5 Drawing	1 English 2 Algebra 3 Latin 4 Roman History 5 Drawing	1 English 2 Algebra or Roman History 3 Latin, German or French 4 Drawing 5 Music and Expression	Required: 1 English 2 Drawing Elective: Three: Algebra, Latin, Physical Geography, Roman History, German, French, (Expression and Music)
B10	1 English 2 Geometry 3 Latin 4 Greek 5 Drawing, Music or Expression	1 English 2 Geometry 3 Latin 4 Medieval History, Botany, or Physical Geography 5 Drawing, Music or Expression	1 English 2 Medieval History, Botany, Zoology or Physiology 3 Latin 4 German or French 5 German, Music or Expression	1 English 2 Geometry 3 German or French 4 Physics or Latin 5 Drawing (free hand) 6 Music or Expression (Optional)	1 English 2 Geometry 3 Latin 4 German or French 5 Drawing	1 English 2 Geometry 3 Latin, German or French 4 Drawing 5 Clay Modeling 6 Music or Expression	Required: 1 English 2 Geometry, Algebra Elective: Two: Latin, German, French, Spanish, Greek, Medieval History, Botany, Zoology, (Expression, Music and Drawing)
A10	1 Greek 2 Geometry 3 Latin 4 English History, Botany or Physical Geography. 5 English Composition. 6 Drawing or Music	1 English, German or French 2 Geometry 3 Latin 4 Modern History, Botany or Physical Geography 5 English Composition 6 Music or Drawing	1 German or French 2 Geometry 3 Latin 4 Modern History, Botany, Zoology or Physiology 5 Music or Drawing 6 English Composition	1 English or Latin 2 Geometry 3 German or French 4 Drawing (2 courses) 5 English Composition 6 Music (Optional)	1 German or French 2 Geometry 3 Latin 4 Drawing 5 Mechanical Drawing 6 English Composition	1 English 2 Geometry or Algebra 3 Latin, French or German 4 Drawing 5 Clay Modeling 6 Music or Expression	Required: 1 English Composition 2 Geometry or Algebra Elective: Three: Latin, English, German, French, Spanish, Modern History, Botany, Zoology, Greek, (Expression, Music and Drawing)
B11	1 English 2 Greek 3 Latin 4 Physical Geography, Botany or English History 5 Drawing or Music (Optional) 6 English Composition or Debating (Optional)	1 English 2 Latin 3 German, French or English History 4 Domestic Chemistry or Physiology 5 Drawing or Music (Optional) 6 English Composition and Debating (Optional)	1 English 2 Geometry 3 German or French 4 Domestic Chemistry, Zoology or Physiology 5 English Composition and Debating (Optional) 6 Drawing or Music (Optional)	1 English 2 Algebra 3 German or French, Latin or Drawing 4 Physics 5 Drawing 6 Debating or Music (Optional)	1 English 2 Algebra 3 Medieval History 4 Geometry 5 Mechanical Drawing 6 Music or Expression (Optional)	1 English 2 Medieval History 3 Latin, German or French 4 Drawing 5 Designing 6 Clay Modeling 7 Music or Expression (Optional)	Required: 1 English 2 Physiology and Hygiene Elective: Two: Latin, Algebra, German, French, Spanish, English History, Chemistry, Physics, (Expression, Music and Drawing), (English Composition and Debating)
A11	1 Greek 2 Algebra 3 Latin 4 Physics 5 Drawing or Music (Optional) 6 Debating or Music (Optional)	1 English, English History or Debating and English Composition 2 French, German or English History 3 Latin 4 Domestic Chemistry or Physiology 5 Drawing or Music	1 English 2 Algebra 3 German or French 4 Domestic Chemistry, Zoology or Physiology 5 Drawing or Music (Optional) 6 Debating (Optional)	1 English or Latin 2 Solid Geometry 3 Physics 4 Drawing (free hand) 5 Drawing (mechanical) 6 Debating or Music (Optional)	1 German or French 2 Solid Geometry 3 Modern History 4 Drawing or Lectures, History of Architecture 5 Projections 6 Music or Expression (Optional)	1 History of Art and Architecture 2 Modern History 3 Latin, German or French 4 Drawing 5 Designing 6 Clay Modeling	Required: 1 Physiology and Hygiene Elective: Three: English, Latin, Greek, German, French, Spanish, Chemistry, Physics, English History, Solid Geometry, (Expression, Music and Drawing), (English Composition and Debating)
B12	1 Greek 2 Physics 3 Latin 4 American History and Civics 5 Music, or Expression	1 English, German or French 2 Physics 3 Latin 4 American History and Civics 5 Music or Expression	1 French or German 2 English 3 Chemistry, Zoology or Botany 4 Solid Geometry, Trigonometry or Adv. Algebra 5 Physics 6 American History and Civics 7 Music or Expression	1 English 2 Trigonometry 3 Chemistry 4 American History and Civics 5 Music or Expression	1 American History and Civics 2 Physics 3 Trigonometry 4 Drawing or Lectures, History of Architecture 5 Architectural Draughting 6 Music or Expression (Optional)	1 English (All) or Foreign Language 2 American History and Civics 3 History of Art and Architecture 4 Drawing (Mechanical) 5 Charcoal and Applied Design 6 Carving	Required: 1 American History and Civics 2 Physics or Domestic Chemistry Elective: Two: Latin, Greek, German, French, English, Trigonometry, (Expression, Music and Drawing), (English Composition and Debating)
A12	1 English 2 Greek 3 Latin 4 American History and Civics	1 English 2 Physics 3 Latin 4 American History and Civics	1 Continue 1 of B12 2 English 3 Physics 4 American History and Civics	1 English 2 Advanced Algebra 3 Chemistry 4 American History and Civics	1 American History and Civics 2 Physics 3 English 4 Drawing 5 Architectural Draughting	1 English or Foreign Language 2 American History and Civics 3 History of Art and Architecture 4 Charcoal and Illustrating 5 Carving	Required: 1 American History and Civics 2 Physics or Domestic Chemistry 3 English Elective: One: Latin, German, French, Advanced Algebra, Political Economy, (Expression, Music and Drawing), (English Composition and Debating)

1. There are five recitations per week in each subject, with the following exceptions: In Music, Freehand Drawing, English Composition and Expression, there are two recitations a week.

2. Pupils who wish to prepare for the University or the Normal School should choose one of the following courses: A, B, C, D, E. Courses A lead to the College of Letters of the State University; course A, B or C to the College of Social and Natural Sciences and Commerce; course D to the College of Mining and Civil Engineering, Mechanics, and Chemistry; course E to the College of Architecture; course F to the Mark Hopkins Institute, an affiliated college of the State University. The requirements for the College of Commerce are the same as for the College of Social and Natural Sciences, with the provision that Spanish may be substituted for German or French. Pupils who wish to study for the Colleges of Law, Medicine, Agriculture, or any other college not specified should consult the Principal.

3. Music Drawing and Expression taken together for one year will constitute one unit toward graduation in course G. Any one of these three subjects may be taken as an extra study in any course, and proportional credit toward graduation will be given. Debating will receive one-half credit toward graduation.

4. Sixteen units of work are required for a diploma. One unit represents a year of work in a subject taken five times a week.

5. Pupils from other accredited secondary schools will be credited with all work completed.

6. Physical Culture, two periods a week, will be required in every grade.

APPORTIONMENT OF STATE HIGH SCHOOL FUND.

Having received from the State Controller the following communications relating to the amount of money in the hands of the State Treasurer available for the support of High Schools that meet the requirements of an Act of the Legislature approved March 2, 1903, entitled "An Act creating a fund for the benefit and support of High Schools, and providing for its distribution":

CONTROLLER'S DEPARTMENT, STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
SACRAMENTO, December 30, 1905.

HON. THOMAS J. KIRK,
Supt. Public Instruction,
State Capitol, Sacramento, Cal.:

DEAR SIR: In pursuance of law I beg to inform you that at this date there is on hand to the credit of the "State High School Fund," and subject to the semi--annual apportionment, the sum of one hundred sixty-eight thousand nine hundred ninety-seven and 36-100 ($168,997.36) dollars.

Very truly yours,
E. P. COLGAN, Controller.
By D. A. MOULTON, Deputy.

CONTROLLER'S DEPARTMENT, STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
SACRAMENTO, July 2, 1906.

HON. THOMAS J. KIRK,
Supt. Public Instruction,
State Capitol, Sacramento, Cal.:

DEAR SIR: Pursuant to law, I beg to inform you that at this time there is on hand to the credit of the State High School Fund, and subject to the semi-annual apportionment, the sum of seventy-four thousand twenty-three and 37-100 ($74,023.37) dollars.

Respectfully submitted,
E. P. COLGAN, Controller.
By D. A. MOULTON, Deputy.

I have, in pursuance of the terms and conditions of said Act, apportioned said money to High Schools in different counties of the State, as follows:

TABLE No. 16—APPORTIONMENT OF STATE HIGH SCHOOL FUND.

County, and Name of School.	Average Daily Attendance.	January 2, 1906.			July 3, 1906.		
		Apportionment on ⅓ Basis.	Apportionment on Attendance.	Total Apportionment.	Apportionment on ⅓ Basis.	Apportionment on Attendance.	Total Apportionment.
Alameda.							
Alameda	349	$356 53	$2,080 04	$2,436 57	$156 15	$910 89	$1,067 04
Berkeley	627	356 53	3,736 92	4,093 45	156 15	1,636 47	1,792 62
Oakland	839	356 53	5,000 44	5,356 97	156 15	2,189 79	2,345 94
Oakland Polytechnic	281	356 53	1,674 76	2,031 29	156 15	733 41	889 56
Union No. 1	59	356 53	351 64	708 17	156 15	153 99	310 14
Union No. 2	61	356 53	363 56	720 09	156 15	159 21	315 36
Union No. 3	53	356 53	315 88	672 41	156 15	138 33	294 48
Total	2,269			$16,018,95			$7,015 14
Amador.							
Ione	49	$356 53	$292 04	$648 57	$156 15	$127 89	$284 04
Total	49			$648 57			$284 04

TABLE No. 16—APPORTIONMENT OF STATE HIGH SCHOOL FUND—Continued.

County, and Name of School.	Average Daily Attendance.	January 2, 1906.			July 3, 1906.		
		Apportionment on ⅓ Basis.	Apportionment on Attendance.	Total Apportionment.	Apportionment on ⅓ Basis.	Apportionment on Attendance.	Total Apportionment.
Butte.							
Chico	122	$356 53	$727 12	$1,083 65	$156 15	$318 42	$474 57
Gridley	21	356 53	125 16	481 69	156 15	54 81	210 96
Oroville	54	356 53	321 84	678 37	156 15	140 94	297 09
Total	197			$2,243 71			$982 62
Colusa.							
Colusa	64	$356 53	$381 44	$737 97	$156 15	$167 04	$323 19
Pierce, Jt. Union	24	356 53	143 04	499 57	156 15	62 64	218 79
Total	88			$1,237 54			$541 98
Contra Costa.							
Alhambra	31	$356 53	$184 76	$541 29	$156 15	$80 91	$237 06
John Swett	35	356 53	208 60	565 13	156 15	91 35	247 50
Liberty	27	356 53	160 92	517 45	156 15	70 47	226 62
Mount Diablo	55	356 53	327 80	684 33	156 15	143 55	299 70
Riverview	28	356 53	166 88	523 41	156 15	73 08	229 23
Total	176			$2,831 61			$1,240 11
Del Norte.							
Del Norte County	27	$356 53	$160 92	$517 45	$156 15	$70 47	$226 62
Total	27			$517 45			$226 62
Fresno.							
Clovis	38	$356 53	$226 48	$583 01	$156 15	$99 18	$255 33
Fowler	43	356 53	256 28	612 81	156 15	112 23	268 38
Fresno	309	356 53	1,841 64	2,198 17	156 15	806 49	962 64
Reedley, Jt. Union	30	356 53	178 80	535 33	156 15	78 30	234 45
Sanger	43	356 53	256 28	612 81	156 15	112 23	268 38
Selma	97	356 53	578 12	934 65	156 15	253 17	409 32
Washington	51	356 53	303 96	660 49	156 15	133 11	289 26
Total	611			$6,137 27			$2,687 76
Glenn.							
Glenn County	36	$356 53	$214 56	$571 09	$156 15	$93 96	$250 11
Orland, Jt. Union	23	356 53	137 08	493 61	156 15	60 03	216 18
Total	59			$1,064 70			$466 29
Humboldt.							
Arcata	37	$356 53	$220 52	$577 05	$156 15	$96 57	$252 72
Eureka	183	356 53	1,090 68	1,447 21	156 15	477 63	633 78
Ferndale	21	356 53	125 16	481 69	156 15	54 81	210 96
Fortuna	26	356 53	154 96	511 49	156 15	67 86	224 01
Total	267			$3,017 44			$1,321 47
Inyo.							
Bishop	21	$356 53	$125 16	$481 69	$156 15	$54 81	$210 96
Total	21			$481 69			$210 96
Kern.							
Kern County	164	$356 53	$977 44	$1,333 97	$156 15	$428 04	$584 19
Total	164			$1,333 97			$584 19
Kings.							
Hanford	129	$356 53	$768 84	$1,125 37	$156 15	$336 69	$492 84
Lemoore, Jt. Union	26	356 53	154 96	511 49	156 15	67 86	224 01
Total	155			$1,636 86			$716 85

TABLE No. 16—APPORTIONMENT OF STATE HIGH SCHOOL FUND—Continued.

County, and Name of School.	Average Daily Attendance.	January 2, 1906.			July 3, 1906.		
		Apportionment on ⅓ Basis.	Apportionment on Attendance	Total Apportionment.	Apportionment on ⅓ Basis.	Apportionment on Attendance.	Total Apportionment.
Lake.							
Clear Lake	75	$356 53	$447 00	$803 53	$156 15	$195 75	$351 90
Total	75			$803 53			$351 90
Lassen.							
Lassen County	46	$356 53	$274 16	$630 69	$156 15	$120 06	$276 21
Total	46			$630 69			$276 21
Los Angeles.							
Alhambra	58	$356 53	$345 68	$702 21	$156 15	$151 38	$307 53
Bonita	33	356 53	196 68	553 21	156 15	86 13	242 28
Citrus	68	356 53	405 28	761 81	156 15	177 48	333 63
Compton	92	356 53	548 32	904 85	156 15	240 12	396 27
Covina	62	356 53	369 52	726 05	156 15	161 82	317 97
El Monte	23	356 53	137 08	493 61	156 15	60 03	216 18
Excelsior	37	356 53	220 52	577 05	156 15	96 57	252 72
Glendale	50	356 53	298 00	654 53	156 15	130 50	286 65
Hollywood	80	356 53	476 80	833 33	156 15	208 80	364 95
Jewell†	18	356 53	107 28	463 81	156 15	46 98	203 13
Long Beach	201	356 53	1,197 96	1,554 49	156 15	524 61	680 76
Los Angeles	1366	356 53	8,141 36	8,497 89	156 15	3,565 26	3,721 41
Los Angeles (Com'l)	472	356 53	2,813 12	3,169 65	156 15	1,231 92	1,388 07
Los Nietos Valley	57	356 53	339 72	696 25	156 15	148 77	304 92
Monrovia	90	356 53	536 40	892 93	156 15	234 90	391 05
Pasadena	443	356 53	2,640 28	2,996 81	156 15	1,156 23	1,312 38
Pomona	156	356 53	929 76	1,286 29	156 15	407 16	563 31
San Fernando	32	356 53	190 72	547 25	156 15	83 52	239 67
San Pedro*	17						
Santa Monica	85	356 53	506 60	863 13	156 15	221 85	378 00
South Pasadena	5						
Whittier	131	356 53	780 76	1,137 29	156 15	341 91	498 06
Wilmington*	11						
Total	3554			$28,312 44			$12,398 94
Madera.							
Madera	66	$356 53	$393 36	$749 89	$156 15	$172 26	$328 41
Total	66			$749 89			$328 41
Marin.							
San Rafael	98	$356 53	$584 08	$940 61	$156 15	$255 78	$411 93
Total	98			$940 61			$411 93
Mendocino.							
Fort Bragg	53	$356 53	$315 88	$672 41	$156 15	$138 33	$294 48
Mendocino	44	356 53	262 24	618 77	156 15	114 84	279 99
Point Arena†	13	356 53	77 48	434 01	156 15	33 93	190 08
Round Valley*	13						
Ukiah	84	356 53	500 64	857 17	156 15	219 24	375 39
Willits†	17	356 53	101 32	457 85	156 15	44 37	200 52
Total	211			$3,040 21			$1,331 46
Merced.							
Merced County	106	$356 53	$631 76	$988 29	$156 15	$276 66	$432 81
West Side	31	356 53	184 76	541 29	156 15	80 91	237 06
Total	137			$1,529 58			$669 87
Modoc.							
Modoc County	24	$356 53	$143 04	$499 57	$156 15	$62 64	$218 79
Surprise Valley	35	356 53	208 60	565 13	156 15	91 35	247 50
Total	59			$1,064 70			$466 29

TABLE No. 16—APPORTIONMENT OF STATE HIGH SCHOOL FUND—Continued.

County, and Name of School.	Average Daily Attendance.	January 2, 1906.			July 3, 1906.		
		Apportionment on ½ Basis.	Apportionment on Attendance.	Total Apportionment.	Apportionment on ½ Basis.	Apportionment on Attendance.	Total Apportionment.
Monterey.							
Monterey	24	$356 53	$143 04	$499 57	$156 15	$62 64	$218 79
Pacific Grove	74	356 53	423 16	779 69	156 15	185 31	341 46
Salinas City	92	356 53	548 32	904 85	156 15	240 12	396 27
Total	187			$2,184 11			$956 52
Napa.							
Napa	68	$356 53	$405 28	$761 81	$156 15	$177 48	$333 63
St. Helena	32	356 53	190 72	547 25	156 15	83 52	239 67
Total	100			$1,309 06			$573 30
Nevada.							
Grass Valley	75	$356 53	$447 00	$803 53	$156 15	$195 75	$351 90
Meadow Lake*	17						
Nevada City	72	356 53	429 12	785 65	156 15	187 92	344 07
Total	147			$1,589 18			$695 97
Orange.							
Anaheim	65	$356 53	$387 40	$743 93	$156 15	$169 65	$325 80
Fullerton	68	356 53	405 28	761 81	156 15	177 48	333 63
Los Bolsas	22	356 53	131 12	487 65	156 15	57 42	213 57
Orange	82	356 53	488 72	845 25	156 15	214 02	370 17
Santa Ana	316	356 53	1,883 36	2,239 89	156 15	824 76	980 91
Total	553			$5,078 53			$2,224 08
Placer.							
Placer County	95	$356 53	$566 20	$922 73	$156 15	$247 95	$404 10
Total	95			$922 73			$404 10
Riverside.							
Banning	21	$356 53	$125 16	$481 69	$156 15	$54 81	$210 96
Corona	52	356 53	309 92	666 45	156 15	135 72	291 87
Elsinore*	15						
Hemet	31	356 53	184 76	541 29	156 15	80 91	237 06
Perris	20	356 53	119 20	475 73	156 15	52 20	208 35
Riverside	288	356 53	1,716 48	2,073 01	156 15	751 68	907 83
San Jacinto	24	356 53	143 04	499 57	156 15	62 64	218 79
Total	436			$4,737 74			$2,074 86
Sacramento.							
Elk Grove	26	$356 53	$154 96	$511 49	$156 15	$67 86	$224 01
Sacramento	349	356 53	2,080 04	2,436 57	156 15	910 89	1,067 04
Total	375			$2,948 06			$1,291 05
San Benito.							
Hollister	75	$356 53	$447 00	$803 53	$156 15	$195 75	$351 90
Total	75			$803 53			$351 90
San Bernardino.							
Chino	21	$356 53	$125 16	$481 69	$156 15	$54 81	$210 96
Colton	59	356 53	351 64	708 17	156 15	153 99	310 14
Needles*	15						
Ontario	104	356 53	619 84	976 37	156 15	271 44	427 59
Redlands	291	356 53	1,734 36	2,090 89	156 15	759 51	915 66
San Bernardino	134	356 53	798 64	1,155 17	156 15	349 74	505 89
Total	609			$5,412 29			$2,370 24

TABLE No. 16—APPORTIONMENT OF STATE HIGH SCHOOL FUND—Continued.

County, and Name of School.	Average Daily Attendance.	January 2, 1906.			July 3, 1906.		
		Apportionment on ⅓ Basis.	Apportionment on Attendance.	Total Apportionment.	Apportionment on ⅓ Basis.	Apportionment on Attendance.	Total Apportionment.
San Diego.							
Cuyamaca*	14						
El Cajon	20	$356 53	$119 20	$475 73	$156 15	$52 20	$208 35
Escondido	72	356 53	429 12	785 65	156 15	187 92	344 07
Fallbrook	26	356 53	154 96	511 49	156 15	67 86	224 01
National City	33	356 53	196 68	553 21	156 15	86 13	242 28
Ramona*	17						
San Diego	326	356 53	1,942 96	2,299 49	156 15	850 86	1,007 01
Total	477			$4,625 57			$2,025 72
San Francisco.							
Commercial	379	$356 53	$2,258 84	$2,615 37	$156 15	$989 19	$1,145 34
Commercial Even'g	306	356 53	1,823 76	2,180 29	156 15	798 66	954 81
Girls'	511	356 53	3,045 56	3,402 09	156 15	1,333 71	1,489 86
Humboldt Evening	472	356 53	2,813 12	3,169 65	156 15	1,231 92	1,388 07
Lowell	640	356 53	3,814 40	4,170 93	156 15	1,670 40	1,826 55
Mission	317	356 53	1,889 32	2,245 85	156 15	827 37	983 52
Polytechnic	245	356 53	1,460 20	1,816 73	156 15	639 45	795 60
Total	2870			$19,600 91			$8,583 75
San Joaquin.							
Lodi	60	$356 53	$357 60	$714 13	$156 15	$156 60	$312 75
Stockton	323	356 53	1,925 08	2,281 61	156 15	843 03	999 18
Total	383			$2,995 74			$1,311 93
San Luis Obispo.							
Arroyo Grande	47	$356 53	$280 12	$636 65	$156 15	$122 67	$278 82
Paso Robles	65	356 53	387 40	743 93	156 15	169 65	325 80
San Luis Obispo	68	356 53	405 28	761 81	156 15	177 48	333 63
Total	180			$2,142 39			$938 25
San Mateo.							
San Mateo	45	$356 53	$268 20	$624 73	$156 15	$117 45	$273 60
Sequoia	72	356 53	429 12	785 65	156 15	187 92	344 07
Total	117			$1,410 38			$617 67
Santa Barbara.							
Lompoc	31	$356 53	$184 76	$541 29	$156 15	$80 91	$237 06
Santa Barbara	166	356 53	989 36	1,345 89	156 15	433 26	589 41
Santa Maria	74	356 53	441 04	797 57	156 15	193 14	349 29
Santa Ynez Valley	26	356 53	154 96	511 49	156 15	67 86	224 01
Total	297			$3,196 24			$1,399 77
Santa Clara.							
Campbell	65	$356 53	$387 40	$743 93	$156 15	$169 65	$325 80
Gilroy	63	356 53	375 48	732 01	156 15	164 43	320 58
Live Oak†	17	356 53	101 32	457 85	156 15	44 37	200 52
Los Gatos	79	356 53	470 84	827 37	156 15	206 19	362 34
Mountain View	33	356 53	196 68	553 21	156 15	86 13	242 28
Palo Alto	143	356 53	852 28	1,208 81	156 15	373 23	529 38
San José	633	356 53	3,772 68	4,129 21	156 15	1,652 13	1,808 28
Santa Clara	142	356 53	846 32	1,202 85	156 15	370 62	526 77
Total	1175			$9,855 24			$4,315 95
Santa Cruz.							
Santa Cruz	227	$356 53	$1,352 92	$1,709 45	$156 15	$592 47	$748 62
Watsonville	95	356 53	566 20	922 73	156 15	247 95	404 10
Total	322			$2,632 18			$1,152 72

TABLE No. 16—APPORTIONMENT OF STATE HIGH SCHOOL FUND—Continued.

County, and Name of School.	Average Daily Attendance.	January 2, 1906.			July 3, 1906.		
		Apportionment on ½ Basis.	Apportionment on Attendance.	Total Apportionment	Apportionment on ½ Basis.	Apportionment on Attendance.	Total Apportionment.
Shasta.							
Shasta	72	$356 53	$429 12	$785 65	$156 15	$187 92	$344 07
Total	72			$785 65			$344 07
Siskiyou.							
Etna	34	$356 53	$202 64	$559 17	$156 15	$88 74	$244 89
Siskiyou County	41	356 53	244 36	600 89	156 15	107 01	263 16
Total	75			$1,160 06			$508 05
Solano.							
Armijo	74	$356 53	$441 04	$797 57	$156 15	$193 14	$349 29
Benicia	34	356 53	202 64	559 17	156 15	88 74	244 89
Dixon	40	356 53	238 40	594 93	156 15	104 40	260 55
Vacaville	82	356 53	488 72	845 25	156 15	214 02	370 17
Vallejo	86	356 53	512 56	869 09	156 15	224 46	380 61
Total	316			$3,666 01			$1,605 51
Sonoma.							
Cloverdale	22	$356 53	$131 12	$487 65	$156 15	$57 42	$213 57
Healdsburg	60	356 53	357 60	714 13	156 15	156 60	312 75
Petaluma	128	356 53	762 88	1,119 41	156 15	334 08	490 23
Santa Rosa	243	356 53	1,448 28	1,804 81	156 15	634 23	790 38
Sonoma Valley	31	356 53	184 76	541 29	156 15	80 91	237 06
Total	484			$4,667 29			$2,043 99
Stanislaus.							
Modesto	80	$356 53	$476 80	$833 33	$156 15	$208 80	$364 95
Oakdale	37	356 53	220 52	577 05	156 15	96 57	252 72
Total	117			$1,410 38			$617 67
Sutter.							
Sutter City	39	$356 53	$232 44	$588 97	$156 15	$101 79	$257 94
Total	39			$588 97			$257 94
Tehama.							
Corning	52	$356 53	$309 92	$666 45	$156 15	$135 72	$291 87
Red Bluff	90	356 53	536 40	892 93	156 15	234 90	391 05
Total	142			$1,559 38			$682 92
Tulare.							
Dinuba	64	$356 53	$381 44	$737 97	$156 15	$167 04	$323 19
Porterville	66	356 53	393 36	749 89	156 15	172 26	328 41
Tulare	121	356 53	721 16	1,077 69	156 15	315 81	471 96
Visalia	133	356 53	792 68	1,149 21	156 15	347 13	503 28
Total	384			$3,714 76			$1,626 84
Tuolumne.							
Tuolumne County	44	$356 53	$262 24	$618 77	$156 15	$114 84	$270 99
Total	44			$618 77			$270 99
Ventura.							
Oxnard	49	$356 53	$292 04	$648 57	$156 15	$127 89	$284 04
Santa Paula	89	356 53	530 44	886 97	156 15	232 29	388 44
Ventura	112	356 53	667 52	1,024 05	156 15	292 32	448 47
Total	250			$2,559 59			$1,120 95

TABLE No. 16—APPORTIONMENT OF STATE HIGH SCHOOL FUND—Continued.

County, and Name of School.	Average Daily Attendance.	January 2, 1906.			July 3, 1906.		
		Apportionment on ⅓ Basis.	Apportionment on Attendance.	Total Apportionment.	Apportionment on ⅓ Basis.	Apportionment on Attendance.	Total Apportionment.
Yolo.							
Esparto*	18						
Winters, Jt. Union	27	$356 53	$160 92	$517 45	$156 15	$70 47	$226 62
Woodland	98	356 53	584 08	940 61	156 15	255 78	411 93
Total	125			$1,458 06			$638 55
Yuba.							
Marysville	101	$356 53	$601 96	$958 49	$156 15	$263 61	$419 76
Total	101			$958 49			$419 76

APPORTIONMENT OF JANUARY 2, 1906.

Total number of High Schools entitled to receive State aid June 30, 1905	158
Total average daily attendance in such schools	18,876
Rate per school on one-third basis	$356 53
Rate per child on average daily attendance	$5 96
Amount apportioned on one-third basis	$56,331 74
Amount apportioned on average daily attendance	$112,500 96
Total apportioned	$168,832 70
Balance unapportioned	$164 66

NOTE.—Those schools marked (*) had an attendance of less than 20 and under the law receive no apportionment. Those schools marked (†) have held school but one year and, according to law, receive State aid.

APPORTIONMENT OF JULY 3, 1906.

Rate per school on one-third basis	$156 15
Rate per child on average daily attendance	$2 61
Amount apportioned on one-third basis	$24,671 70
Amount apportioned on average daily attendance	$49,266 36
Total amount apportioned	$73,938 06
Balance on hand unapportioned	$85 31

Nine high schools fell below 20 in average daily attendance for the year closing June 30, 1905, and received no State aid. Four fell below 20 in attendance, but received State aid owing to the provision that the average attendance for the first year need not exceed 12. These have been marked by dagger (†). See apportionment for January, 1906.

TABLE

STATISTICS OF

ALAMEDA

Name, Location, and Post Office of School.	Kind of School.	Principal of School.	Clerk of High School Board.	Length of Term—Number of Days Taught.
1905.				
Alameda	City	Geo. C. Thompson	F. T. Moore	190
Berkeley	City	M. C. James	C. S. Merrill	190
Oakland	City	James Pond	J. W. McClymonds	192
Oakland Polytechnic	City	P. M. Fisher	J. W. McClymonds	192
Union No. 1, Livermore	Union	W. J. Connell	Aug. Hagemann	192
Union No. 2, Centerville	Union	E. J. Donaldson	Mary C. Allen	190
Union No. 3, Hayward	Union	Dr. John Gamble	R. Reid	193
1906.				
Alameda	City	Geo. C. Thompson	F. T. Moore	183
Berkeley	City	M. C. James	C. S. Merrill	187
Oakland	City	James H. Pond	J. W. McClymonds	183
Oakland Polytechnic	City	P. M. Fisher	J. W. McClymonds	183
Union No. 1, Livermore	Union	W. J. Connell	Aug. Hagemann	193
Union No. 2, Centerville	Union	Geo. T. Wright	A. T. Biddle	188
Union No. 3, Hayward	Union	Dr. John Gamble	R. Reid	192
Union No. 4, Melrose	Union	F. S. Rosseter	Geo. J. Hans	186

AMADOR

1905.				
Ione	Union	John R. Steeves	E. W. Perkins	186
1906.				
Ione	Union	Wm. Inch	E. W. Perkins	184

BUTTE

1905.				
Chico	District	W. M. Mackay	Lon Bond	197
Gridley	Union	E. F. Potter	J. A. Deruchie	180
Oroville	Union	W. W. Fogg	J. H. Anderson	196
1906.				
Chico	District	W. M. Mackay	Lon Bond	199
Gridley	Union	E. E. Wood	J. A. Deruchie	180
Oroville	Union	W. W. Fogg	J. H. Anderson	195

CALAVERAS

1906.				
Bret Harte, Angels Camp	Union	L. D. McKinley	Mark Belloni	180
Calaveras Co., San Andreas	County	James Keith	John Waters	200

No. 17.

HIGH SCHOOLS.

COUNTY.

Teachers Employed.		Pupils Enrolled.		Average Daily Attendance	Number of Graduates.		Financial.			No. of Volumes in Library
Men	Women	Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Total Valuation of All Property.	
5	9	200	282	349	20	31	$23,203 31	$19,234 25	$575,500 00	1,054
10	13	357	427	627	41	39	35,370 97	34,416 06	691,000 00	2,025
10	20	448	702	839	34	8	72,863 66	73,368 98	302,800 00	1,500
7	8	170	242	281	29	38			56,550 00	
1	3	40	40	59	5	4	13,027 61	6,485 80	18,000 00	1,015
1	5	29	42	61	1	7	10,030 16	7,616 85	14,500 00	1,050
1	4	22	41	53	1	6	10,520 74	8,988 20	15,525 00	775
6	9	179	297	347	23	32	23,594 25	19,064 06	76,100 00	1,100
9	18	454	511	733	41	65	38,343 20	39,146 60	80,500 00	2,100
11	20	483	662	804	40	60	73,384 48	73,384 48	203,100 00	900
7	8	141	273	258	11	30			61,150 00	300
1	4	40	42	64	5	2	13,629 08	7,810 60	19,250 00	1,056
1	4	37	45	70	5	3	8,630 26	7,085 42	14,700 00	1,100
1	6	36	52	60	7	10	8,915 51	7,570 89	15,550 00	800
1	5	74	121	148	2	7	14,383 90	11,114 07	4,500 00	500

COUNTY.

1	2	26	36	49	3	4	$5,387 02	$5,058 41	$5,295 00	200
1	2	28	31	50	3	5	4,690 97	4,638 00	5,735 00	201

COUNTY.

2	3	79	70	122	2	4	$55,825 05	$47,851 50	$45,950 00	354
1	1	8	18	21	------	3	3,518 23	2,710 25	998 00	225
1	2	28	33	54	7	8	9,874 99	9,698 09	8,485 00	375
2	5	88	95	141	12	18	23,500 47	16,384 01	44,500 00	373
1	2	11	28	33	1	1	5,661 62	3,285 73	830 00	200
1	2	28	31	51	6	9	7,124 97	6,398 48	8,490 00	390

COUNTY.

1	1	9	31	32	0	0	$2,968 83	$2,344 40	$2,730 00	75
2	0	13	32	35	0	0	3,226 90	28 85	455 00	50

STATISTICS OF HIGH

COLUSA

Name, Location, and Post Office of School.	Kind of School.	Principal of School.	Clerk of High School Board.	Length of Term—Number of Days Taught.
1905.				
Colusa	District	A. B. Anderson	Thomas Rutledge	188
Pierce, College City	Jt Union	D. W. Lindsay	J. E. Cain	189
1906.				
Colusa	District	A. B. Anderson	Thomas Rutledge	189
Pierce, College City	Jt Union	D. W. Lindsay	J. E. Cain	190

CONTRA COSTA

1905.				
Alhambra, Martinez	Union	E. W. Stoddard	M. R. Jones	188
John Swett, Crockett	Union	L. K. Webb	L. N. Buttner	188
Liberty, Brentwood	Union	Geo. C. Russell	O. C. Wristen	191
Mt. Diablo, Concord	Union	Geo. W. Wright	Mrs. James Hook	189
Riverview, Antioch	Union	W. S. Moore	W. C. Lewis	188
1906.				
Alhambra, Martinez	Union	E. W. Stoddard	M. R. Jones	189
John Swett, Crockett	Union	L. K. Webb	L. N. Buttner	186
Liberty, Brentwood	Union	Geo. C. Russell	O. C. Wristen	187
Mt. Diablo, Concord	Union	Herbert Kittredge	Mrs. James Hook	189
Riverview, Antioch	Union	W. S. Moore	W. C. Lewis	190

DEL NORTE

1905.				
Del Norte, Crescent City	County	E. E. Grinnell	Mrs. A. M. Leishman	191
1906.				
Del Norte, Crescent City	County	E. E. Grinnell	Mrs. A. M. Leishman	200

EL DORADO

1906.				
El Dorado Co., Placerville	County	E. N. Mabrey	S. B. Wilson	180

FRESNO

1905.				
Clovis	Union	G. H. Wilkinson	J. H. Cadwallader	187
Fowler	Union	J. N. Keran	Edwin Gower	195
Fresno	City	A. C. Olney	G. W. Cherry	177
Lemoore	Jt Union	Geo. W. Hinkle	R. C. McKenna	.....
Reedley	Jt Union	Allyn O. Taylor	W. H. Carpenter	180
Sanger	Union	R. Y. Glidden	J. J. Edgar	190
Selma	Union	S. S. Ray	W. F. Chandler	190
Washington, Easton	Union	Osmer Abbott	E. M. Drury	180

SCHOOLS—Continued.

COUNTY.

Teachers Employed.		Pupils Enrolled.		Average Daily Attendance	Number of Graduates.		Financial.			No. of Volumes in Library
Men	Women	Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Total Valuation of All Property.	
1	2	32	47	64	4	7	$6,429 07	$5,655 12	$22,600 00	730
1	2	10	18	24	3	4	5,355 47	4,826 81	12,000 00	1,000
1	3	34	49	65	3	9	7,372 73	5,182 38	22,900 00	550
1	3	10	20	25	1	3	4,615 00	4,537 83	12,000 00	1,000

COUNTY.

1	2	16	24	31	------	4	$7,491 32	$5,078 37	$11,970 00	150
2	2	17	26	35	1	1	5,813 20	4,670 03	1,566 00	267
1	2	16	17	27	1	1	5,018 71	3,047 46	875 00	220
1	2	35	27	55	5	3	1,662 23	9,050 31	13,000 00	425
1	1	15	24	28	------	----	4,427 46	2,361 27	505 00	85
1	3	11	32	39	4	6	8,261 52	5,384 10	12,683 00	242
1	3	18	30	37	3	7	7,388 84	5,403 20	2,813 00	635
1	2	22	19	32	3	6	5,384 87	3,380 01	850 00	250
2	2	40	32	60	8	5	15,764 06	14,388 41	16,050 00	600
1	2	20	26	38	0	0	4,730 33	3,585 81	1,030 00	570

COUNTY.

1	2	11	24	26	------	3	$3,358 18	$3,250 00	$4,800 00	267
1	2	18	31	40	1	2	3,239 00	3,110 50	4,800 00	267

COUNTY.

2	0	29	39	59	0	0	$19,107 06	$16,736 44	$13,169 00	313

COUNTY.

1	2	21	27	38	2	1	$3,609 07	$3,674 19	$8,400 00	150
1	2	18	31	43	2	1	3,913 16	3,787 70	11,950 00	790
5	7	170	235	309	8	30	37,492 98	27,092 00	104,200 00	1,600
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	697 72	508 45	----------	------
1	2	11	21	25	1	8	5,036 66	2,196 04	1,282 00	166
2	2	24	39	43	1	3	7,327 51	4,854 37	7,075 00	500
2	2	37	83	97	5	11	10,506 34	10,464 97	16,645 00	826
1	2	27	31	51	2	3	5,170 56	4,880 45	11,575 00	680

STATISTICS OF HIGH

FRESNO

Name, Location, and Post Office of School.	Kind of School.	Principal of School.	Clerk of High School Board.	Length of Term—Number of Days Taught.
1906.				
Clovis	Union	G. H. Wilkinson	L. S. Beall	185
Fowler	Union	J. N. Keran	Edwin Gower	195
Fresno	City	A. C. Olney	C. L. McLane	195
Kingsburg	Jt Union	Mabel Hust	P. F. Adelsbach	180
Laton	Union	T. M. Marshall	Chas. W. Hardman	180
Lemoore. (See Kings County)				
Reedley	Jt Union	Miss K. M. Carrier	W. H. Carpenter	190
Sanger	Union	R. Y. Glidden	J. J. Edgar	190
Selma	Union	S. S. Ray	W. F. Chandler	190
Washington, Easton	Union	Osmer Abbott	E. M. Drury	180

GLENN

1905.				
Glenn County, Willows	County	M. W. Smith	F. S. Reager	190
Orland	Jt Union	L. M. Reager	T. J. Hicks	190
1906.				
Glenn County, Willows	County	J. R. Hanlon	F. S. Reager	200
Orland	Jt Union	L. M. Reager	T. J. Hicks	190

HUMBOLDT

1905.				
Arcata	Union	J. M. Horton	W. W. Stone	200
Eureka	City	A. C. Barker	A. C. Barker	200
Ferndale	Union	R. W. Coddington	M. C. Decarli	189
Fortuna	District	P. S. Inskip	C. W. Seffens	190
1906.				
Arcata	Union	J. M. Horton	W. W. Stone	200
Eureka	City	A. C. Barker	A. C. Barker	200
Ferndale	Union	R. H. Van Horn	M. C. Decarli	200
Fortuna	Union	P. S. Inskip	C. W. Seffens	200

INYO

1905.				
Bishop	Union	J. M. Hahn	Mrs. M. F. Collins	180
1906.				
Bishop	Union	A. M. Brooks	Mary E. Gish	181

KERN

1905.				
Kern County, Bakersfield	County	C. C. Childress	R. L. Stockton	180
1906.				
Kern County, Bakersfield	County	C. C. Childress	R L. Stockton	183

SCHOOLS—Continued.

COUNTY—Continued.

Teachers Employed.		Pupils Enrolled.		Average Daily Attendance	Number of Graduates.		Financial.			No. of Volumes in Library
Men	Women	Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Total Valuation of All Property.	
1	2	23	27	39	1	6	$4,478 40	$4,316 38	$9,250 00	1,325
1	2	21	32	48	1	5	5,384 05	3,926 52	11,750 00	710
7	6	160	226	301	18	21	31,000 59	21,856 68	98,000 00	747
0	1	8	9	13	0	0	1,472 17	1,176 95	760 00	------
1	0	12	16	23	------	------	2,470 91	1,602 21	350 00	110
							1,046 70			
0	3	11	20	25	1	2	16,956 34	14,624 56	14,742 00	205
2	2	17	43	48	3	3	7,621 24	5,681 77	7,175 00	540
2	3	47	75	113	6	9	10,939 52	9,695 39	19,750 00	908
1	3	27	30	48	2	4	6,897 55	5,159 01	11,725 00	680

COUNTY.

2	2	19	23	36	4	9	$6,970 23	$4,997 22	$10,800 00	575
1	1	15	18	23	2	1	3,332 67	2,427 04	4,450 00	250
2	2	20	22	35	4	5	6,337 08	5,794 89	11,150 00	750
1	1	9	9	12	0	0	2,602 68	2,296 12	4,575 00	317

COUNTY.

1	2	17	24	37	1	5	$6,001 37	$4,586 26	$7,850 00	270
3	4	79	133	183	6	18	10,403 58	10,203 15	2,075 00	711
1	1	10	16	21	------	------	4,912 33	4,665 78	2,705 00	59
1	1	15	15	26	2	------	3,165 51	2,724 05	512 00	61
1	2	18	30	39	2	1	$5,579 29	$3,835 18	$8,150 00	270
3	4	104	141	199	10	21	10,520 76	10,400 56	1,975 00	790
1	1	13	29	36	0	0	4,259 25	3,349 32	2,930 00	59
1	1	19	26	36	5	2	2,856 28	2,394 23	711 00	85

COUNTY.

1	1	13	19	21	2	4	$2,854 81	$2,199 73	$635 00	233
1	1	16	24	32	0	1	2,169 82	2,148 39	390 00	260

COUNTY.

3	4	80	131	164	6	21	$14,454 80	$13,302 85	$38,000 00	1,031
3	6	88	125	174	9	22	14,191 70	14,121 38	43,000 00	1,125

STATISTICS OF HIGH

KINGS

Name, Location, and Post Office of School.	Kind of School.	Principal of School.	Clerk of High School Board.	Length of Term—Number of Days Taught.
1905.				
Hanford	Union	E. H. Walker	G. W. Murray	182
Lemoore	Jt Union	Geo. W. Hinkle	R. E. McKenna	183
1906.				
Hanford	Union	E. H. Walker	G. W. Murray	182
Kingsburg	Jt Union	Mabel Hust	P. F. Adelsbach	....
Lemoore	Jt Union	J. M. Hahn	R. E. McKenna	182

LAKE

1905.				
Clear Lake, Lakeport	Union	Ovid H. Ritter	W. L. Rideout	180
1906.				
Clear Lake, Lakeport	Union	A. A. Mackenzie	W. L. Rideout	180

LASSEN

1905.				
Susanville	County	F. C. Schofield	J. F. Dixon	189
1906.				
Susanville	County	F. C. Schofield	J. F. Dixon	180

LOS ANGELES

1905.				
Alhambra	City	A. C. Wheat	F. E. Williams	189
Bonita, Lordsburg	Union	L. L. Evans	L. S. Thacker	200
Citrus, Azusa	Union	Wm. A. Sheldon	Asa Hall	200
Compton	Union	W. L. Frew	M. P. McDonald	199
Covina	City	A. L. Hamilton	L. L. Ratekin	190
El Monte	Union	Warren Loree	P. F. Coggswell	200
Excelsior, Norwalk	Union	J. L. Anderson	G. R. Frampton	189
Glendale	Union	G. W. Moyse	E. D. Goode	200
Hollywood	Union	J. O. Churchill	A. N. Denman	195
Jewel, Gardena	Union	M. R. Jacobs	D. J. Moody	200
Long Beach	City	J. J. Morgan	J. W. Wood	197
Los Angeles	City	W. H. Housh	N. S. Averill	200
Los Angeles Polytechnic	City	J. H. Francis	N. S. Averill	200
Los Nietos Valley, Downey	Union	E. A. Farrington	A. L. Ball	186
Monrovia	City	N. F. Smith	M. R. Williams	189
Pasadena	City	Leroy D. Eley	E. A. Walker	180
Pomona	City	P. W. Kauffman	W. B. Stewart	188
San Fernando, Fernando	Union	Mrs. E. C. Ingham	R. H. Hille	197
San Pedro	City	H. F. Pinnell	E. Mahar	198
Santa Monica	City	D. A. Eckert	R. M. Miller	187
South Pasadena	City	Noble Harter	G. A. Green	179
Whittier	Union	G. W. Monroe	O. M. Sonden	199
Wilmington	Union	A. C. Smith	A. Young	199

SCHOOLS—Continued.

COUNTY.

Teachers Employed.		Pupils Enrolled.		Average Daily Attendance	Number of Graduates.		Financial.			No. of Volumes in Library
Men	Women	Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Total Valuation of All Property.	
5	3	63	100	129	8	17	$10,244 95	$8,846 66	$16,000 00	1,000
1	2	10	26	26	------	5	5,967 87	3,993 87	13,300 00	262
3	5	84	113	149	17	16	11,390 31	10,492 83	17,000 00	1,000
------	------	1	0	1	0	0	258 38	133 35	------	------
1	2	18	23	27	0	0	6,671 61	5,022 39	17,500 00	447

COUNTY.

2	2	31	53	75	3	13	$4,464 14	$4,043 17	$5,300 00	565
2	2	30	62	79	2	8	5,794 59	5,285 93	5,950 00	595

COUNTY.

2	1	24	31	46	------	------	$5,642 76	$4,826 23	$1,950 00	250
3	0	20	34	48	3	4	5,552 02	5,071 72	2,275 00	375

COUNTY.

1	3	30	37	58	1	7	$51,531 38	$20,897 34	$1,000 00	500
1	2	23	15	33	------	------	35,404 18	26,496 81	29,700 00	125
1	3	42	47	68	4	3	11,167 66	7,710 48	21,850 00	630
1	6	54	64	92	7	10	10,280 77	8,655 30	21,500 00	1,000
1	5	29	42	62	5	5	11,553 93	8,378 07	12,100 00	853
1	1	15	17	23	------	3	19,972 19	2,505 10	1,150 00	297
1	2	23	24	37	1	2	5,373 23	3,338 57	450 00	75
1	4	22	43	50	------	4	10,104 40	6,567 09	17,475 00	530
1	5	43	50	80	1	2	78,025 87	41,606 31	60,600 00	197
1	1	3	15	18	------	------	2,840 12	2,348 44	335 00	70
3	8	120	151	201	11	11	35,016 35	27,739 65	72,500 00	1,491
15	33	668	992	1366	66	83	102,697 23	102,588 82	119,400 00	3,265
8	9	283	224	472	18	15	23,359 22	23,286 39	34,475 00	282
2	2	29	43	57	2	7	5,213 68	4,144 21	875 00	96
1	5	38	70	90	3	3	10,663 52	9,007 76	1,650 00	450
6	14	214	336	443	18	31	29,043 41	24,024 01	121,100 00	550
2	8	96	105	156	8	14	12,592 35	12,586 97	61,925 00	1,051
1	3	23	19	32	4	3	29,639 85	5,380 35	1,675 00	1,025
1	3	13	9	17	------	------	51,785 44	10,670 66	7,550 00	213
1	4	37	72	85	1	9	9,450 18	8,025 43	22,200 00	1,100
------	------	1	4	5	------	------	------	------	------	------
4	6	67	87	131	5	15	83,273 65	77,435 91	75,850 00	475
1	1	7	9	11	------	------	5,770 86	3,151 95	212 00	11

STATISTICS OF HIGH

LOS ANGELES

Name, Location, and Post Office of School.	Kind of School.	Principal of School.	Clerk of High School Board.	Length of Term—Number of Days Taught.
1906.				
Alhambra	District	A. C. Wheat	F. E. Williams	190
Bonita, Lordsburg	Union	L. L. Evans	L. S. Thacker	200
Citrus, Azusa	Union	Wm. A. Sheldon	P. C. Daniels	200
Compton	Union	W. L. Frew	M. P. McDonald	200
Covina	District	A. L. Hamilton	J. D. Reed	188
El Monte	Union	Warren Loree	P. F. Coggswell	185
Excelsior, Norwalk	Union	Henry Kerr	G. R. Frampton	190
Glendale	Union	Geo. W. Moyse	E. D. Goode	198
Hollywood	Union	J. O. Churchill	A. N. Denman	194
Inglewood	Union	M. Nina Martin	D. W. Griffith	198
Jewel, Gardena	Union	Mark R. Jacobs	D. J. Moody	200
Long Beach	District	J. J. Morgan	J. W. Wood	198
Los Angeles	City	W. H. Housh	N. S. Averill	194
Los Angeles Polytechnic	City	J. H. Francis	N. S. Averill	194
Los Nietos Valley, Downey	Union	E. A. Farrington	T. R. Crawford	188
Monrovia	District	Nathan F. Smith	M. R. Williams	188
Pasadena	City	Leroy D. Ely	M. W. Davis	180
Pomona	City	P. W. Kauffman	W. B. Stewart	187
Redondo	Union	Florence H. Fortson	P. S. Venable	180
San Fernando, Fernando	Union	Mrs. E. C. Ingham	R. H. Hille	195
San Pedro	District	H. S. Pinnell	Ed. Mahar	196
Santa Monica	City	D. A. Eckert	R. M. Miller	188
South Pasadena, Pasadena	District	Noble Harter	Geo. A. Green	186
Whittier	Union	G. Walter Monroe	A. C. Johnson	198
Wilmington	Union	A. C. Smith	A. Young	198

MADERA

1905.				
Madera	Union	E. B. Williams	F. P. Roberts	189
1906.				
Madera	Union	E. B. Williams	J. G. Roberts	186

MARIN

1905.				
San Rafael	City	John S. Drew	R. G. Lichtenberg	200
1906.				
San Rafael	City	John S. Drew	G. H. Lichtenberg	183

MENDOCINO

1905.				
Fort Bragg	Union	O. F. Barth	A. L. Rafferty	188
Mendocino	County	Wayne P. Smith	J. F. Barbee	189
Point Arena	Union	J. C. Christenson	J. C. Halliday	188
Round Valley, Covelo	Union	R. W. Everett	G. W. Cummins	187
Ukiah	County	L. W. Babcock	J. F. Barbee	192
Willits	Union	W. H. Hensey	Geo. Yonde	189

SCHOOLS—Continued.

COUNTY—Continued.

Teachers Employed.		Pupils Enrolled.		Average Daily Attendance	Number of Graduates.		Financial.			No. of Volumes in Library
Men	Women	Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Total Valuation of All Property.	
1	3	40	42	67	5	7	$35,943 87	$35,332 86	$51,150 00	300
1	3	30	25	40	4	2	16,526 27	12,267 61	33,780 00	325
2	2	37	50	68	3	4	13,201 64	8,587 85	22,975 00	625
2	6	50	64	96	8	13	12,548 23	10,466 25	23,900 00	1,000
1	5	36	52	72	3	3	12,547 56	10,244 35	12,275 00	1,060
1	2	21	27	38	1	1	24,816 94	22,289 83	20,980 00	402
1	2	12	21	27	2	2	3,843 78	3,571 33	1,010 00	121
2	3	31	38	57	4	7	9,412 67	6,600 48	17,800 00	650
3	4	66	84	128	6	6	55,138 04	49,090 53	68,600 00	611
------	2	3	20	16	------	------	6,951 91	3,623 28	870 00	354
1	2	12	20	28	1	------	5,787 12	3,906 46	475 00	122
1	11	128	211	255	8	15	40,093 65	32,841 53	109,750 00	2,122
16	32	610	1014	1335	81	134	90,221 85	79,462 40	198,700 00	3,800
16	23	636	572	1,061	------	2	331,283 42	123,103 75	309,480 00	312
1	3	26	39	56	------	4	27 503 35	25,833 36	20,750 00	128
1	6	46	73	91	5	6	11,009 12	8,346 79	1,750 00	500
5	18	253	392	504	29	32	34,083 98	25,607 58	113,800 00	1,100
2	7	109	137	190	9	14	13,332 80	11,362 81	64,000 00	1,282
0	2	2	12	9	------	------	30,116 86	17,879 22	23,837 00	48
1	3	17	21	32	1	3	30,981 57	5,676 54	2,050 00	1,200
2	2	14	30	38	3	------	66,337 67	39,205 24	83,850 00	817
1	6	54	78	104	2	9	9,643 84	9,641 16	2,700 00	761
2	1	23	34	42	------	------	73,783 71	21,231 49	17,450 00	121
4	9	103	109	172	2	17	23,208 56	17,286 40	78,535 00	850
1	1	2	10	11	------	------	7,903 79	2,686 50	225 00	24

COUNTY.

2	2	28	44	66	2	3	$23,169 81	$21,488 74	$38,150 00	600
2	2	27	44	59	3	12	9,776 39	6,579 36	40,000 00	600

COUNTY.

1	4	38	78	98	4	10	$9,091 42	$7,469 09	$24,300 00	400
2	4	46	96	115	5	19	8,783 04	8,338 80	24,800 00	400

COUNTY.

1	1	23	49	53	2	4	$8,391 25	$4,812 20	$3,800 00	305
3	1	23	28	44	4	8	6,521 17	5,637 32	9,800 00	834
1	------	5	14	13	------	------	2,705 14	1,620 01	384 00	103
1	1	7	13	13	------	------	10,434 30	9,463 04	5,778 00	135
3	3	57	38	84	8	6	7,365 02	7,233 11	14,350 00	400
1	1	13	15	17	------	------	3,595 84	2,717 63	4,000 00	83

STATISTICS OF HIGH

MENDOCINO

Name, Location, and Post Office of School.	Kind of School.	Principal of School.	Clerk of High School Board.	Length of Term—Number of Days Taught.
1906.				
Fort Bragg	Union	O. F. Barth	A. A. Lord	187
Mendocino	County	O. H. Ritter	J. F. Barbee	190
Point Arena	Union	U. H. Nicholson	J. C. Halliday	179
Round Valley, Covelo	Union	R. W. Everett	G. W. Cummins	190
Ukiah	County	L. W. Babcock	J. F. Barbee	192
Willits	Union	Roger Phillips	E. F. Sorfiguer	188

MERCED

1905.				
Merced	County	J. B. Hughes	Anna Silman	189
West Side, Los Banos	Union	Geo. H. Hunting	Dr. C. F. Wade	187
1906.				
Merced	County	J. B. Hughes	Anna Silman	190
West Side, Los Banos	Union	Geo. H. Hunting	W. L. Garrison	183

MODOC

1905.				
Modoc County, Alturas	County	Geo. B. Finnegan	Nellie Forest	188
Surprise Valley, Cedarville	Union	Anthony Rose	John Fritz	200
1906.				
Modoc County, Alturas	County	Geo. B. Finnegan	Nellie Forest	200
Surprise Valley, Cedarville	Union	Anthony Rose	John Fritz	200

MONTEREY

1905.				
Monterey	Union	I. Passmore	J. K. Oliver	186
Pacific Grove	District	C. H. Meeker	Dr. W. V. Grimes	187
Salinas	City	L. E. Kilkenny	L. E. Kilkenny	186
1906.				
Monterey	Union	C. H. Meeker	G. O. DeWitt	189
Pacific Grove	District	Albert G. Morse	A. Blohm	185
Salinas	City	L. E. Kilkenny	L. E. Kilkenny	181

NAPA

1905.				
Napa	District	F. O. Mower	J. B. Newman	188
St. Helena	Union	J. A. Metzler	A. N. Bell	195
1906.				
Napa	District	F. O. Mower	J. B. Newman	187
St. Helena	Union	R. E. Chase	A. N. Bell	187

SCHOOLS—Continued.

COUNTY—Continued.

Teachers Employed.		Pupils Enrolled.		Average Daily Attendance	Number of Graduates.		Financial.			No. of Volumes in Library
Men	Women	Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Total Valuation of All Property.	
2	2	21	43	51	------	------	$28,494 79	$11,265 76	$3,800 00	481
2	2	19	27	37	4	3	8,481 55	5,908 09	9,900 00	645
1	1	5	14	14	------	------	3,638 04	3,018 53	------	------
1	1	14	14	23	------	------	4,285 44	3,856 36	6,028 00	200
3	3	69	61	108	11	5	8,986 93	7,608 34	14,450 00	718
1	3	16	16	24	------	------	18,575 58	5,580 98	450 00	174

COUNTY.

4	1	41	84	106	9	17	$12,897 38	$10,776 81	$27,450 00	1,450
1	2	11	22	31	2	3	4,444 17	4,270 17	16,600 00	775
3	2	29	86	95	4	15	11,886 11	9,607 49	28,150 00	5,300
2	2	15	25	35	3	2	5,183 28	4,904 93	16,800 00	850

COUNTY.

1	1	8	28	24	------	------	$4,636 67	$3,798 53	$2,000 00	350
1	1	12	31	35	------	------	3,605 28	2,593 55	560 00	143
1	2	21	26	34	------	3	5,288 95	4,755 43	1,950 00	550
1	2	21	43	52	------	------	13,458 26	12,100 62	10,290 00	372

COUNTY.

1	3	14	21	24	------	------	$4,124 13	$3,971 84	$1,700 00	250
2	2	32	51	71	5	10	6,607 29	5,731 11	2,700 00	496
3	2	53	66	92	6	14	6,952 01	6,024 27	31,275 00	835
2	3	21	21	37	4	5	5,131 09	4,874 22	22,000 00	364
2	2	37	49	61	4	9	6,751 82	5,203 17	2,700 00	496
3	2	44	77	102	4	5	6,478 06	5,541 98	31,325 00	875

COUNTY.

2	2	31	49	68	5	4	$11,381 12	$5,760 93	$14,000 00	700
1	2	16	26	32	5	4	4,950 23	3,722 89	1,260 00	487
2	3	45	59	83	5	4	12,889 50	6,941 28	14,200 00	800
1	3	20	34	46	1	6	5,374 84	5,170 09	1,450 00	587

STATISTICS OF HIGH

NEVADA

Name, Location, and Post Office of School.	Kind of School.	Principal of School.	Clerk of High School Board.	Length of Term—Number of Days Taught.
1905.				
Grass Valley	District	J. S. Hennessy	A. B. Champion	184
Meadow Lake, Truckee	Union	Leroy H. Stephens	C. F. McGlashan	188
Nevada City	District	E. H. Barker	L. S. Calkins	189
1906.				
Grass Valley	District	J. S. Hennessy	A. B. Champion	186
Meadow Lake, Truckee	Union	Leroy H. Stephens	C. F. McGlashan	175
Nevada City	District	E. H. Barker	L. S. Calkins	190

ORANGE

1905.				
Anaheim	City	Inez Payton	A. L. Lewis	199
Fullerton	Union	W. R. Carpenter	William Starbuck	190
Los Bolsas	Union	Edward Soloman	F. F. Skelly	188
Orange	Union	C. E. Taylor	Wm. M. Gregg	197
Santa Ana	City	E. B. Oakley	J. A. Beatty	185
1906.				
Anaheim	City	J. F. Walker	W.O.F.Schweinckert	190
Fullerton	Union	W. R. Carpenter	Wm. Starbuck	190
Los Bolsas	Union	Edward Soloman	J. M. Cain	200
Orange	Union	Chas. E. Taylor	Wm. M. Gregg	200
Santa Ana	City	J. C. Templeton	John Beatty	185

PLACER

1905.				
Placer County, Auburn	County	F. J. Buchanan	C. N. Shane	190
1906.				
Placer County, Auburn	County	F. J. Buchanan	C. N. Shane	190

RIVERSIDE

1905.				
Banning	District	Geo. M. Sheldon	Geo. C. King	180
Corona	District	J. C. Ray	D. M. Browning	180
Elsinore	Union	F. L. Osenburg	L. B. Peek	180
Hemet	Union	E. T. Boughn	S. W. Leffingwell	880
Perris	Union	A. C. Burke	H. A. Smith	180
Riverside	District	Eugenie Fuller	S. C. Evans	180
San Jacinto	District	Paul G. Ward	O. W. Mellor	180
1906.				
Banning	District	Geo. M. Sheldon	Geo. C. King	180
Corona	District	J. C. Ray	D. M. Browning	180
Elsinore	Union	F. L. Greene	L. B. Peek	180
Hemet	Union	E. T. Boughn	S. W. Leffingwell	180
Perris	Union	Walter C. Maloy	Homer Smith	180
Riverside	District	Eugenie Fuller	S. C. Evans	180
San Jacinto	District	Paul G. Ward	Jay Swezea	180

SCHOOLS—Continued.

COUNTY.

Teachers Employed.		Pupils Enrolled.		Average Daily Attendance	Number of Graduates.		Financial.			No. of Volumes in Library
Men	Women	Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Total Valuation of All Property.	
1	3	40	52	75	4	5	$4,163 65	$4,303 65	$1,200 00	110
1	2	12	14	17	1	1	8,090 00	4,181 95	11,175 00	356
1	2	31	53	72	7	4	4,407 87	4,284 03	1,030 00	330
3	3	42	49	81	3	6	3,347 11	4,630 53	1,150 00	116
1	2	5	15	13	2	1	7,876 76	4,635 87	11,825 00	378
1	2	28	52	67	3	11	3,563 47	4,389 17	1,700 00	700

COUNTY.

------	7	37	44	65	9	8	$9,387 45	$6,750 15	$16,925 00	6,500
1	5	34	42	68	7	6	12,347 04	7,365 34	12,100 00	650
1	2	20	13	22	------	------	6,852 03	2,800 68	1,600 00	40
2	4	38	58	82	2	5	43,807 03	27,270 97	37,000 00	1,400
6	8	168	238	316	14	43	16,702 54	13,080 66	55,600 00	2,007
2	5	30	38	58	3	3	11,513 01	8,592 92	17,925 00	705
1	5	30	35	60	2	8	16,295 27	12,449 10	16,900 00	800
2	2	14	10	16	3	1	6,313 35	5,131 38	1,400 00	200
3	5	56	73	112	7	8	24,029 78	10,835 23	37,200 00	1,600
6	10	153	232	291	20	29	19,892 90	19,892 90	55,600 00	2,177

COUNTY.

2	3	51	70	95	4	7	$8,415 37	$8,075 60	$7,000 00	1,018
2	3	59	78	99	9	9	44,448 84	11,167 92	7,580 00	1,119

COUNTY.

1	1	13	13	21	5	1	$976 30	$758 46	$6,650 00	947
1	3	30	36	52	3	4	7,685 72	6,627 14	1,325 00	400
1	------	12	10	15	------	1	1,407 39	1,093 96	625 00	360
1	2	21	21	31	3	1	4,287 47	4,131 90	11,200 00	450
1	1	10	13	20	2	------	2,625 22	1,703 84	700 00	151
5	5	179	176	288	16	162	3,093 68	13,724 15	79,600 00	1,344
1	1	10	17	24	------	------	2,152 28	1,417 73	675 00	215
2	1	16	22	24	1	4	699 53	698 53	6,725 00	1,042
1	4	34	44	59	1	4	8,462 59	7,143 72	1,600 00	300
1	1	15	12	20	1	------	2,119 15	1,589 47	390 00	400
1	2	30	31	38	1	3	3,850 61	3,251 06	11,700 00	550
2	1	17	21	20	2	2	2,278 63	2,134 28	475 00	155
5	6	180	200	314	24	25	17,789 44	18,424 77	79,800 00	1,445
1	1	12	17	23	2	3	2,316 81	1,022 96	685 00	220

STATISTICS OF HIGH

SACRAMENTO

Name, Location, and Post Office of School.	Kind of School.	Principal of School.	Clerk of High School Board.	Length of Term—Number of Days Taught.
1905.				
Elk Grove	Union	T. B. Smith	E. W. Springsted	189
Sacramento	City	Frank Tade	O. W. Erlewine	187
1906.				
Elk Grove	Union	Curtis B. Locklin	E. W. Springsted	191
Sacramento	City	Frank Tade	O. W. Erlewine	189

SAN BENITO

1905.				
Hollister	County	J. P. Davis	J. H. Garner	186
1906.				
Hollister	County	J. P. Davis	J. H. Garner	185

SAN BERNARDINO

1905.				
Chino	District	Wm. R. Murphey	Edwin Rhodes	180
City of San Bernardino	City	Will L. Brown	D. C. Schlott	180
Colton	District.	Geo. M. Green	J. A. Champion	180
Needles	District.	J. H. Dysinger	James Carroll	180
Ontario	District.	Jefferson Taylor	E. H. Jolliffe	180
Redlands	Union	Lewis B. Avery	C. L. Hayes	180
1906.				
Chino	District	Wm. R. Murphey	Edwin Rhodes	180
City of San Bernardino	City	L. M. Terman	F. W. Conrad	180
Colton	District.	Geo. M. Green	L. O. Emery	180
Needles	District.	Jefferson Taylor	E. H. Jolliffe	180
Ontario	District	J. H. Dysinger	James Carroll	180
Redlands	Union	Lewis B. Avery	C. L. Hayes	180

SAN DIEGO

1905.				
Cuyamaca, Julian	Union	C. P. Evans	I. B. Williams	200
El Cajon, Bostonia	Union	R. G. Estep	Geo. C. Shepard	180
Escondido	City	J. F. Walker	G. V. Thomas	180
Fallbrook	Union	C. T. Meredith	P. A. Johnson	200
National City	City	T. F. Brownscombe	W. F. Burlingame	198
Ramona	Union	W. O. Lowe	Chas. L. Slone	180
San Diego	City	Duncan McKinnon	J. P. Haddock	190
1906.				
Cuyamaca, Julian	Union	C. P. Evans	James Green	185
El Cajon, Bostonia	Union	R. G. Estep	Geo. C. Shepard	171
Escondido	City	U. G. Durfee	Dr. Edward Buell	188
Fallbrook	Union	C. T. Mededith	A. J. Clark	191
National City	City	T. F. Brownscombe	Chas. R. Ogden	189
Ramona	Union	W. Olin Lowe	E. F. Bowen	171
San Diego	City	Duncan McKinnon	Percy Woods	189

SCHOOLS—Continued.

COUNTY.

Teachers Employed.		Pupils Enrolled.		Average Daily Attendance	Number of Graduates.		Financial.			No. of Volumes in Library
Men	Women	Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Total Valuation of All Property.	
1	2	16	16	26	1	3	$3,769 87	$3,570 25	$5,000 00	342
4	10	187	259	349	17	26	28,013 55	20,743 10	28,225 00	700
1	2	19	15	30	------	------	3,629 28	3,601 10	4,600 00	341
4	11	198	267	370	16	42	233,392 78	75,203 95	29,225 00	725

COUNTY.

2	2	41	59	75	9	9	$4,527 54	$4,398 00	$1,335 00	265
2	3	35	68	91	10	14	6,588 99	6,338 89	1,460 00	290

COUNTY.

1	1	9	24	21	1	4	$5,412 67	$4,002 92	$1,500 00	750
3	5	65	111	134	9	15	12,507 14	11,652 15	80,500 00	985
2	3	29	40	59	5	7	11,935 71	7,864 93	3,900 00	944
2	------	11	11	15	------	------	3,180 12	1,712 12	116 00	50
3	5	46	74	104	3	6	13,586 90	11,370 33	4,200 00	450
8	4	134	211	291	21	16	63,128 77	61,533 58	106,000 00	1,500
2	1	11	18	21	1	2	6,080 70	4,946 82	1,600 00	500
4	4	68	98	145	12	13	13,509 23	13,808 53	62,200 00	900
3	3	43	41	75	4	5	31,508 51	27,602 88	22,100 00	1,144
3	5	64	84	122	4	8	11,883 43	10,297 68	4,250 00	475
2	------	12	17	21	------	------	3,542 40	2,679 05	150 00	60
8	6	155	221	317	22	24	25,792 44	25,597 88	106,700 00	1,700

COUNTY.

1	------	10	10	14	1	------	$2,490 15	$1,569 48	$2,650 00	653
1	1	9	17	20	1	1	3,147 74	1,848 10	925 00	308
3	1	37	45	72	14	7	6,404 83	4,895 41	15,840 00	550
1	2	19	14	26	4	1	5,102 27	2,987 04	375 00	294
1	3	13	30	33	2	4	5,861 58	3,579 49	1,356 00	592
1	------	11	12	17	------	------	1,607 71	1,430 09	2,350 00	129
4	13	201	211	326	10	17	31,579 59	21,509 40	23,850 00	1,562
1	------	13	14	17	4	1	2,071 53	1,699 60	4,050 00	653
1	1	9	17	21	------	2	2,972 94	1,937 75	955 00	338
3	2	45	50	76	2	------	8,503 30	7,379 95	30,600 00	601
1	2	18	23	33	1	4	5,800 93	3,756 07	270 00	291
1	3	14	23	32	1	1	5,878 26	4,326 70	700 00	100
1	------	11	16	18	1	------	1,330 38	1,084 86	2,350 00	127
4	13	225	243	350	22	25	175,436 08	23,536 42	23,850 00	152

STATISTICS OF HIGH

SAN FRANCISCO

Name. Location, and Post Office of School.	Kind of School.	Principal of School.	Clerk of High School Board.	Length of Term—Number of Days Taught.
1905.				
Commercial High	City	Chas. H. Murphey.	E. P. Barrett	209
Commercial Evening	City	Geo. H. Foulks	E. P. Barrett	209
Girls'	City	A. W. Scott	E. P. Barrett	209
Humboldt Evening	City	L. A. Taaffe	E. P. Barrett	209
Lowell	City	Frank Morton	E. P. Barrett	209
Mission	City	Joseph O'Connor	E. P. Barrett	209
Polytechnic	City	Walter N. Bush	E. P. Barrett	209
1906.				
Commercial High	City	Chas. H. Murphey.	E. P. Barrett	150
Commercial Evening	City	Geo. H. Foulks	E. P. Barrett	150
Girls'	City	A. W. Scott.	E. P. Barrett	150
Humboldt Evening	City	L. A. Taaffe	E. P. Barrett	150
Lowell	City	Frank Morton	E. P. Barrett	150
Mission	City	Joseph O'Connor	E. P. Barrett	150
Polytechnic	City	Walter N. Bush	E. P. Barrett	150

SAN JOAQUIN

1905.				
Lodi	District	J. B. Wooten	C. M. Ferdner	189
Stockton	City	C. M. Ritter.	James A. Barr	189
1906.				
Lodi	District	J. B. Wooten	C. M. Ferdner	187
Stockton	City	C. M. Ritter	James A. Barr	178

SAN LUIS OBISPO

1905.				
Arroyo Grande	Union	Lucia H. Fish	Mrs. Mary Clevenger	182
Paso Robles	District	E. E. Taylor	W. O. Dresser	187
San Luis Obispo	District	Roy E. Dickerson	Henry Loobliner	190
1906.				
Arroyo Grande	Union	H. G. Harwood	Mrs. Mary Clevenger	188
Paso Robles	District	E. E. Taylor	S. D. Merk	189
San Luis Obispo	District	J. A. Metzler	D. M. Meredith	187

SAN MATEO

1905.				
San Mateo	Union	F. G. Sanderson	C. N. Kirkbride	188
Sequoia, Redwood City	Union	F. S. Rosseter	L. P. Behrens	193
1906.				
San Mateo	Union	F. G. Sanderson	C. N. Kirkbride	184
Sequoia, Redwood City	Union	S. P. McCrea	J. T. O'Keefe	187

SCHOOLS—Continued.

COUNTY.

Teachers Employed.		Pupils Enrolled.		Average Daily Attendance	Number of Graduates.		Financial.			No. of Volumes in Library
Men	Women	Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Total Valuation of All Property.	
4	12	177	433	379	13	55	$18,982 83	$18,982 83	$200 00	237
5	9	120	70	306	32	23	9,978 32	9,978 32	------	------
6	13	------	685	511	------	81	38,802 20	38,802 20	195,500 00	2,355
18	3	868	72	472	44	4	23,223 19	23,223 19	1,050 00	200
20	2	483	375	640	30	24	48,029 26	48,029 26	72,250 00	850
5	10	164	273	317	15	24	28,391 74	28,391 74	200,450 00	680
10	5	261	118	245	29	16	28,684 82	28,684 82	106,000 00	1,000
3	12	200	525	477	15	67	20,220 00	20,220 00	250,096 00	12
5	10	457	292	315	------	------	10,070 00	10,070 00	10,000 00	------
6	13	------	762	559	------	77	34,736 31	34,736 31	195,600 00	2,384
22	4	1010	73	546	57	5	20,605 00	20,605 00	30,676 00	300
18	3	548	400	675	34	39	38,889 65	38,889 65	72,250 00	900
5	12	162	290	317	19	39	30,771 02	30,771 02	173,100 00	659
10	5	330	129	322	29	22	29,332 00	29,332 00	136,400 00	2,400

COUNTY.

1	2	33	46	60	4	8	$3,835 98	$3,679 58	$7,465 00	275
6	8	130	245	323	17	24	20,982 96	26,363 49	156,900 00	1,450
1	2	31	49	63	3	13	5,171 89	4,078 63	8,010 00	310
6	8	139	212	287	15	21	27,241 81	26,359 72	156,700 00	1,400

COUNTY.

------	3	20	43	47	2	5	$9,431 91	$4,014 92	$1,942 00	684
1	3	28	50	65	4	8	5,082 02	5,082 02	1,250 00	1,859
2	2	34	46	68	7	6	39,601 95	7,797 62	3,851 00	475
1	2	16	35	30	------	------	9,336 33	6,928 30	6,385 00	680
1	3	26	42	51	5	5	5,454 09	4,787 81	1,250 00	1,281
2	2	39	54	70	8	7	38,450 21	15,795 22	11,749 00	489

COUNTY.

2	3	25	31	45	1	5	$9,378 10	$6,338 79	$26,750 00	395
3	2	35	53	72	3	11	12,239 41	8,052 39	57,000 00	600
2	4	28	38	52	1	4	9,558 09	8,186 69	27,525 00	550
3	3	42	59	85	2	12	11,684 24	6,634 87	57,200 00	700

STATISTICS OF HIGH

SANTA BARBARA

Name, Location, and Post Office of School.	Kind of School.	Principal of School.	Clerk of High School Board.	Length of Term—Number of Days Taught.
1905.				
Lompoc	Union	W. P. Campbell	Geo. F. Rucker	200
Santa Barbara	City	A. E. Monteith	A. A. Poole	200
Santa Maria	Union	E. L. Mitchell	Jos. Allott	200
Santa Ynez	Union	F. G. Goodenow	C. O. Gardner	200
1906.				
Lompoc	Union	W. P. Campbell	Geo. F. Rucker	200
Santa Barbara	City	A. E. Monteith	Clio L. Lloyd	200
Santa Maria	Union	E. L. Mitchell	Arch. McNeil	200
Santa Ynez	Union	F. G. Goodenow	C. O. Gardner	200

SANTA CLARA

1905.				
Campbell	Union	J. F. Smith	Geo. F. Duncan	200
Gilroy	District	E. E. Brownell	W. A. Whitehurst	200
Live Oak, Morgan Hill	Union	W. W. Pettit	H. S. Hersman	180
Los Gatos	District	W. W. Wilson	C. H. Wheeler	190
Mountain View	District	Herbert Lee	J. S. Mockbee	200
Palo Alto	District	Chas. C. Hill	Frank Cramer	180
San José	City	R. D. Hunt	Geo. S. Wells	200
Santa Clara	City	L. R. Smith	A. L. Kellogg	200
1906.				
Campbell	Union	J. Fred Smith	John F. Duncan	200
Gilroy	District	E. E. Brownell	W. A. Whitehurst	200
Live Oak, Morgan Hill	Union	Franklin L. Talbert	D. J. Fogarty	200
Los Gatos	District	Chas. I. Kerr	Geo. R. Lewis	200
Mountain View	District	Herbert Lee	J. S. Mockbee	200
Palo Alto	District	Chas. C. Hill	Frank Cramer	200
San José	City	Rockwell D. Hunt	Geo. S. Wells	200
Santa Clara	City	L. R. Smith	A. L. Kellogg	200

SANTA CRUZ

1905.				
Santa Cruz	District	David C. Clark	S. A. Palmer	200
Watsonville	District	Irving Townsend	J. J. Morey	200
1906.				
Boulder Creek	Union	Roy E. Dickerson	J. H. Aram	189
Santa Cruz	District	David C. Clark	S. A. Palmer	186
Watsonville	District	Irving Townsend	J. J. Morey	187

SHASTA

1905.				
Shasta County, Redding	County	U. G. Durfee	Kate A. Brincard	180
1906.				
Shasta County	County	B. Macomber	Kate A. Brincard	190

SCHOOLS—Continued.

COUNTY.

Teachers Employed.		Pupils Enrolled.		Average Daily Attendance	Number of Graduates.		Financial.			No. of Volumes in Library
Men	Women	Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Total Valuation of All Property.	
2	2	16	24	31	1	2	$8,572 18	$5,495 41	$12,075 00	300
5	5	89	117	166	8	15	26,450 84	16,008 98	103,300 00	500
2	4	32	58	74	4	9	8,722 02	7,496 05	15,000 00	1,000
1	2	14	23	26	------	2	5,559 68	4,637 54	7,550 00	1,500
2	2	22	28	40	2	5	9,009 70	5,283 73	12,275 00	300
5	5	111	141	201	5	7	25,773 85	21,155 20	144,200 00	1,450
2	4	32	67	87	4	12	16,598 94	13,841 81	21,100 00	1,500
1	2	14	21	27	2	4	5,240 34	4,105 79	3,425 00	1,620

COUNTY.

2	2	35	43	65	3	6	$5,679 96	$5,066 03	$12,050 00	480
1	3	22	53	63	1	8	6,372 34	5,597 36	21,000 00	200
1	1	7	13	17	------	------	1,938 09	1,218 86	18 00	19
1	3	38	54	79	2	7	5,256 20	3,550 98	6,600 00	330
1	3	17	25	33	------	1	5,240 02	3,883 98	10,775 00	417
3	4	92	91	143	7	10	30,462 50	21,066 52	23,200 00	565
9	12	343	475	633	37	57	30,845 80	29,075 79	160,350 00	2,537
2	4	73	97	142	19	14	60,706 41	8,238 18	5,200 00	1,050
2	2	44	53	80	6	7	$4,934 06	$4,499 68	$12,300 00	540
1	4	31	56	77	5	4	6,446 20	5,993 82	21,150 00	300
1	2	10	22	26	------	------	15,104 95	11,141 08	10,059 00	135
2	2	27	53	65	3	7	7,976 56	5,608 93	7,200 00	530
1	3	25	31	47	3	3	5,285 36	3,947 05	11,175 00	473
3	5	113	86	154	14	10	19,920 07	10,870 53	23,649 00	792
10	13	372	449	665	30	51	33,590 79	33,442 94	57,7[illegible]0 00	1,138
2	7	92	90	150	10	13	59,628 82	59,823 61	61,900 00	150

COUNTY.

2	7	112	157	227	9	22	$12,985 38	$12,308 77	$52,350 00	700
2	2	52	78	95	13	20	10,553 00	6,851 50	41,750 00	640
1	1	10	14	18	------	------	13,782 54	12,950 55	10,300 00	176
3	8	118	165	205	9	17	14,751 24	13,435 15	52,850 00	1,200
3	3	79	92	133	13	18	11,733 79	9,205 10	46,500 00	500

COUNTY.

4	2	38	58	72	13	17	$6,839 60	$6,230 09	$40,700 00	151
3	3	55	60	81	1	5	7,905 34	7,665 01	41,000 00	560

STATISTICS OF HIGH

SISKIYOU

Name, Location, and Post Office of School.	Kind of School.	Principal of School.	Clerk of High School Board.	Length of Term—Number of Days Taught.
1905.				
Etna, Etna Mills	Union	Otto Luther	F. H. Tebbe	184
Siskiyou County, Yreka	County	Frederick Liddeke	Mrs. W. J. Balfrey	188
1906.				
Etna, Etna Mills	Union	Geo. A. Harkleroad	F. H. Tebbe	184
Siskiyou County, Yreka	County	Frederick Liddeke	Mrs. W. J. Balfrey	189

SOLANO

1905.				
Armijo, Fairfield	Union	H. F. Sheldon	J. A. S. Brown	200
Benicia	District	G. E. Furbush	A. Dalton, Sr.	199
Dixon	Union	T. A. Smith	R. J. Currey	200
Vacaville	Union	C. H. Nielsen	J. L. Kidd	198
Vallejo	District	J. J. Rippetoe	F. J. Walter	200
Winters	Jt. Union	T. S. MacQuiddy	W. H. Gregory	.....
1906.				
Armijo, Fairfield	Union	H. F. Sheldon	J. A. S. Brown	200
Benicia	District	G. E. Furbush	A. Dalton, Sr.	200
Dixon	Union	A. O. Taylor	R. J. Currey	200
Vacaville	Union	C. H. Nielsen	J. L. Kidd	198
Vallejo	District	T. J. Penfield	F. J. Walter	205
Winters	Jt. Union	J. R. Grinstead	F. W. Wilson	.....

SONOMA

1905.				
Cloverdale	Union	W. B. Netherton	Mrs. Mary J. Field	186
Healdsburg	District	H. R. Bull	H. G. Hewitt	188
Petaluma	City	J. B. Newell	W. H. Darden	190
Santa Rosa	District	E. M. Cox	F. G. Nagle	188
Sonoma Valley, Sonoma	Union	DeWitt Montgomery	Robert P. Hill	189
1906.				
Cloverdale	Union	W. B. Netherton	Mrs. Mary J. Field	187
Healdsburg	District	H. R. Bull	I. T. Coffman	182
Petaluma	City	J. B. Newell	A. B. Way	189
Santa Rosa	District	E. M. Cox	H. C. Cottrin	185
Sonoma Valley, Sonoma	Union	DeWitt Montgomery	Robert P. Hill	190

STANISLAUS

1905.				
Modesto	District	Thomas Downey	Robert Elder	191
Oakdale	Union	H. N. Caldwell	A. S. Emery	186
1906.				
Modesto	District	Thomas Downey	Robert Elder	193
Oakdale	Union	H. N. Caldwell	A. S. Emery	194

SCHOOLS—Continued.

COUNTY.

Teachers Employed.		Pupils Enrolled.		Average Daily Attendance	Number of Graduates.		Financial.			No. of Volumes in Library
Men	Women	Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Total Valuation of All Property.	
1	2	17	26	34	1	1	$3,453 91	$3,433 32	$5,300 00	731
2	3	29	22	41	1	4	11,359 15	10,863 48	25,200 00	1,040
1	2	15	27	36	1	9	4,408 86	3,532 48	5,300 00	740
2	3	26	37	48	3	.....	12,144 64	7,599 52	25,200 00	1,243

COUNTY.

1	3	37	56	74	.....	2	$8,827 04	$7,015 17	$12,900 00	600
2	2	12	26	34	6	5	4,934 57	4,450 48	1,125 00	312
1	2	18	27	40	1	4	5,499 19	3,935 17	6,750 00	400
2	3	36	66	82	9	7	8,615 68	7,897 52	23,500 00	1,050
1	3	38	74	86	5	9	8,945 12	5,468 18	2,285 00	843
.....	.....	5	5	8	.....	.....	1,248 18	520 50	.....	.....
2	3	47	48	75	2	2	13,507 32	8,178 04	13,200 00	1,025
1	2	12	27	33	1	2	5,296 23	3,979 95	1,005 00	332
1	2	22	34	49	5	7	6,152 57	4,389 81	8,769 00	723
2	3	30	60	72	5	14	8,757 77	7,050 63	23,800 00	1,100
1	4	38	70	86	.....	7	9,968 42	6,767 00	2,417 00	963
.....	.....	3	10	11	.....	.....	1,880 17	1,030 95	.....	.....

COUNTY.

1	2	9	19	22	.....	2	$3,935 77	$2,190 06	$1,025 00	391
3	.....	35	44	60	5	8	5,573 22	3,184 15	1,000 00	400
3	3	61	93	128	2	13	10,762 58	7,364 42	20,525 00	688
3	6	139	187	243	14	22	31,095 96	20,469 59	27,500 00	1,300
2	1	16	22	31	.....	.....	6,281 95	4,483 65	11,440 00	1,084
1	2	9	21	23	.....	2	4,572 67	2,624 79	1,025 00	650
3	1	45	55	77	4	7	6,172 94	5,205 34	1,000 00	500
3	3	55	98	117	5	12	11,619 02	8,210 53	20,525 00	700
3	6	123	205	246	13	25	27,064 37	12,280 62	27,500 00	1,192
2	2	15	20	27	2	3	5,956 24	5,049 11	11,440 00	1,250

COUNTY.

2	2	37	53	80	4	8	$9,017 86	$6,784 23	$28,450 00	1,283
2	1	21	21	37	2	.....	8,868 30	4,940 20	1,245 00	210
2	2	42	61	89	3	5	9,690 84	6,807 40	28,600 00	1,388
2	1	18	23	33	3	4	7,584 34	4,878 06	1,977 00	464

STATISTICS OF HIGH

SUTTER

Name, Location, and Post Office of School.	Kind of School.	Principal of School.	Clerk of High School Board.	Length of Term—Number of Days Taught.
1905.				
Sutter City	Union	W. H. Weslar	W. M. Wadsworth	196
1906.				
Sutter City	Union	W. H. Weslar	C. E. Moore	193

TEHAMA

1905.				
Corning	Union	O. E. Graves	W. H. Sampson	192
Orland	Jt Union	L. M. Reager	T. J. Hicks	.....
Red Bluff	Union	Glenn L. Allen	W. P. Johnson	180
1906.				
Corning	Union	O. E. Graves	W. H. Sampson	182
Orland	Jt Union	L. M. Reager	G. H. Hicks	.....
Red Bluff	Union	Glenn L. Allen	W. P. Johnson	181

TULARE

1905.				
Dinuba	Union	J. R. O'Hanlon	G. W. Wyllie	180
Porterville	District	M. E. DeWitte	Jos. Carter	180
Reedley	Jt Union	A. O. Taylor	W. H. Carpenter	.....
Tulare	District	W. E. Premo	Jno. A. Goble	180
Visalia	City	Geo. R. Kleeberger	H. B. McClure	181
1906.				
Dinuba	Union	F. E. Howard	S. K. Greene	180
Kingsburg	Jt Union	.....	P. F. Adelsbach	See
Porterville	District	M. E. DeWitte	Joseph Carter	180
Reedley	Jt Union	Miss M. K. Carrier	W. H. Carpenter	See
Tulare	District	S. A. Crookshanks	F. M. Eldridge	180
Visalia	City	F. A. Swanger	H. B. McClure	180

TUOLUMNE

1905.				
Tuolumne County, Sonora	County	T. J. Penfield	G. P. Morgan	184
1906.				
Tuolumne County, Sonora	County	J. E. Coover	G. P. Morgan	182

SCHOOLS—Continued.

COUNTY.

Teachers Employed.		Pupils Enrolled.		Average Daily Attendance	Number of Graduates.		Financial.			No. of Volumes in Library
Men	Women	Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Total Valuation of All Property.	
1	2	20	22	39	2	3	$5,058 24	$4,309 06	$8,285 00	650
1	2	21	22	40	4	6	4,104 07	3,999 15	8,980 00	700

COUNTY.

1	3	26	35	52	------	------	$9,615 12	$7,861 26	$1,836 00	269
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	35 26	16 90	------	------
2	4	43	56	90	8	5	8,415 10	7,596 41	2,386 00	509
1	4	27	46	55	------	3	8,772 10	6,879 54	2,490 00	400
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	82 19	37 55	------	------
3	3	48	63	89	5	16	7,415 84	7,370 23	4,610 00	607

COUNTY.

1	2	47	39	64	4	3	$4,407 49	$3,974 24	$10,450 00	250
1	3	36	41	66	------	4	30,958 44	13,961 45	11,300 00	522
------	------	------	6	4	------	------	740 42	632 69	1,282 00	166
4	2	56	86	121	9	12	7,162 15	7,111 85	2,050 00	167
2	4	66	87	133	2	15	9,209 56	8,957 48	22,200 00	976
1	3	30	36	56	2	4	4,703 27	4,623 51	13,225 00	406
Fresno.		2	2	2	------	------	603 67	522 20	------	------
1	3	37	44	68	6	1	21,323 42	21,142 24	25,950 00	735
Fresno.		------	6	6	------	------	2,869 02	2,090 30	------	------
2	4	67	104	138	6	11	8,157 26	8,099 61	2,175 00	170
2	5	81	104	151	11	21	10,564 72	9,668 36	22,315 00	676

COUNTY.

1	2	14	38	44	------	------	$7,234 39	$5,102 98	$2,897 00	682
2	2	25	34	52	1	10	6,493 77	5,923 76	9,000 00	831

STATISTICS OF HIGH

VENTURA

Name, Location, and Post Office of School.	Kind of School.	Principal of School.	Clerk of High School Board.	Length of Term—Number of Days Taught.
1905.				
Oxnard	Union	J. S. Denton	H. W. Witman	200
Santa Paula	Union	G. S. Trowbridge	J. R. McKee	200
Ventura	Union	A. D. Tenney	B. W. Dudley	200
1906.				
Oxnard	Union	J. S. Denton	H. W. Witman	200
Santa Paula	Union	G. S. Trowbridge	T. A. Slocum	200
Ventura	Union	A. D. Tenney	B. W. Dudley	200

YOLO

1905.				
Esparto	Union	G. P. Needham	J. C. Winter	200
Pierce, College City	Jt Union	D. W. Lindsay	J. E. Cain	------
Winters	Jt Union	T. S. MacQuiddy	W. H. Gregory	190
Woodland	City	Wm. Hyman	Wm. Hyman	200
1906.				
Esparto	Union	Guy P. Needham	C. H. Curtis	200
Pierce, College City	Jt Union	D. W. Lindsay	J. E. Cain	------
Winters	Jt Union	J. R. Grinstead	W. H. Gregory	195
Woodland	City	Wm. Hyman	Wm. Hyman	200

YUBA

1905.				
Marysville	City	A. B. Martin	J. A. Scott	184
1906.				
Marysville	City	A. B. Martin	J. A. Scott	195

TOTALS—1905.

Average length of term		189 days.
Number of teachers employed	Men,	407
	Women.	590
Pupils enrolled	Boys,	10,525
	Girls,	13,728
Average daily attendance		19,016
Number of graduates	Boys,	1,007
	Girls,	1,584
Financial—Receipts		$2,373,108 27
Expenditures		$1,785,877 85
Total valuation of all property		$4,049,525 00
Number of volumes in library		112,739

For totals in detail, see "Summary of Statistics," page 256.

SCHOOLS—Continued.

COUNTY.

Teachers Employed.		Pupils Enrolled.		Average Daily Attendance	Number of Graduates.		Financial.			No. of Volumes in Library
Men	Women	Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Total Valuation of All Property.	
2	2	31	39	49	------	6	$9,029 33	$7,510 76	$25,170 00	472
3	2	52	57	89	1	8	15,490 76	7,638 37	30,500 00	1,400
5	3	53	89	112	4	12	20,342 90	10,791 59	12,600 00	1,516
1	3	33	36	55	------	10	10,181 70	6,199 71	25,568 80	576
3	3	74	64	114	8	8	17,901 30	13,338 68	31,500 00	1,500
4	3	40	78	102	3	10	19,714 41	9,673 03	21,500 00	1,545

COUNTY.

1	1	15	7	18	3	------	$3,306 10	$2,152 29	$6,375 00	625
							855 70	835 00		
1	2	10	13	19	------	------	2,809 76	2,480 36	61,200 00	314
1	3	53	56	98	9	10	10,211 90	8,066 13	20,600 00	550
1	2	19	15	28	------	------	4,638 25	3,599 04	6,375 00	700
		3	1	3			604 46	602 50		
1	2	17	19	32	------	4	3,464 43	2,515 93	500 00	200
1	4	62	62	102	10	8	10,947 60	9,464 38	22,050 00	800

COUNTY.

1	3	50	68	101	3	3	$6,312 79	$6,216 30	$11,450 00	850
1	3	35	66	84	8	6	5,954 05	5,701 85	10,850 00	850

TOTALS—1906.

Average length of term		187 days.
Number of teachers employed	Men,	445
	Women,	692
Pupils enrolled	Boys,	12,374
	Girls,	15,701
Average daily attendance		21,397
Number of graduates	Boys,	1,078
	Girls,	1,735
Financial—Receipts		$3,165,230 55
Expenditures		$2,118,849 15
Total valuation of all property		$5,093,014 00
Number of volumes in library		126,436

For totals in detail, see "Summary of Statistics," page 256.

WOODLAND HIGH SCHOOL—YOLO COUNTY.

STATISTICS

OF

CITY SCHOOLS.

Reported by City Superintendents and Supervising Principals, the names of such officers being furnished by County Superintendents.

ASSEMBLY HALL, HIGH SCHOOL—ALAMEDA CITY.

STATISTICS OF CITY SCHOOLS.

TABLE No. 18—SPECIAL REPORTS FROM CITIES FOR THE SCHOOL YEARS CLOSING JUNE 30, 1905 AND 1906.

Population, Census of 1900—School Census, 1905 and 1906.

Cities.	Population, Census of 1900.	School Census.			
		1905.		1906.	
		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Alameda	16,464	2,062	2,120	2,147	2,244
Bakersfield	4,836	637	648	653	635
Berkeley	13,214	2,548	2,292	2,763	2,568
Chico	2,640	821	858	910	972
Eureka	7,327	1,218	1,151	1,278	1,233
Fresno	12,470	2,054	2,111	2,260	2,241
Grass Valley	4,719	638	637	679	686
Los Angeles	102,499	19,750	19,894	22,191	21,952
Marysville	3,497	355	439	409	454
Nevada City	3,250	404	351	352	334
Oakland	66,960	8,528	8,788	9,753	10,067
Pasadena	9,117	2,213	2,336	2,476	2,670
Pomona	5,526	844	795	823	847
Riverside	7,973	1,108	1,098	1,118	1,129
Sacramento	29,282	3,032	3,024	3,120	3,097
Salinas City	3,304	396	407	382	419
San Bernardino	6,150	1,219	1,145	1,254	1,123
San Diego	17,700	2,028	1,963	2,318	2,161
San José	21,500	2,688	2,658	2,941	3,019
Santa Ana	4,933	815	841	827	843
Santa Barbara	6,750	1,087	1,116	1,156	1,247
Santa Cruz	5,659	1,063	1,272	1,131	1,291
Santa Monica	3,032	955	902	1,136	1,139
Santa Rosa	6,800	952	1,032	896	1,027
Stockton	17,506	1,700	1,855	1,840	1,830
Vallejo*	7,965	882	810	----------	----------
Visalia*	----------	568	576	----------	----------
Woodland	----------	493	517	485	479

* No report for 1906.

TABLE No. 18—SPECIAL REPORTS FROM CITIES FOR THE SCHOOL YEARS CLOSING JUNE 30, 1905 AND 1906—Continued.

Teachers Employed in Kindergartens, Primary, Grammar, and High Schools.

Cities.	Kindergartens.		Primary Schools.				Grammar Schools.				High Schools.			
	1905.	1906.	1905.		1906.		1905.		1906.		1905.		1906.	
	Women.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Alameda				47		48	7	29	6	30	5	9	6	9
Bakersfield				12		13	4	6	3	5				
Berkeley				48		51	5	39	7	41	10	13	9	17
Chico			1	13		17	3	5	4	5	2	3	4	7
Eureka				22		21	3	8	4	8	3	4	3	4
Fresno	1	1	8	62	10	65	4	11	4	12	5	7	7	7
Grass Valley			1	8	1	9	2	7	2	7	2	3	2	3
Los Angeles	86	86		309	2	344	36	291	42	304	23	42	32	55
Marysville				4		4	1	3	1	4	1	3	1	3
Nevada City				7		7	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	2
Oakland	2	2		133		142	9	89	17	97	18	25	17	28
Pasadena	14	17		46		40	5	22	8	37	6	14	5	18
Pomona	6	6		14		15	1	14	1	15	3	8	2	7
Riverside	2	3		22		25	1	11		11	5	5	5	6
Sacramento	16	16	1	79		85	6	37	3	36	3	11	4	11
Salinas City				10		10	1	4	1	4	3	2	3	2
San Bernardino				29		37	2	19	1	10	3	5	4	4
San Diego	6	6	2	42		39	4	25	6	32	4	13	1	16
San José			1	46		42	10	42	6	45	9	12	10	13
Santa Ana	2	2		16		16	5	13	5	17	6	8	7	8
Santa Barbara	7	7		22		25	4	11	4	15	5	5	5	7
Santa Cruz	2	2		21		18	3	8	3	11	3	8	3	8
Santa Monica				14		16		8	1	8	2	4	2	6
Santa Rosa				21		23	2	6	2	6	3	6	3	6
Stockton				33		29	5	23	6	31	6	8	6	8
Vallejo*				15			1	14			1	3		
Visalia*				9			1	6			2	4		
Woodland	1	1		9		8	1	5	1	6	1	3	1	4

* No report for 1906.

TABLE No. 18—SPECIAL REPORTS FROM CITIES FOR THE SCHOOL YEARS CLOSING JUNE 30, 1905 AND 1906—Continued.

Enrollment in Kindergartens, Primary, Grammar, and High Schools.

Cities.	Kindergartens.				Primary Schools.				Grammar Schools.				High Schools.			
	1905.		1906.		1905.		1906.		1905.		1906.		1905.		1906.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls	Boys.	Girls	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Alameda	------	------	------	------	1139	1074	1118	1012	416	455	425	490	207	288	179	297
Bakersfield	------	------	------	------	354	309	408	315	140	164	123	139	------	------	------	------
Berkeley	------	------	------	------	1051	950	1126	970	782	875	863	876	357	427	454	511
Chico	------	------	------	------	440	410	464	425	130	170	184	188	79	70	88	95
Eureka	------	------	------	------	653	571	650	577	282	270	261	294	79	134	106	141
Fresno	40	34	68	55	1437	1332	1619	1531	197	271	241	323	170	235	149	199
Grass Valley	------	------	------	------	247	175	295	231	193	210	194	182	41	55	42	49
Los Angeles	1614	1545	1241	1379	9121	8326	9989	9274	4802	5290	5486	5863	951	1216	1246	1586
Marysville	------	------	------	------	120	112	115	96	88	88	104	92	50	68	38	67
Nevada City	------	------	------	------	209	204	189	182	95	65	90	78	31	53	28	52
Oakland	72	71	69	75	3931	3649	4338	4215	1717	1936	1899	2166	618	944	624	935
Pasadena	185	225	236	248	903	875	996	959	582	673	674	797	215	339	253	392
Pomona	95	98	122	100	383	316	484	458	283	270	181	212	96	105	109	137
Riverside	18	44	31	39	555	511	513	500	232	238	266	261	179	176	180	200
Sacramento	206	212	212	208	1895	1520	1811	1455	670	758	709	819	187	259	198	267
Salinas City	------	------	------	------	223	189	204	193	114	121	107	107	53	66	44	77
San Bernardino	------	------	------	------	657	599	733	645	233	227	241	254	65	111	68	96
San Diego	201	171	225	220	1011	926	1059	980	434	471	720	700	201	211	231	246
San José	------	------	------	------	1278	1066	1155	738	790	726	1010	792	343	475	372	449
Santa Ana	64	74	68	62	370	348	365	354	304	295	344	330	168	238	153	232
Santa Barbara	112	92	115	114	484	461	559	543	90	162	238	283	89	117	111	141
Santa Cruz	31	28	43	38	440	498	507	498	230	218	190	213	112	157	118	165
Santa Monica	------	------	------	------	384	339	415	394	179	169	217	231	37	72	54	78
Santa Rosa	------	------	------	------	617	642	582	606	193	216	167	179	139	187	125	206
Stockton	------	------	------	------	873	829	876	773	454	548	534	585	130	245	139	212
Vallejo*	------	------	------	------	415	336	------	------	242	262	------	------	38	74	------	------
Visalia*	------	------	------	------	234	210	------	------	125	125	------	------	66	87	------	------
Woodland	13	17	25	27	253	249	214	194	109	140	122	177	53	56	62	62

*No report for 1906

TABLE No. 18—SPECIAL REPORTS FROM CITIES FOR THE SCHOOL YEARS CLOSING JUNE 30, 1905 and 1906—Continued.

Average Number of Census Children and Average Number of Pupils Enrolled Per Teacher Employed in Primary and Grammar and High Schools.

Cities.	Per Teacher Employed, Average Number of					
	Census Children.		Pupils Enrolled in Primary and Grammar Schools.		Pupils Enrolled in High Schools.	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Alameda	50	52	37	36	35	31
Bakersfield	67	67	51	52	----------	----------
Berkeley	54	54	45	39	36	37
Chico	76	$72\frac{4}{10}$	52	49	30	26
Eureka	72	76	54	54	30	35
Fresno	48	52	44	44	37	29
Grass Valley	71	72	46	46	18	18
Los Angeles	63	64	43	44	33	33
Marysville	99	96	51	45	29	26
Nevada City	63	57	48	45	21	20
Oakland	77	$76\frac{8}{10}$	50	$49\frac{9}{10}$	36	$34\frac{6}{10}$
Pasadena	62	61	41	40	37	28
Pomona	57	54	43	43	20	27
Riverside	67	$60\frac{7}{10}$	47	$45\frac{3}{10}$	36	$34\frac{5}{10}$
Sacramento	49	50	39	39	32	33
Salinas City	54	53	43	41	24	24
San Bernardino	59	49	43	40	22	21
San Diego	55	57	39	45	24	28
San José	54	70	39	44	39	36
Santa Ana	49	44	39	37	29	26
Santa Barbara	64	61	35	42	22	25
Santa Cruz	68	75	43	44	27	26
Santa Monica	84	91	49	56	18	16
Santa Rosa	69	62	57	52	36	37
Stockton	58	56	44	42	27	25
Vallejo*	55	----------	44	----------	28	----------
Visalia*	71	----------	43	----------	25	----------
Woodland	70	65	50	47	27	25

*No report for 1906.

TABLE No. 18—SPECIAL REPORTS FROM CITIES FOR THE SCHOOL YEARS CLOSING JUNE 30, 1905 AND 1906—Continued.

Average Cost Per Annum Per Pupil Enrolled—Number of Years or Grades in Courses of Study.

Cities.	Average Cost Per Annum Per Pupil Enrolled in						Course of Study, Number of Years or Grades in				Total No. of Years or Grades in Course.
	Kindergartens.		Primary and Grammar Schools.		High Schools.		Kindergartens.	Primary Schools.	Grammar Schools.	High Schools.	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.					
Alameda			$27 74	$26 60	$37 15	$39 05		5	3	4	12
Bakersfield			23 15	17 23				4	4		8
Berkeley			27 75	23 88	43 90	42 00		4	4	4	12
Chico			15 63	17 59	54 79	51 16		5	3	4	12
Eureka			18 70	19 24	47 89	42 10		5	3	4	12
Fresno	$12 00		22 00	34 28	50 00	62 74	1	6	2	4	13
Grass Valley			22 76	21 30	45 96	50 90		4	4	4	12
Los Angeles	17 03	$19 70	23 32	22 22	58 08	46 80	1½	4	4	4	13½
Marysville			23 03	24 66	52 68	54 30		4	4	4	12
Nevada City			19 00	19 00	54 00	55 00		5	3	4	12
Oakland	25 08	13 81	25 08	23 86	41 80	45 38	1	4	4	4	13
Pasadena	20 17	20 06	21 90	20 45	49 00	39 70	1	4	4	4	13
Pomona	13 65	10 38	25 77	20 69	63 62	46 19	1½	4	4	4	13½
Riverside	17 74	16 21	21 68	23 52	38 11	39 17	2	5	3	4	14
Sacramento	35 80	29 00	35 15	28 37	54 00	49 50	2	5	4	4	15
Salinas City			20 97	21 79	50 62	50 00		5	3	4	12
San Bernardino			20 18	19 00	64 45	66 00		5	4	4	13
San Diego	11 82	10 57	23 06	23 14	41 92	47 92	1	5	3	4	13
San José			32 47	34 25	44 33	50 85		4	4	4	12
Santa Ana	22 35	10 16	22 35	21 45	40 07	51 60	2	4	4	4	14
Santa Barbara	21 18	20 00	23 35	25 00	80 00	85 00	2	4	4	4	14
Santa Cruz	34 00	16 50	18 74	20 00	45 00	47 40	1	5	3	4	13
Santa Monica			18 35	19 43	69 63	73 04		4	4	4	12
Santa Rosa			16 77	18 49	42 51	37 10		5	3	4	12
Stockton			28 17	28 85	70 30	59 77		4	4	4	12
Vallejo*			21 31		48 21			4	4	4	12
Visalia*			14 12		60 19			5	3	4	12
Woodland	19 50	12 00	17 33	18 42	55 00		1	5	3½	4	13½

* No report for 1906.

TABLE No. 18—SPECIAL REPORTS FROM CITIES FOR THE SCHOOL YEARS CLOSING JUNE 30, 1905 AND 1906—Continued.

Length of School Term—Number of Pupils Graduated from Grammar and High Schools.

Cities.	Number of Months School was Maintained.		Number of Pupils Graduated from							
			Grammar Schools.				High Schools.			
			1905.		1906.		1905.		1906.	
	1905.	1906.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girl .	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Alameda	10	10	67	79	61	62	20	31	23	32
Bakersfield	9	9	21	29	14	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Berkeley	10	10	86	92	130	161	41	39	41	65
Chico	10	10	21	28	30	31	2	4	12	18
Eureka	10	10	56	49	36	66	6	18	10	21
Fresno	9½	9½	46	58	65	102	8	30	18	29
Grass Valley	10	10	13	21	13	20	4	6	3	6
Los Angeles	10	10	408	638	610	783	74	78	81	136
Marysville	10	10	9	10	15	10	3	3	8	6
Nevada City	10	10	8	7	16	11	7	4	3	11
Oakland	10½	10½	161	244	244	226	63	119	51	90
Pasadena	9	9	59	96	77	114	13	31	29	32
Pomona	9½	9	27	26	27	42	8	14	9	14
Riverside	9	9	41	46	47	54	16	16	24	25
Sacramento	10	10	66	114	57	103	13	20	19	39
Salinas City	10	10	19	24	19	21	6	14	4	5
San Bernardino	9	9	13	25	36	31	9	15	12	13
San Diego	9	10	57	88	88	106	10	17	22	25
San José	10	10	90	137	95	153	37	57	30	51
Santa Ana	9¼	9¼	40	45	45	61	14	43	20	29
Santa Barbara	10	10	36	38	30	47	8	15	6	6
Santa Cruz	10	10	36	61	48	50	10	20	9	17
Santa Monica	9½	9½	17	17	17	23	1	9	2	9
Santa Rosa	10	10	28	44	24	37	12	24	13	25
Stockton	10	10	41	64	73	79	17	24	15	21
Vallejo*	10	.....	19	31	.....	.....	5	9	.....	.....
Visalia*	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	15	.....	.....
Woodland	9	9	25	23	22	34	9	10	10	8

* No report for 1906.

TABLE No. 18—SPECIAL REPORTS FROM CITIES FOR THE SCHOOL YEARS CLOSING JUNE 30, 1905 AND 1906.

Assessed Valuation of All City Property, and Tax Rates for Kindergartens, Primary and Grammar, and High Schools.

Cities.	Assessed Valuation of All City Property.		Rate of City Tax for					
			Kindergarten Schools.		Primary and Grammar Schools.		High Schools.	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Alameda	$12,527,012	$12,877,557			.14	.13½	.12	.12½
Bakersfield	3,065,882	2,829,537			.15	.15		
Berkeley	14,012,765	16,314,829			.09	.17	.16	.08
Chico	3,322,415	3,617,898				.05	.28	.27
Eureka	5,907,950	6,352,464					.15	.13
Fresno	8,678,767	9,810,448			.20	.48	.30	.15
Grass Valley	1,607,000	1,607,000					.20	.20
Los Angeles	125,716,668	156,266,509	.043+		.027+	† .15+	.086+	
Marysville	2,153,228	2,101,047					.20	.21
Nevada City	1,250,000	1,200,000					.28	.28
Oakland	51,700,000	56,012,053			.048	.04 8/10	.11	.11
Pasadena	15,997,195	20,012,999	.05	.05		.02½	.14	.10
Pomona	3,067,057	3,300,000	.07	.07			.28	.36
Riverside	4,290,173	4,440,499			.14	.21	.22	.11
Sacramento	20,364,446	20,016,915		.05	.36	.29	.08	.10
Salinas City	1,657,883	1,680,162					.25	.25
San Bernardino	2,793,300	4,044,498			.08	.20	.22	.23
San Diego	12,743,160	12,053,910			.17	.39	.20	.16
San José	16,297,365	16,580,540			.08	.11½	.135	.10
Santa Ana	2,952,502	3,000,000			.19	.16	.39	.44
Santa Barbara	6,729,559	6,345,123	.09	.08½	.09	.08½	.315	.22
Santa Cruz	4,250,000	3,696,195					‡ .25	‡ .25
Santa Monica	4,684,661	4,738,628			.03		.15	.16
Santa Rosa	4,664,836	4,974,306					.23	‡ .25
Stockton	14,941,757	15,443,899			.17	.16	.115	.15
Vallejo *	2,646,231				.10		.19	
Visalia *	1,515,324				.20		.47	
Woodland	3,000,000	2,663,255		.07	.03		.23	.25

* No report for 1906. † General city tax. ‡ All school purposes.

TABLE No. 18—SPECIAL REPORTS FROM CITIES FOR THE SCHOOL YEAR CLOSING JUNE 30, 1905 AND 1906—Continued.

Amount of Money Raised by Taxation for School Purposes.

Cities.	For Kindergartens.		For Primary and Grammar Schools.		For High Schools.		Total.	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Alameda			$17,286 03	$17,213 25	$14,979 95	$15,913 83	$32,265 98	$33,127 08
Bakersfield			4,500 00	4,244 30			4,500 00	4,244 30
Berkeley			14,608 04	27,735 20	24,706 02	13,051 87	39,314 06	40,787 07
Chico				1,763 69	9,430 30	9,895 63	9,430 30	11,659 32
Eureka					8,012 72	8,152 10	8,012 72	8,152 10
Fresno			19,854 00	40,328 46	31,519 00	12,949 75	51,373 00	53,278 21
Grass Valley					3,088 00	3,097 82	3,088 00	3,097 82
Los Angeles	$53,797 83		34,580 06	† 248,133 86	107,827 91		196,205 80	248,133 86
Marysville					4,260 89	4,172 27	4,260 89	4,172 27
Nevada City					3,338 68	3,250 00	3,338 68	3,250 00
Oakland		$1,989 00	25,579 00	17,236 78	57,975 00	62,658 22	83,554 00	81,884 00
Pasadena	8,166 22	10,400 00		5,000 00	22,864 77	24,371 32	31,030 99	39,771 32
Pomona	2,146 93	2,330 19			8,587 75	11,331 66	10,734 68	13,661 85
Riverside			5,970 00	9,119 81	9,382 00	4,776 57	15,352 00	13,896 48
Sacramento		10,000 00	73,312 00	136,000 00	15,680 00	20,000 00	88,992 00	166,000 00
Salinas City					4,237 15	4,292 97	4,237 15	4,292 97
San Bernardino			3,259 18	8,572 09	8,882 49	10,071 86	12,141 67	18,643 95
San Diego		4,706 58	9,854 00	41,994 30	25,677 00	19,458 59	45,531 00	66,159 47
San José			13,408 32	19,233 12	22,198 71	16,588 34	35,607 03	35,821 46
Santa Ana			5,542 32	4,800 00	11,406 79	13,200 00	16,949 11	18,000 00
Santa Barbara	5,350 00	5,000 00	5,350 00	5,000 00	22,851 14	12,000 00	33,551 14	22,250 00
Santa Cruz					10,369 00	11,076 60	10,369 00	11,077 60
Santa Monica			1,475 82		6,929 93	7,085 30	8,405 75	7,085 30
Santa Rosa					11,203 70	11,833 19	11,203 70	11,833 19
Stockton			25,403 85	24,689 85	17,184 66	23,146 54	42,588 51	47,836 39
Vallejo*			2,501 35		5,027 84		7,529 19	
Visalia*			3,030 65		7,122 02		10,152 67	
Woodland		325 00			6,900 00	7,400 00	6,900 00	7,725 00

* No report for 1906. † General School Fund.

STATISTICS

OF

PUBLIC KINDERGARTENS

RECEIVING CLASS ROOM, WILSON SCHOOL ALAMEDA.

TABLE No. 19.

STATISTICS OF KINDERGARTENS.

Teachers—Number Employed—Sex—Certificates.

Counties.	Number of Regular and Special Teachers, including Principals.		Sex of Teachers. Women.		Teachers' Certificates. Kindergarten Primary.		Special for Kindergarten Work.	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Alameda	2	2	2	2	1	------	1	2
Fresno	1	1	1	1	------	------	1	1
Los Angeles	106	109	106	109	48	64	58	45
Orange	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	------
Riverside	2	2	2	2	------	------	2	2
Sacramento	16	16	16	16	10	16	6	------
San Bernardino	------	2	------	2	------	2	------	------
San Diego	7	6	7	6	6	2	1	4
San Francisco	------	1	------	1	------	------	------	1
Santa Barbara	6	7	6	7	5	7	1	------
Santa Cruz	2	2	2	2	2	2	------	------
Tehama	------	1	------	1	------	1	------	------
Yolo	1	1	1	1	1	1	------	------
Totals	145	152	145	152	74	97	71	55

Pupils Enrolled—Attendance, Etc.

Counties.	Enrollment. 1905.		1906.		Total.		Attendance. Average Number Belonging to Kind'garten Classes.		Average Daily Attendance in Kind'garten Classes.		Percentage of Attendance on Average Number Belonging.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Alameda	72	71	69	75	143	144	61	60	57	56	94	94
Fresno	40	34	68	55	74	123	44	44	43	41	97	93
Los Angeles	1,894	1,863	1,599	1,727	3,757	3,326	1,976	2,071	1,793	1,855	90	90
Orange	64	74	68	62	138	130	63	71	59	56	93	92
Riverside	18	44	31	39	62	70	42	52	40	51	95	98
Sacramento	206	212	212	208	418	420	282	219	262	200	93	91
S. Bernard'o	------	------	13	13	------	26	------	25	------	23	------	90
San Diego	234	191	216	203	425	419	219	181	203	169	91	93
San Francis'o	------	------	21	28	------	49	------	42	------	31	------	74
Santa Barb'a	99	76	115	114	175	229	114	116	101	101	89	87
Santa Cruz	31	28	43	38	59	81	23	36	22	35	96	97
Tehama	------	------	22	22	------	44	------	24	------	23	------	91
Yolo	17	41	25	27	58	52	24	27	22	24	89	89
Totals	2,675	2,634	2,502	2,611	5,309	5,113	2,848	2,968	2,602	2,665	91	89

TABLE No. 19—STATISTICS OF KINDERGARTENS—Continued.

Length of Term—Monthly Salary—Visits, Etc.

Counties.	Number of Days School was Maintained during the Year.		Number of Months the Teachers in Charge at Close of Year have Taught in this Kindergarten.		Average Monthly Salary of Teachers.		School Visits. By County Superintendent.		By School Trustees.		By Other Persons.	
	1905.	906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905	906	1905.	1906	1905.	1906
Alameda	192	211	31	36	$91 20	$91 20	2	4	26	3	87	68
Fresno	190	195	48	10	75 00	70 00	1	.....	.....	.....	24	36
Los Angeles	185	182	43	49	56 49	56 76	808	258	29	14	5,368	5,707
Orange	185	185	32	27	70 00	72 50	1	2	1	2	184	142
Riverside	180	160	41	89	55 00	52 50	.....	1	7	12	220	337
Sacramento	186	189	46	56	58 44	58 44	50	45	18	15	390	350
San Bernar'o	.....	112	.....	12	.....	52 50	.....	2	.....	4	.....	59
San Diego	174	189	55	85	73 57	75 00	4	2	43	24	557	490
San Francis'o	.....	150	.....	82	.....	90 00	.....	11	.....	10	.....	49
Santa Barb'a	200	200	22	145	62 50	61 10	.....	2	10	11	135	58
Santa Cruz	200	200	104	250	62 50	62 50	2	2	2	2	60	50
Tehama	.....	153	.....	8	.....	75 00	.....	1	.....	2	.....	98
Yolo	180	180	57	8	65 00	65 00	1	1	.....	1	35	75
Totals	* 187	* 177	* 48	* 66	*$66 97	*$67 88	869	331	136	100	7,141	7,519

* Average.

Teachers Attending Institute and Number of Books in Library.

Counties.	Number of Teachers Who Attended County or City Institute.		Number of Volumes Remaining in Kindergarten Library at the Close of the School Year.	
	1905.	1906	1905.	1906.
Alameda	2	2	.....	.....
Fresno	1	.....	53	91
Los Angeles	97	103	.....	3,724
Orange	2	2	5	.....
Riverside	2	2	85	85
Sacramento	16	8	.....	.....
San Bernardino	.....	2	.....	.....
San Diego	7	6	.....	.....
San Francisco	.....	1	135	124
Santa Barbara	5	7		
Santa Cruz	2	2	.....	.....
Yolo	1	1	.....	.....
Totals	135	136	278	4,024

TABLE No. 19—STATISTICS OF KINDERGARTENS—Continued.

Receipts from all Sources for School Years Closing June 30, 1905 and 1906.

Counties.	School Year Closing June 30, 1905.			
	Balance on Hand at Beginning of School Year.	Receipts from Taxes of all Kinds.	Donations, etc.	Total Receipts from all Sources.
Alameda		$2,089 00		$2,089 00
Fresno		827 50		827 50
Los Angeles	$1,760 03	64,125 98		65,886 01
Orange		1,395 00		1,395 00
Riverside		1,200 00		1,200 00
Sacramento		10,107 00		10,107 00
San Diego		5,070 00		5,070 00
San Francisco				
Santa Barbara	2,129 25	5,345 00		7,474 25
Santa Cruz		1,500 00		1,500 00
Yolo		650 00		650 00
Totals	$3,889 28	$92,309 48		$96,198 76

Counties.	School Year Closing June 30, 1906.			
	Balance on Hand at Beginning of School Year.	Receipts from Taxes of all Kinds	Donations, etc.	Total Receipts from all Sources.
Alameda		$1,991 75		$1,991 75
Fresno	*	*	*	*
Los Angeles	$1,453 94	64,355 66		65,809 60
Orange		1,452 50		1,452 50
Riverside		2,808 00		2,808 00
Sacramento		10,100 00		10,100 00
San Bernardino		650 00		650 00
San Diego		4,706 58		4,706 58
San Francisco		1,000 00		1,000 00
Santa Barbara	1,948 58	5,373 00		7,321 58
Santa Cruz	*	*	*	*
Tehama		976 40		976 40
Yolo	314 41	1,517 99		1,832 40
Totals	$3,716 93	$94,931 88		$98,648 81

* Reported in receipts of primary and grammar schools.

Expenditures for School Year Closing June 30, 1905.

Counties.	For Teachers' Salaries.	For Current Expenses, Books, and Apparatus.	For Buildings.	Total Expense for Year.	Balance on Hand at Close of Year.
Alameda	$1,824 00	$265 00		$2,089 00	
Fresno	712 50	115 00		827 50	
Los Angeles	61,188 55	3,268 94		64,457 49	$1,428 52
Orange	1,295 00	100 00		1,395 00	
Riverside	1,000 00	200 00		1,200 00	
Sacramento	9,350 00	757 00		10,107 00	
San Diego	4,570 00	500 00		5,070 00	
Santa Barbara	4,602 50	923 31		5,525 81	1,948 44
Santa Cruz	1,250 00	150 00		1,400 00	100 00
Yolo	585 00	43 00		628 00	22 00
Totals	$86,377 55	$6,322 25		$92,699 80	$3,498 96

TABLE No. 19—STATISTICS OF KINDERGARTENS—Continued.

Expenditures for School Year Closing June 30, 1906.

Counties.	For Teachers' Salaries.	For Current Expenses, Books, and Apparatus.	For Buildings.	Total Expense for Year.	Balance on Hand at Close of Year.
Alameda	$1,824 00	$167 75	.....	$1,991 75	.....
Fresno	See expenditures of primary and grammar schools.				
Los Angeles	60,419 75	3,762 19	.....	64,181 94	$1,627 66
Orange	1,377 50	75 00	.....	1,452 50	.....
Riverside	945 00	38 00	$1,825 00	2,808 00	.....
Sacramento	9,350 00	750 00	.....	10,100 00	.....
San Bernardino	630 00	20 00	.....	650 00	.....
San Diego	4,462 00	244 58	.....	4,706 58	.....
San Francisco	900 00	100 00	.....	1,000 00	.....
Santa Barbara	4,300 00	1,055 91	29 40	5,385 31	1,936 27
Santa Cruz	See expenditures of primary and grammar schools.				
Tehama	600 00	175 00	.....	775 00	201 40
Yolo	373 75	1,277 61	.....	1,651 36	181 04
Totals	$85,182 00	$7,666 04	$1,854 40	$94,702 44	$3,946 37

Valuation of Property for Years Ending June 30, 1905 and 1906.

Counties.	Value of Lots, Buildings, and Furniture.		Valuation of Books and Apparatus.		Total Valuation of All Property.	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Alameda	.....	.....	$200 00	$200 00	$200 00	$200 00
Fresno	Reported with primary and grammar schools.					
Los Angeles	24,500 00	29,530 00	1,750 00	1,750 00	26,250 00	31,280 00
Orange	2,000 00	3,000 00	600 00	200 00	2,600 00	3,200 00
Riverside	200 00	2,000 00	100 00	50 00	300 00	2,050 00
Sacramento	10,000 00	10,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	11,000 00	11,000 00
San Bernardino	.....	.....	.....	10 00	.....	10 00
San Diego	2,500 00	1,700 00	.....	.....	2,500 00	1,700 00
San Francisco	Reported with primary and grammar schools.					
Santa Barbara	2,000 00	9,800 00	500 00	200 00	2,500 00	10,000 00
Santa Cruz	Reported with primary and grammar schools.					
Tehama	.....	150 00	.....	25 00	.....	175 00
Yolo	100 00	130 00	50 00	50 00	150 00	180 00
Totals	$41,300 00	$56,310 00	$4,200 00	$3,485 00	$45,500 00	$59,795 00

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, SAN DIEGO.

SAN DIEGO STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

By SAMUEL T. BLACK, President.

From the President's Annual Report to the Board of Trustees for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905.

Seeing that the building is now complete, permit me to refer briefly to the history of its construction. It was begun in the fall of 1898, so that nearly seven years have been spent in its construction and equipment. To some it may seem that the growth has been slow—too slow for the strenuous, restless spirit of this western civilization. And yet the State has builded wisely and well. The time occupied in construction and equipment has enabled you to meet all the demands of the school during its period of development in a much more intelligent and effective manner than would have been possible had the building and equipment been completed in one, two, or even three years. Instead of erecting a building and molding a school to fit into it, you have been able to mold a building to fit the school. In other words, the school itself was considered of prime importance, and that the building should conform to its needs. The library needs light and sunshine. The gymnasium needs atmospheric conditions approaching as nearly as possible to those prevailing in the open air. The art room needs the steady light that comes from the north. Each of the laboratories demands its own peculiar conditions and surroundings. The gradual construction of the building having paralleled the rational development of the school, you were enabled to meet these various conditions in a most satisfactory manner. Yet, in meeting the wants peculiar to the various departments of the school, the necessity of beauty and symmetry in construction has not been lost sight of.

The bill creating the State Normal School of San Diego became a law by the signature of Governor Budd on March 13, 1897. It carried an appropriation of $50,000 for support and building purposes. In 1899 there was appropriated $101,300 for the same purposes. In 1901, $59,000 was appropriated for maintenance alone for two years. In 1903 the appropriations for building and support amounted to $123,000. The last Legislature appropriated $5,000 for improving the campus, which has not yet been expended, and, therefore, will not be taken into consideration in this report. The total appropriations to January 1, 1905, amounted to $333,300.

The expenditures are as follows (architects' fees, salaries of attorney

and superintendent of construction, advertising, etc., are included in the building items):

Buildings:	
Central portion	$32,403 19
East wing	38,095 62
West wing	55,870 98
Total for buildings (including steam heating for entire building and other items)	$126,369 79
Library books	5,514 61
Apparatus	5,128 46
Furniture	9,604 02
Contingent expenses	19,425 92
Salaries of employés	168,253 03
Grand total to June 30, 1905	$324,295 83

During the year we admitted 119 new students, an increase of 47 per cent over the year preceding. As to previous preparation, they are distributed as follows:

Graduates from the ninth year	40
Graduates from accredited high schools	25
From partial high school courses	26
From other normal schools	15
From colleges and universities	7
On examination	4
Experienced teachers	16
Total	133
Counted twice	14
Net number of entrants	119

This number of entrants exceeds that of any other year excepting the opening year, when 135 students were admitted. Should this be repeated next year, as now seems more than probable, the gross enrollment will approach 300 for the year 1905-06. This ought to be very nearly the limit for any normal school. The tendency to-day in the United States is toward smaller enrollment. Only one or two of the thirteen Massachusetts normal schools exceeds 200. The German normal schools limit the enrollment to about 100 students. Increased enrollment in the normal school proper calls for a corresponding increase in the training school. The total enrollment for both normal school and training school for the year is 432.

During the year there have been added the gymnasium, bathrooms, manual training room, new library quarters, new biology and chemistry laboratories, museum, and the auditorium. There have been added more than 1,000 volumes to the library and over $1,000 have been expended on added apparatus for the laboratories. A cistern for rainwater has been constructed, which now contains nearly 12,000 gallons of pure water. We know it is pure, because we have had a report from the bacteriologist at the University of California to that effect. This water is piped throughout the building for drinking purposes.

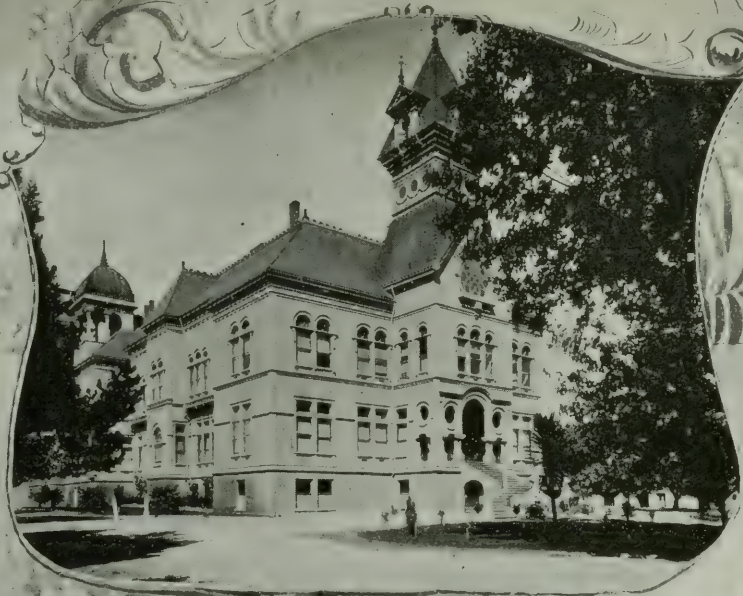
The number of graduates for the several academic years is as follows:

1899-1900	26
1900-1901	25
1901-1902	47
1902-1903	63
1903-1904	45
1904-1905	44
Total	250

These graduates are distributed among the various counties of the State. A large proportion of them are teaching in the cities and larger towns. Reports from superintendents and school officers concerning their work are exceedingly gratifying. One of our first graduates is now a division superintendent in the Philippines. Two have been principals of high schools over there, chosen over university graduates because of their teaching ability.

It gives me great pleasure to report that the instructors and other employés are faithful, efficient, and conscientious in the discharge of their various duties. As a result, the close of the year finds the school in a very satisfactory condition.

I regret to have to report the resignation of four very competent members of the faculty: Mr. Percy E. Davidson, who is continuing his studies at Harvard; Miss Mary Maynes Smith, who is to be married in the fall; Miss Josephine Batchelder, on account of continued ill health; and Dr. Anne Moore, who has concluded to take up a different line of work elsewhere.



SAN JOSE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

By MORRIS E. DAILEY, President.

Summer Session.—On June 26, 1905, the third Summer Session of the San José State Normal School opened with a large enrollment of teachers from most of the counties of California and from many outside states. The session lasted six weeks, closing August, 1905. The total enrollment in all departments was 541. This was almost double the attendance of the session of 1904. Regular Normal School work was given in all lines by our Faculty. They were assisted by Mr. Frederic H. Ripley of Boston, and Miss Estelle Carpenter of San Francisco, who gave courses in music, and by Prof. D. S. Snedden of Stanford University, who gave courses in education.

It seems but right that a word be said of the members of our Faculty in regard to the work in the Summer School. For three years they have voluntarily remained and worked during the entire Summer Session of six weeks and have received no additional pay. This, to my mind, is a display of loyalty to an institution and to the cause of education in general that is worthy of commendation.

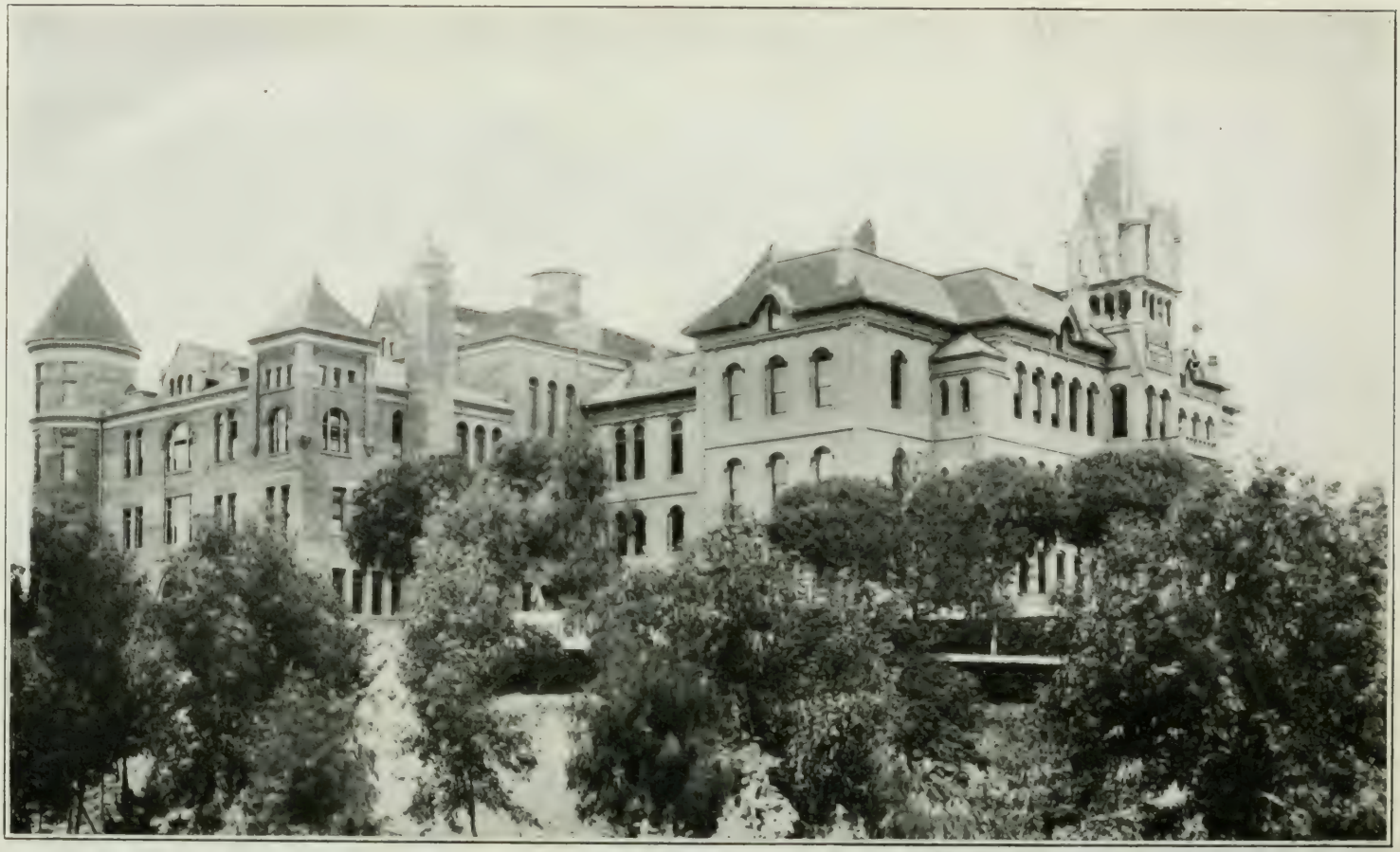
Preparations were being made for a Summer Session this year which would have been largely attended, but the earthquake of April 18, 1906, so injured our buildings that the session for this year was abandoned.

School in General.—During the past year a few changes have been made in our course of study. More emphasis is being laid upon the teaching of agriculture and domestic science. No department of the latter subject has been established, but considerable work has been done in connection with our Training School by the children of the sixth, seventh and eighth grades.

The number of students enrolled for the year ending June 30, 1906, is larger than at any time since going upon a high school basis. The number of high school graduates who have enrolled as new students has increased each year. During the past year the increase was more than 20 per cent over the number enrolled for the year ending June 30, 1905.

We have demonstrated to our own satisfaction that this Normal School, located as it is, can be more satisfactorily conducted upon a high school basis of admission than upon a lower standard of admission. We are sending out more graduates every year than we did when the lower basis of admission was in effect.

The State is not concerned with the total enrollment of its State Normal Schools so much as it is with the number of graduates—the output of teachers each year. An enrollment of 400 under the high school basis means more teachers added to the ranks each year than an enrollment of 800 under a grammar grade basis of admission.



LOS ANGELES STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

By DR. J. F. MILLSPAUGH, President.

Following is the registry of attendance by classes for each of the two years from July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1906:

SCHOOL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1905.

General Professional Course.

Seniors—	Males	6	
	Females	172	
			178
Juniors—	Males	7	
	Females	158	
			165
*Sub-Juniors—	Males	3	
	Females	68	
			71

Kindergarten Training Course.

Seniors	18
Juniors	16

Special Students and Visiting Teachers.

Males	2	
Females	20	
		22

Total in Professional Department	470
Pupils enrolled in Training School	597
Total enrolled in all departments	1,067

SCHOOL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

General Professional Course.

Seniors—	Males	3	
	Females	197	
			200
Juniors—	Males	4	
	Females	140	
			144
Sub-Juniors			12

Kindergarten Training Course.

Seniors	16	
Juniors	24	
		40

Special Students and Visiting Teachers.

Males	3	
Females	18	
		21

Total in Professional Department	417
Pupils enrolled in Training School	551
Total enrolled in all departments	968

GRADUATES.

During Year Ending June 30, 1905.

Males	5	
Females	115	
		120

During Year Ending June 30, 1906.

Males	3	
Females	153	
		156

*After admissions were passed on the high school basis, the students remaining in the first and second year classes of the four-year course were known as sub-juniors.

In connection with the statistics of attendance for the biennial period just closed, I desire to exhibit the facts relative to attendance, the number of graduates, and cost per graduate for each of the eight years ending June 30, 1906. These appear in the following tabular form:

Year Ending June 30—	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Enrolled—								
Men	56	64	51	35	28	25	19	9
Women	555	593	539	456	416	447	451	411
Totals	611	*657	590	491	444	472	470	420
Graduates—								
Men	5	11	10	10	8	8	5	3
Women	102	103	120	97	103	84	115	153
Totals	107	114	130	107	111	92	120	156
Cost per Graduate— (Based on salaries and support)	$492 63	$429 62	$420 46	$477 18	$480 67	$548 10	$434 90	$330 50

* Largest attendance in school's history.

Several interesting facts and deductions are discoverable in this table:

First—The steady decrease in the number of male students, indicating their early disappearance entirely from the school. Many causes exist for this deplorable condition. Chief of them all is the fact that the financial remuneration for teaching is so small in comparison with that following other lines of effort that young men are drawn into other occupations where their service is more highly rewarded. The change of basis of admission to the school from a ninth grade certificate to a high school diploma has played a large part in the falling off of the number of boys. When a way was open by which boys could complete in four years what was held to be equivalent to a high school course and a normal course, a good number were ready to enter upon it; but on graduation from a high school, with a choice open to them of a normal school course, a university course, or a business career promising far better pay than that of teaching, the normal school course was seldom chosen.

Second—The steady decrease in the number of female students. In 1899 and 1900 there were in Southern California relatively few high schools. It was easier and more satisfactory in every way for many students who contemplated teaching to enter the normal school and combine academic and professional study than to leave home to attend a high school, and follow that by further absence from home to attend a normal school. But at about this time new stimulus was given to secondary education by the establishment of union high schools. As a result of this movement the number of students who desired to take their academic training at the normal school rapidly diminished, and its enrollment not only grew smaller, but consisted increasingly of those whose academic study had been done in the high schools.

Since the opening of the school year 1904-5, when the four-year course was discontinued, only high school graduates, or those having equivalent preparation, have been admitted.* Since admissions have for two

* An exception was made in favor of a few students who were able to fall into the classes of the four-year courses, still remaining.

years been upon the high school basis, it is not probable that attendance will be further lessened; indeed, an increase from this time forward is expected.

Doubtless it is true, also, that the San Diego Normal School has enrolled many students from San Diego and vicinity who but for it would have entered this institution; but the leading cause of the lessened attendance is that before referred to.

Third—Though the enrollment has steadily diminished, being for the year just closed less than two thirds that of 1900, it will be noted that there is no corresponding decline in the number of graduates. With the smallest attendance for eight years, the past year has registered the largest number of graduates in the history of the school. I take it that the State is chiefly interested, not in the number of students enrolled, but in the number of trained teachers sent into its public schools. If this is the true measure of a normal school's usefulness, this school has had no more successful year. Of the eight years considered in this report, during the first six the school admitted on both ninth grade certificates and high school diplomas, and the ratio of graduates to enrollment was approximately 1 to 5. During the two years when admission has been based on high school diplomas only, the ratio of graduates to enrollment has been approximately 1 to 3.

Fourth—The statements relative to the cost per graduate are of value only as they tend to show that under the present plan of admission the State is paying less for every teacher sent out from the school than it did when, under the former system, the attendance was much larger.

At a meeting of the Joint Normal School Board held in April, 1904, Dr. Lewis S. Thorpe, of the Los Angeles Normal School Board, read a paper advocating the establishment of a three-year normal school course, and set forth forcibly the benefits that would accrue from such an extension of the two-year course. Briefly, the chief of these were as follows:

1. The need of more extensive academic preparation by teachers of the common schools.
2. The desirability of forming a course more attractive than the present two-year course, which because of its brevity necessarily excludes subjects earnestly desired by ambitious students.
3. The desirability of retaining students longer in the school to more deeply impress them with its spirit and aims.
4. To bring the normal school and the universities into helpful coöperation by so shaping the course of study in the former that two years of definite credit should be granted to its graduates by the latter.
5. As a result of the more attractive course and the establishment of such relations with the universities, the furnishing of sufficient inducement to bring a larger number of young men into the normal schools.

Following the discussion of Dr. Thorpe's paper, permission was given by the Joint Board for the establishment at Los Angeles of the course recommended.

More than a year of careful study was given by the Faculty of this school to the forming of a course of study which would most perfectly fulfill the purposes had in view. This study of the subject resulted in

the recommendation by the Faculty, first, that the existing two-year course of study be left undisturbed; and second, that an optional third year be added to the course and be made to include the desired subjects. This plan was approved by the Board of Trustees of the school. Under the proposed plan the two courses will be identical throughout the first year. At the opening of the second year, students electing the longer course will take some professional and some academic work, and the two lines of study will be carried on side by side for the remaining two years of the course.

The State University and Leland Stanford University have both expressed great interest in the plan, and both have given it their entire approval. Students who complete the longer course and carry with them the recommendation of the normal school will be given full junior standing in either university. This innovation places the school abreast of the most advanced normal schools of the country. Several important purposes will be subserved by this arrangement:

First—It will furnish students who plan to teach in elementary schools opportunity to enlarge their acquaintance with subjects organically related to those which they will be called upon to teach, and thus directly strengthen their preparation; it will give the broader outlook so much needed by all the instructors of youth; it will more perfectly develop that scholarship and culture and breadth of interest which are the true sources of every inspiring teacher's power. The increased efficiency thus developed will much more than compensate students for the additional time and expense required to complete the longer course.

Second—The extended course, begun at the normal school and completed at the university, will serve especially to prepare teachers for high school positions and for principalships. The pursuit of academic and professional subjects side by side is believed to be distinctly advantageous to both. From the beginning the student became accustomed to study not merely how he is to master subjects, but how he is to lead others to master them. With the acquisition of scholarship and culture, interest in teaching and sympathy with learners are aroused and developed. The prospective high school teacher or principal will go from the normal school to the university for the completion of his course with thorough scholastic preparation, with enthusiasm for his profession fully developed, with at least one year of valuable experience, and with aims clearly and intelligently defined. The two years of additional study necessary to obtain a degree will be devoted to such subjects as have special interest for the student in view of the work which, as teacher or supervisor, he proposes to undertake. Thus the normal school and university courses, combined and unified, will be made to serve in the largest possible manner to equip the teacher or principal for professional efficiency.

Third—The advantages of this arrangement to residents of Southern California, especially, in point of convenience and economy will be apparent. It is expected that many ambitious students, unable to meet the expenses necessary for four years of university residence, will find it possible to realize their aims when two years of university work may be taken while residing at home or in the near vicinity. Careful estimates of expenses necessary for travel, boarding, laundry, etc., indicate

that for students living at home the outlay required for the completion of the two courses as proposed will be less than that of a university course alone, under the usual conditions heretofore existing.

During the two years under review, the work of the school has been carried on with little change as to general plan and with few modifications in details of administration. As its president I have endeavored to acquaint myself thoroughly with the work of the institution and to understand its relations to the educational work of the State. In addition to the functions ordinarily performed by such schools, the endeavor has been made to render the school useful to teachers not in regular attendance upon its instructions. In the pursuance of this aim Saturday classes have been held at the school for the benefit of teachers who at that time only are free to attend them. The experiment has been sufficiently successful to lead to the hope that further efforts in this direction would be appreciated. Several members of the Faculty have gone to neighboring towns and met groups of teachers for lectures, conferences, etc. All this work has been without other expense to those benefited than payment of railroad fare. Our teachers are ready to respond to what they believe will be a much larger demand of this kind in the future.

I am glad to report the election for next year of a graduate of the Agricultural Department of the State University, who has been chosen for the especial purpose of inaugurating work in elementary agriculture and the more practical forms of nature study. In connection with this important work he will also attempt to bring the museum of the school into more helpful relations with the work of instruction. Under the best modern administration the school museum bears some such relation to science teaching, nature study, geography, etc., as the library does to literature and history.

The most serious criticism that can be brought against the school (and in this the other normal schools share) is connected with the course of study, which requires too many hours of work each day of students. To meet the requirements of the State Normal Board students are compelled to carry full twenty-two hours of recitation, etc., a week. This is a demand which not only overtaxes strength, but also prevents the development of scholarly habits. There is not time enough to really study anything with the thoroughness that makes for culture and scholarship. In my judgment no student should be permitted to carry to exceed twenty hours a week, including prescribed gymnasium work. Hop-skip-and-jump methods of work are as deadly in a normal school as they are in a university.

In closing this report I wish to call attention to the great improvements made in our buildings and appointments during the past year. An excellent heating plant has been installed, furnishing steam heat to all parts of the building and excellent ventilation to nearly all the rooms. In addition, the building has been straightened up and made secure by rebuilding the foundation in part and repairing the superstructure. The gymnasium has been refloored, ceiled, and furnished with hot water as well as cold water for shower baths. The electric bell system has been remodeled and put into good working order. In short, the building, as it now stands, barring certain irremediable defects, is in good condition and serves well the uses of the school.

CHICO STATE NORMAL SCHOOL—BUILDING AND GROUNDS.

TABLE No. 20.

STATISTICS OF STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Teachers Employed.

Location of School.	Men.		Women.		Total.	
	1905	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Chico	6	7	14	13	20	20
Los Angeles	9	9	20	19	29	28
San Diego	6	6	10	10	16	16
San Francisco	5	5	8	12	13	17
San José	10	10	20	23	30	33
Totals	36	37	72	77	108	114

Attendance.

Location of School.	Normal Department.						Training Department.					
	Men.		Women.		Total.		Boys.		Girls.		Total.	
	1905.	1906.	1905	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Chico	43	58	258	328	301	386	120	97	185	140	305	237
Los Angeles	19	9	451	411	470	420	237	217	314	303	551	520
San Diego	30	22	216	235	246	257	85	91	101	132	186	223
San Fran'co	1	0	177	220	178	220	217	175	178	225	395	400
San José	40	60	568	681	608	741	144	183	109	169	253	352
Totals	133	149	1,670	1,875	1,803	2,024	803	763	887	969	1,690	1,732

Receipts from all Sources for the School Year ending June 30, 1905.

Location of School.	Balance on Hand at Beginning of School Year.	Amount Received from State Appropriation.	Amount Received from Tuition and Other Sources.	Total Receipts from all Sources.
Chico	$29,132 22	$33,800 00	$1,065 10	$63,997 32
Los Angeles	3,770 82	53,000 00	88 05	56,858 87
San Diego	22,515 14	36,000 00	10 84	58,525 98
San Francisco	682 68	20,500 00	1,307 60	22,490 28
San José	3,997 34	56,000 00	2 60	59,999 94
Totals	$60,098 20	$199,300 00	$4,474 19	$261,872 39

TABLE No. 20—STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS—Continued.

Receipts from all Sources for the School Year ending June 30, 1906.

Location of School.	Balance on Hand at Beginning of School Year.	Amount Received from State Appropriation.	Amount Received from Tuition and Other Sources.	Total Receipts from all Sources.
Chico	$67 24	$45,100 00	$1,329 05	$46,496 29
Los Angeles	2,492 64	104,000 00	208 25	106,700 89
San Diego	4,911 29	33,500 00	14 80	38,426 09
San Francisco	316 33	178,500 00	1,576 33	180,392 66
San José	392 50	57,000 00	7 70	57,400 20
Totals	$8,180 00	$418,100 00	$3,136 13	$429,416 13

Expenditures for the School Year ending June 30, 1905.

Location of School.	Amount Paid for Teachers' Salaries.	Amount Paid for Janitors, Gardeners, Librarian, Supplies, Etc.	Amount Paid for Sites, Buildings, and Furniture.	Amount Paid for Library Books and for Apparatus.	Total Expenditures.	Balance on Hand at Close of School Year.
Chico	$27,809 00	$6,984 25	$28,228 75	$908 08	$63,930 08	$67 24
Los Angeles	47,587 79	4,601 90	1,129 26	1,003 26	54,322 21	2,536 66
San Diego	24,391 73	6,056 55	20,388 39	2,366 75	53,203 42	5,322 56
San Francisco	17,026 22	4,010 03	307 40	739 69	22,083 34	406 94
San José	47,006 61	9,097 14	2,068 51	1,088 67	59,260 93	739 01
Totals	$163,821 35	$30,749 87	$52,122 31	$6,106 45	$252,799 98	$9,072 41

Expenditures for the School Year ending June 30, 1906.

Location of School.	Amount Paid for Teachers' Salaries.	Amount Paid for Janitors, Gardeners, Librarian, Supplies, Etc.	Amount Paid for Sites, Buildings, and Furniture.	Amount Paid for Library Books and for Apparatus.	Total Expenditures.	Balance on Hand at Close of School Year.
Chico	$27,596 00	$6,869 14	$9,912 72	$752 38	$45,130 24	$1,366 05
Los Angeles	50,615 20	4,362 46	44,951 34	1,244 77	101,173 77	5,527 12
San Diego	24,416 35	10,586 07	1,483 97	869 49	37,355 88	1,070 21
San Francisco	20,479 28	3,690 52	53,686 49	355 96	78,212 25	102,180 41
San José	43,735 10	8,000 24	1,821 86	698 50	54,255 70	3,144 50
Totals	$166,841 93	$33,508 43	$111,856 38	$3,921 10	$316,127 84	$113,288 29

Valuation of Property, 1905.

Location of School.	Area of Grounds.	Grounds.	Buildings.	Furniture.	Libraries.	Apparatus.	Total.
	Acres.						
Chico	8.00	$8,000	$158,500	$6,750 00	$14,100 00	$6,300 00	$193,650 00
Los Angeles	4.50	243,000	153,050	7,500 00	5,000 00	4,000 00	412,550 00
San Diego	16.50	30,000	126,000	9,539 66	5,358 54	5,006 86	175,905 06
San Francisco	.....	.....	.....	1,500 00	4,200 00	500 00	6,200 00
San José	8.30	50,000	213,224	10,000 00	11,900 00	8,700 00	293,824 00
Totals	37.30	$331,000	$650,774	$35,289 66	$40,558 54	$24,506 86	$1,082,129 06

TABLE No. 20—STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS—Continued.

Valuation of Property, 1906.

Location of School.	Area of Grounds.	Grounds.	Buildings.	Furniture.	Libraries.	Apparatus.	Total.
	Acres.						
Chico	8.00	$8,000	$168,500	$6,750 00	$14,100 00	$6,300 00	$203,650 00
Los Angeles	4.50	250,000	185,000	7,500 00	6,000 00	4,000 00	452,500 00
San Diego	16.50	30,000	126,500	10,006 29	6,031 57	5,203 09	177,740 95
San Francisco	.87	50,000	3,000	578 19	335 96	.....	53,914 15
San José	8.30	50,000	48,790	10,000 00	11,900 00	8,700 00	129,390 00
Totals	38.17	$388,000	$531,790	$34,834 48	$38,367 53	$24,203 09	$1,017,195 10

Number of Volumes in Libraries.

Location of School.	1905.				1906.			
	At Beginning of Year.	Bought or Donated during Year.	Lost or Worn Out during Year.	Total.	At Beginning of Year.	Bought or Donated during Year.	Lost or Worn Out during Year.	Total.
Chico	11,308	856	10	12,154	12,154	475	25	12,604
Los Angeles	12,292	858	47	13,103	13,103	1,178	51	14,230
San Diego	3,560	1,155	8	4,707	4,707	1,000	19	5,688
San Francisco	7,457	909	336	8,030	8,030	3,494	8,535	2,989
San José	8,600	440	.....	9,040	9,040	520	.....	9,560
Totals	43,217	4,218	401	47,034	47,034	6,667	8,630	45,071

TABLE No. 20—STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS—Continued.

Number of Graduates Since Organization.

Year.	Chico. (Organized 1889.)			Los Angeles. (Organized 1882.)			San Diego. (Organized 1897.)			San Francisco. (Organized 1899.)			San José (Organized 1862.)		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
1863													0	4	4
1864													1	18	19
1865													4	19	23
1866													8	25	33
1867													4	27	31
1868													11	37	48
1869													3	26	29
1870													4	40	44
1871													4	17	21
1872													4	13	17
1873													4	16	20
1874													5	28	33
1875													9	36	45
1876													8	30	38
1877													6	36	42
1878													10	48	58
1879													8	36	44
1880													6	41	47
1881													2	32	34
1882													13	62	75
1883													14	79	93
1884				3	19	22							16	72	88
1885				6	29	35							13	96	109
1886				11	32	43							18	82	100
1887				4	44	48							11	87	98
1888				4	31	35							18	103	121
1889				10	47	57							17	112	129
1890				8	41	49							14	142	156
1891	3	14	17	9	62	71							8	96	104
1892	6	18	24	6	72	78							10	99	109
1893	5	27	32	11	80	91							5	131	136
1894	3	27	30	11	65	76							10	124	134
1895	3	49	52	12	72	84							8	148	156
1896	9	35	44	10	55	65							13	153	166
1897	3	30	33	7	48	55							10	99	109
1898	3	17	20	10	78	88							5	81	86
1899	6	39	45	5	102	107							10	100	110
1900	16	53	69	11	103	114	3	23	26				12	110	122
1901	12	37	49	10	120	130	5	20	25	0	36	36	8	82	90
1902	6	35	41	10	97	107	5	42	47	0	33	33	20	158	178
1903	9	52	61	8	103	111	2	61	63	0	54	54	18	193	211
1904	5	35	40	8	84	92	6	39	45	0	40	40	14	135	149
1905	9	53	62	5	115	120	5	39	44	0	46	46	6	147	153
1906	7	46	53	3	153	156	1	36	37	0	64	64	7	162	169
Totals	105	567	672	182	1652	1834	27	260	287	0	273	273	410	3466	3876

Total number of graduates—Men 724
Women 6,218

6,942

TABLE No. 21.

Number of Graduates of High Schools for the Year Closing June 30, 1905, that Entered State Normal Schools during the School Year Closing June 30, 1906.

Counties.	Chico.		Los Angeles.		San Diego.		San Francisco.		San José.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Alameda						1	Detailed report, and records from which it was made, were burned in the San Francisco fire of April 18, 1906.			4
Alpine										
Amador										
Butte		5								
Calaveras										
Colusa										
Contra Costa										4
Del Norte										
El Dorado										
Fresno										17
Glenn	1									
Humboldt										2
Inyo										
Kern										
Kings									3	6
Lake										1
Lassen										
Los Angeles				37						
Madera				1						1
Marin										
Mariposa										
Mendocino										4
Merced										3
Modoc										
Mono										
Monterey										5
Napa										
Nevada						1				2
Orange				6		2				
Placer										
Plumas										
Riverside						1				
Sacramento										1
San Benito										3
San Bernardino				3		1				1
San Diego						10				
San Francisco										
San Joaquin										
San Luis Obispo						1				2
San Mateo										8
Santa Barbara				1		1				1
Santa Clara									2	51
Santa Cruz										1
Shasta										
Sierra										
Siskiyou		1								
Solano										
Sonoma										2
Stanislaus										5
Sutter										
Tehama										
Trinity										
Tulare				1						7
Tuolumne										
Ventura				5						
Yolo										3
Yuba										
Totals	1	6		54		18			5	134

TABLE No. 22.

Number of Graduates of High Schools for the Year Closing June 30, 1905, that Entered Universities in California during the Year Closing June 30, 1906.

Counties.	University of California and Affiliated Colleges.								Leland Stanford Jr. University.	
	Berkeley.		Medical Department.		Hastings Law School.		Dental College.			
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Alameda	60	64	Partial university course is required for admission.		Records destroyed in San Francisco fire of April 18, 1906.		5		11	3
Alpine										
Amador										
Butte	4	4							3	
Calaveras							1			
Colusa		2							1	
Contra Costa	4								2	
Del Norte							1			
El Dorado							1			
Fresno	5	8							3	1
Glenn										
Humboldt	3	3							2	1
Inyo										
Kern	1	2							2	1
Kings	2	2								
Lake		2								
Lassen										
Los Angeles	27	21							35	16
Madera									1	
Marin		2							1	
Mariposa										
Mendocino	2	1					1		8	
Merced	4									
Modoc									1	
Mono										
Monterey	1	2							4	2
Napa	4						1		1	
Nevada	5	4								
Orange	5	1							3	2
Placer	2	2								
Plumas										
Riverside	15	4							5	2
Sacramento	5	8					3		2	
San Benito	2	2							1	
San Bernardino	1	3							6	6
San Diego	3	2							12	6
San Francisco	38	42					5		24	6
San Joaquin	6	6							3	
San Luis Obispo	7	4							2	
San Mateo	1								2	2
Santa Barbara	2	5					2		6	3
Santa Clara	9	8							42	34
Santa Cruz	4	8					1		1	1
Shasta	2									
Sierra										
Siskiyou										
Solano	5	4							3	
Sonoma	8	9							2	
Stanislaus	1								2	
Sutter										
Tehama	2									
Trinity										
Tulare	8	3					5		2	4
Tuolumne										
Ventura	2	2								1
Yolo	4	1							4	3
Yuba	2	2								
Totals	256	233					26		197	94

CALIFORNIA POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL.

By LEROY ANDERSON, Director.

The school closed its third year on June 15, 1906, at which time it held its first graduating exercises. The three years have been a process of growth and of the development of the ideas and ideals on which the school was established. The management of the school feels that it has made for itself a place among the State educational institutions. It differs in organization and aim from any of the other educational institutions heretofore established by the State, and was thus more or less of an experiment. It has, however, passed the experimental stage and is so well and firmly established as to command the attention of the educators of the country.

The school in its curriculum is modeled after the land-grant colleges which were established in the various states and territories under the provisions of the Morrill Act of 1862. It has been our endeavor to follow as closely as possible the successes of those institutions, and to follow their methods in so far as it was advisable in an institution of a purely secondary grade. It is the first attempt by a State in the United States to establish a secondary industrial school separate and distinct from any other institution. Inasmuch as the methods of instruction and courses of study in the industrial colleges have been so thoroughly worked out, it has been largely a matter of adaptation to fit them to a school of secondary grade. The courses of study include agriculture, mechanics, and household arts.

The student's time is divided about equally between recitation and class work on the one hand, and laboratory, shop, or field work on the other. On the whole it is probable that the Polytechnic gives a larger amount of shop and field work than is included in similar courses in the land-grant colleges. This being true, the school has not been able to fulfill the requirements for entrance to the university, as so much time is given to technical work, which is not yet looked upon as an important university entrance requirement.

This style of work is peculiarly adapted to young people who have just finished the grammar school. Field work, gardening, horticulture, animal husbandry, dairying, and the like are attractive to those interested in agriculture. In like manner forging, carpentry, electrical and other laboratories are attractive to those interested in mechanics. Sewing, dressmaking, cooking, and other household occupations appeal to the girls, who are usually domestically inclined. All of this work has an educational value, which is increased and enhanced by the academic and scientific studies which are made to coördinate with the laboratory and field work.

TABLE No. 23—STATISTICS OF CALIFORNIA POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL FOR 1905 AND 1906.

	1905.	1906.
Number of teachers employed—		
Men	5	7
Women	1	2
Total	6	9
Number of students enrolled, 1905—		
First year— Boys, 34; Girls, 12	46	
Second year—Boys, 11; Girls, 2	13	
Total— Boys, 45; Girls, 14	59	
Number of students enrolled, 1906—		
First year— Boys, 43; Girls, 21		64
Second year—Boys, 15; Girls, 8		23
Third year— Boys, 9; Girls, 4		13
Total— Boys, 67; Girls, 33		100
Number of graduates, 1906—		
Boys, 4; Girls, 4		8
Financial Statement—		
Receipts—		
Balance on hand July 1	$10,269 75	$4,182 53
From State apportionment	17,201 25	74,147 00
From laboratory fees	692 60	920 40
From dormitory	3,508 00	4,350 15
From farm, dairy, poultry, and power house	947 00	812 81
Total receipts from all sources	$32,618 60	$84,412 89
Expenditures—		
For teachers' salaries	$9,545 00	$15,283 31
For janitors' salaries	1,088 00	618 90
For services on farm and grounds	2,134 00	2,908 55
For supplies	3,182 74	10,287 20
For buildings and sites	5,275 55	8,685 33
For books and magazines	487 43	480 05
For printing	469 00	400 00
For trustees' expenses	571 19	214 35
For improvement of grounds	999 46	2,459 30
For contingent supplies	4,683 70	6,168 27
For pay of engineers and assistants (students)		902 00
Total expenses for year	$28,436 07	$48,407 26
Balance on hand June 30	$4,182 53	$36,005 63
Valuation of State property—		
Area of grounds, 281.04 acres.		
Valuation of grounds	$10,000 00	$12,000 00
Valuation of buildings	54,000 00	59,000 00
Valuation of furniture	3,300 00	3,800 00
Valuation of library	750 00	1,200 00
Valuation of apparatus	1,500 00	5,000 00
Valuation of farm stock and tools	3,000 00	5,000 00
Totals	$72,550 00	$86,000 00

STATE TEXT-BOOKS.

The following prices of State text-books were fixed by the State Board of Education for the school year ending June 30, 1906:

Name of Book.	Cost Price at Sacramento.	Postage per Book.	By Mail.	Price to Pupils from Retail Dealers.
Primer (new)	20 cents.	5 cents.	25 cents.	25 cents.
First Reader (new)	24 cents.	5 cents.	29 cents.	29 cents.
Second Reader (new)	28 cents.	7 cents.	35 cents.	35 cents.
Third Reader (new)	42 cents.	8 cents.	50 cents.	50 cents.
Fourth Reader (new)	49 cents.	11 cents.	60 cents.	60 cents.
Speller	19 cents.	6 cents.	25 cents	25 cents.
First Book in Arithmetic (new)	28 cents.	7 cents.	35 cents.	35 cents.
Grammar School Arithmetic	50 cents.	10 cents.	60 cents.	60 cents.
English Lessons, Book I	28 cents.	7 cents.	35 cents.	35 cents.
English Lessons, Book II	46 cents.	9 cents.	55 cents.	55 cents.
Introductory History	45 cents.	10 cents.	55 cents.	55 cents.
Grammar School History	81 cents.	14 cents.	95 cents.	95 cents.
Introductory Geography	55 cents.	9 cents.	64 cents.	64 cents.
Grammar School Geography	98 cents.	22 cents.	$1.20	$1.20
Physiology and Hygiene	41 cents.	8 cents.	49 cents.	49 cents.
Revised First Reader	16 cents.	4 cents.	20 cents.	20 cents.
Revised Fourth Reader	53 cents.	7 cents.	60 cents.	60 cents.
First Reader (old series)	15 cents.	5 cents.	20 cents.	20 cents.
Second Reader (old series)	33 cents.	8 cents.	41 cents.	40 cents.
Third Reader (old series)	40 cents.	12 cents.	52 cents.	55 cents.
English Grammar (old series)	42 cents.	8 cents.	50 cents.	50 cents.
U. S. History (old series)	50 cents.	12 cents.	62 cents.	65 cents.
Elemen'y Geography (old series).	50 cents.	10 cents.	60 cents.	60 cents.
Advanced Geography (old series)	$1.02	18 cents.	$1.20	$1.20

The following table shows the number of books sold prior to July 1, 1904, and the amount of money received for them; also the royalty paid for the use of plates of certain books:

Name of Book.	Number.	Amount.	School Book Fund.	Royalty Fund.
Revised First Reader	340,594	$54,495 04	$54,495 04	
Revised Second Reader	267,042	74,771 76	74,771 76	
Revised Third Reader	203,156	89,388 64	89,388 64	
Revised Fourth Reader	159,072	84,308 16	84,308 16	
Speller	368,116	90,482 25	90,482 25	
Primary Number Lessons	248,178	49,577 48	49,577 48	
Advanced Arithmetic	343,514	140,229 36	140,229 36	
Grammar School Arithmetic	2,029	1,014 50	750 73	$263 77
Lessons in Language	255,315	63,828 25	63,828 25	
Revised English Grammar	145,583	68,424 01	68,424 01	
History, Grammar School	32,862	26,618 22	16,759 62	9,858 60
U. S. History (old series)	137,434	96,203 80	96,203 80	
Elementary Geography	262,224	131,112 00	131,112 00	
Introductory Geography	1,940	1,067 00	824 50	242 50
Advanced Geography	155,359	158,425 38	158,425 38	
Grammar School Geography	1,517	1,486 66	1,061 90	424 76
Physiology	100,361	46,680 50	46,680 50	
Civil Government	49,638	22,833 48	22,833 48	
First Reader (old series)	337,952	50,692 80	50,692 80	
Second Reader (old series)	230,696	74,956 44	74,956 44	
Third Reader (old series)	129,843	66,116 96	66,116 96	
English Grammar (old series)	112,567	47,278 14	47,278 14	
Primer (new)	267	53 40	40 58	12 82
Second Reader (new)	268	75 04	55 74	19 30
Totals	4,052,327	$1,440,119 27	$1,429,297 52	$10,821 75

TEXT-BOOKS SOLD DURING FISCAL YEARS 1904 05 AND 1905 06.

	Revised First Reader. Price, 16 Cents.		Revised Second Reader. Price, 28 Cents.		Revised Third Reader. Price, 44 Cents.		Revised Fourth Reader. Price, 53 Cents.		Speller. Price, 19 Cents.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
1904—July	5,815	$930 40	5,707	$1,597 96	4,194	$1,845 36	2,535	$1,343 55	3,522	$669 18
August	6,398	1,023 68	6,239	1,746 92	5,449	2,397 56	3,544	1,878 32	4,395	835 05
September	6,311	1,009 76	5,119	1,433 32	4,953	2,179 32	3,252	1,723 56	5,506	1,046 14
October	1,010	161 60	724	202 72	705	310 20	703	372 59	2,456	466 64
November	937	149 92	531	148 68	249	109 56	84	44 52	662	125 78
December	2,491	398 56	1,728	483 84	1,121	493 24	650	344 50	1,046	198 74
Totals	22,962	$3,673 92	20,048	$5,613 44	16,671	$7,335 24	10,768	$5,707 04	17,587	$3,341 53
1905—January	4,394	703 04	1,030	288 40	2,914	1,282 16	1,938	1,027 14	2,759	524 21
February	550	88 00			199	87 56	166	87 98	312	59 28
March	285	45 60			106	46 64	12	6 36	269	51 11
April	141	22 56			33	14 52	13	6 89	113	21 47
May	102	16 32			17	7 48	7	3 71	130	24 70
June	46	7 36			25	11 00	3	1 59	30	5 70
Totals	5,518	$882 88	1,030	$288 40	3,294	$1,449 72	2,139	$1,133 67	3,613	$686 47
1905—July	569	91 04			464	204 16	433	229 49	2,699	512 81
August					3	88			6,362	1,208 78
September					150	60 00			6,976	1,325 44
October					30	12 00			1,119	212 61
November					8	3 20			586	111 34
December			2	56					1,253	238 07
Totals	569	$91 04	2	$0 56	655	$280 24	433	$229 49	18,995	$3,609 05
1906—January									3,071	583 49
February									340	64 60
March									130	24 70
April									157	29 83
May									142	26 98
June									80	15 20
Totals									3,920	$744 80

TEXT-BOOKS SOLD DURING FISCAL YEARS 1904-05 AND 1905-06—Continued.

	Primer. Price, 20 Cents.			First Reader. Price, 24 Cents.			Second Reader. Price, 28 Cents.			Third Reader. Price, 42 Cents.		
	No.	Amount.	Royalty.	No.	Amount.	Royalty.	No.	Amount.	Royalty.	No.	Amount.	Royalty.
1905—June	267	$40 58	$12 82				268	$55 74	$19 30			
July	11,908	1,810 02	571 58				12,092	2,515 14	870 62			
August	20,441	3,107 03	981 17	29,438	$5,416 59	$1,648 52	20,624	4,289 79	1,484 93	28,612	$9,155 84	$2,861 20
September	10,390	1,579 28	498 72	9,594	1,765 30	537 26	11,224	2,334 59	808 12	14,896	4,766 72	1,489 60
October	957	145 49	45 93	654	120 34	36 62	913	189 90	65 74	1,431	457 92	143 10
November	539	81 93	25 87	174	32 01	9 75	705	146 64	50 76	703	224 96	70 30
December	1,429	217 21	68 59	886	163 02	49 62	1,268	263 74	91 30	1,952	626 64	195 20
Totals	45,664	$6,940 94	$2,191 86	40,746	$7,497 26	$2,281 77	46,826	$9,739 80	$3,371 43	47,594	$15,232 14	$4,759 40
1906—January	2,729	414 81	130 99	3,218	592 12	180 20	5,240	1,089 92	377 28	7,264	2,324 48	726 40
February	284	43 17	13 63	677	124 57	37 91	370	76 96	26 64	1,424	455 68	142 40
March	352	53 50	16 90	619	113 90	34 66	236	49 09	16 99	348	111 36	34 80
April	476	72 35	22 85	297	54 65	16 63	414	86 11	29 81	348	111 36	34 80
May	265	40 28	12 72	273	50 23	15 29	189	39 31	13 61	195	62 40	19 50
June	252	38 30	12 10	221	40 66	12 38	179	37 23	12 89	180	57 60	18 00
Totals	4,358	$662 41	$209 19	5,305	$976 13	$297 07	76,628	$1,378 62	$477 22	9,759	$3,122 88	$975 90

TEXT-BOOKS SOLD DURING FISCAL YEARS 1904-05 and 1905-06—Continued.

	Fourth Reader. Price, 49 Cents.			Grammar School History. Price, 81 Cents.			Introductory Geography. Price, 55 Cents.			Grammar School Geography. Price, 98 Cents.		
	No.	Amount.	Royalty.	No.	Amount.	Royalty.	No	Amount.	Royalty.	No.	Amount.	Royalty.
1904—July				5,224	$2,664 24	$1,567 20	11,451	$4,866 67½	$1,431 38½	10,867	$7,606 90	$3,042 76
August				6,100	3,111 00	1,830 00	19,645	8,349 13½	2,455 62½	15,667	10,966 90	4,386 76
September				4,687	2,390 37	1,406 10	15,571	6,617 67	1,946 38	13,065	9,145 50	3,658 20
October				1,524	777 24	457 20	9,457	4,019 22	1,182 13	5,659	3,961 30	1,584 52
November				173	88 23	51 90	1,296	550 80	162 00	767	536 90	214 76
December				1,049	534 99	314 70	2,941	1,249 93	367 62	1,729	1,210 30	484 12
Totals				18,757	$9,566 07	$5,627 10	60,361	$25,653 42	$7,545 13	47,754	$33,427 80	$13,371 12
1905—January				2,498	1,273 98	749 40	6,833	2,904 02	854 13	4,938	3,456 60	1,382 64
February				486	247 86	145 80	712	302 60	89 00	650	455 00	182 00
March				116	59 16	34 80	395	167 88	49 37	225	157 50	63 00
April				113	57 63	33 90	466	198 05	58 25	200	140 00	56 00
May				32	16 32	9 60	185	78 62	23 13	63	44 10	17 64
June				13	6 63	3 90	96	40 80	12 00	37	25 90	10 36
Totals				3,258	$1,651 58	$977 40	8,687	$3,691 97	$1,085 88	6,113	$4,299 10	$1,711 64
1905—July				3,106	1,584 06	931 80	4,936	2,097 80	617 00	3,195	2,236 50	894 60
August	24,019	$8,887 03	$2,882 28	7,354	3,750 54	2,206 20	10,679	4,538 57½	1,334 88½	7,696	5,387 20	2,154 88
September	14,708	5,441 96	1,764 96	3,490	1,779 90	1,047 00	7,735	3,287 38	966 87	6,134	4,293 80	1,717 52
October	1,752	648 24	210 24	359	183 09	107 70	791	336 18	98 87	600	420 00	168 00
November	1,160	429 20	139 20	184	93 84	55 20	323	137 28	40 37	259	181 30	72 52
December	1,642	607 54	197 04	392	199 92	117 60	781	331 93	97 62	892	624 40	249 76
Totals	43,281	$16,013 97	$5,193 72	14,885	$7,591 35	$4,465 50	25,225	$10,729 14	$3,145 61	18,776	$13,143 20	$5,257 28
1906—January	6,884	2,547 08	826 08	2,233	1,158 83	669 90	4,146	1,762 05	518 25	3,146	2,202 20	880 88
February	1,035	382 95	124 20	200	102 00	60 00	384	163 20	48 00	396	277 20	110 88
March	178	65 86	21 36	63	32 13	18 90	187	79 48	23 37	281	196 70	78 68
April	195	72 15	23 40	115	58 65	34 50	237	100 72	29 63	143	190 10	40 04
May	113	41 81	13 56	56	28 56	16 80	178	75 65	22 25	101	70 70	28 28
June	181	66 97	21 72	60	30 60	18 00	160	68 00	20 00	101	70 70	28 28
Totals	8,586	$3,176 82	$1,030 32	2,727	$1,390 77	$818 10	5,292	$2,249 10	$661 50	4,168	$2,917 60	$1,167 04

TEXT-BOOKS SOLD DURING FISCAL YEARS 1904-05 AND 1905-06--Continued.

	Physiology. Price, 41 Cents.		Civil Government. Price, 46 Cents.		First Reader (Old Series). Price, 15 Cents.		Second Reader (Old Series). Price, 33 Cents.		Third Reader, (Old Series). Price, 40 Cents.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
1904—July	487	$243 50	383	$176 18						
August	1,473	736 50	690	317 40					135	$54 00
September	1,903	951 50	937	431 02					444	177 60
October	420	210 00	98	45 08					10	4 00
November	35	17 50	55	25 30						
December	213	106 50	148	68 08						
Totals	4,531	$2,265 50	2,311	$1,063 06					589	$235 60
1905—January	439	219 50	184	84 64						
February	67	33 50	12	5 52						
March	26	13 00	31	14 26						
April	85	42 50	12	5 52						
May	13	6 50	3	1 38						
June	4	2 00	3	1 38						
Totals	634	$317 00	245	$112 70						
1905—July	448	224 00	464	213 44						
August	1,850	925 00	365	167 90					170	68 00
September									150	60 00
October									30	12 00
November									8	3 20
December									10	4 00
Totals	2,298	$1,149 00	829	$381 34					368	$147 20
1906—January										
February									5	2 00
March									5	2 00
April										
May										
June										
Totals									10	$4 00

TEXT-BOOKS SOLD DURING FISCAL YEARS 1904-05 AND 1905-06--Continued.

	English Grammar (Old Series). Price, 42 Cents.		Elem'ry Geography (Old Series). Price, 50 Cents.		Advan'd Geography (Old Series). Price, $1.02.		History (Old Series). Price, 50 Cents.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
1904—July			5	$2 50				
August			30	15 00	26	$26 52		
September	1	$0 42	5	2 50	1	1 02		
October			3	1 50				
November	1	42			2	2 04		
December								
Totals	2	$0 84	43	$21 50	29	$29 58		
1905—January			2	1 00				
February							1	$0 50
March								
April	1	42						
May								
June								
Totals	1	$0 42	2	$1 00			1	$0 50
1905—July								
August	1	42						
September	10	4 20						
October			9	4 50				
November			3	1 50	1	1 02		
December								
Totals	11	$4 62	12	$6 00	1	$1 02		
1906—January					1	1 02	1	$0 50
February								
March								
April								
May								
June	1	42						
Totals	1	$0 42			1	$1 02	1	$0 50

The following table shows the number and value of printed books on hand June 30, 1906, according to the records of the State Printing Office:

Name of Book.	Number of Books.	Value.
Primer (new)	23,840	$4,768 00
First Reader (new)	29,821	7,157 04
Second Reader (new)	27,993	7,838 04
Third Reader (new)	32,228	13,535 76
Fourth Reader (new)	27,143	13,300 07
Speller	5,997	1,139 43
First Book in Arithmetic (new)	24,098	6,747 44
Grammar School Arithmetic	18,552	9,276 00
English Lessons, Book I	28,776	8,057 28
English Lessons, Book II	28,183	12,964 18
Introductory History	32,570	14,656 50
Grammar School History United States	17,138	13,881 78
Introductory Geography	20,987	11,542 85
Grammar School Geography	18,156	17,792 88
Old Third Reader	383	153 20
Revised First Reader	153	24 48
Revised Third Reader	79	34 76
Revised Fourth Reader	271	143 63
Totals	336,368	$143,013 32

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

HIGH SCHOOLS.

	1905.	1906.
Number of counties maintaining	49	51
High School districts—		
County	20	15
City	32	39
District	34	33
Union	78	84
Joint Union	10	12
Total, deducting half the joint districts	169	183
Number of teachers employed—		
Regular—Men	397	435
Women	573	668
Special—Men	10	10
Women	17	24
Total	997	1,137
Number of pupils enrolled—		
First year — Boys	5,043	5,987
Girls	6,005	7,140
Second year—Boys	2,741	3,173
Girls	3,758	4,005
Third year — Boys	1,662	1,912
Girls	2,284	2,557
Fourth year—Boys	1,079	1,302
Girls	1,681	1,999
Total—Boys	10,525	12,374
Girls	13,728	15,701
Total enrollment	24,253	28,075
Average daily attendance	19,016	21,397
Number of graduates during year—		
Boys	1,007	1,078
Girls	1,584	1,735
Total	2,591	2,813
Average number of days school was maintained	189	187
Number of teachers attending institute	969	1,089
Number of volumes in high school libraries	112,739	126,436
Financial Statement.		
Receipts—		
Balance on hand	$400,283 95	$614,944 30
From State fund	255,248 56	210,570 20
From taxes of all kinds	1,652,764 13	2,294,341 06
From donations, etc.	64,811 63	45,374 99
Total receipts	$2,373,108 27	$3,165,230 55

HIGH SCHOOLS—Continued.

	1905.	1906.
Financial Statement—Continued.		
Expenditures—		
For teachers' salaries	$1,114,782 47	$1,251,949 53
For current expense, supplies, etc.	303,140 15	318,104 16
For buildings	339,532 10	506,593 06
For books and apparatus	28,423 13	42,202 40
Total expenditures	$1,785,877 85	$2,118,849 15
Balance on hand at close of year	$587,230 42	$1,046,381 40
Valuation of Property.		
Buildings and furniture, including sites	$3,763,069 00	$4,736,715 00
Laboratories	166,565 00	217,673 00
Libraries	119,891 00	138,626 00
Total valuation of all property	$4,049,525 00	$5,093,014 00
Aggregate monthly salary paid all High School teachers	$107,653 23	$129,596 80

STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Number of State Normal Schools	5	5
Number of teachers employed—		
Men	36	37
Women	72	77
Total	108	114
Number of students enrolled in Normal Department—		
Boys	133	149
Girls	1,670	1,875
Total	1,803	2,024
Number of students enrolled in Training Department—		
Boys	803	763
Girls	887	969
Total	1,690	1,732
Number of graduates since the establishment of the first State Normal School—		
Men		724
Women		6,218
Total		6,942
Number of graduates who are teaching in the schools of the State—		
Chico	292	343
Los Angeles	717	834
San Diego	138	188
San Francisco	226	248
San José	1,367	1,478
Total	2,740	3,091
Receipts— *Financial Statement.*		
Balance on hand at the beginning of year to the credit of State Normal Schools—	$60,098 20	$8,180 00
From State appropriation	199,300 00	418,100 00
From tuition in Training Department	4,474 19	3,136 13
Total receipts	$261,872 39	$429,416 13

STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS—Continued.

	1905.	1906.
Financial Statement—Continued.		
Expenditures—		
Teachers' salaries	$163,821 35	$166,841 93
Janitors, gardeners, librarians, supplies, etc.	30,749 87	33,508 43
Buildings and furniture	52,122 31	111,856 38
Books and apparatus	6,106 45	3,921 10
Total expenditures	$252,799 98	$316,127 84
Balance on hand June 30th	$9,072 41	$113,288 29
Valuation of Property.		
Grounds	$331,000 00	$388,000 00
Buildings	650,774 00	531,790 00
Furniture	35,289 66	34,834 48
Libraries	40,558 54	38,367 53
Apparatus	24,506 86	24,203 09
Total	$1,082,129 06	$1,017,195 10
Libraries.		
Number of volumes at beginning of year	43,217	47,034
Number of volumes bought or donated	4,218	6,667
Number of volumes lost or worn out	401	8,630
Total number of volumes in libraries at close of year, June 30th	47,034	45,071

PRIMARY AND GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

CENSUS STATISTICS.		
Number of families listed	222,631	239,899
Number of children between 5 and 17 years of age—		
White— Boys	207,154	217,341
Girls	201,896	212,664
Total	409,050	430,005
Negro— Boys	1,600	1,644
Girls	1,626	1,673
Total	3,226	3,317
Indian— Boys	1,764	1,703
Girls	1,628	1,668
Total	3,392	3,371
Mongolian—Boys	2,341	2,516
Girls	1,306	1,708
Total	3,647	4,224
Total number of school census children	419,315	440,917
Number of children between 5 and 17 years of age attending—		
Public schools	305,810	321,870
Private schools	42,092	43,080
No school (including a number who are 5 but not 6 years of age)	71,413	75,967
Total	419,315	440,917
Number of children under 5 years of age—		
White	123,734	132,550
Negro	777	1,277
Indian	1,183	1,179
Mongolian	606	2,003
Total	126,300	137,009

PRIMARY AND GRAMMAR SCHOOLS—Continued.

	1905.	1906.
CENSUS STATISTICS—*Continued.*		
Nativity of all children—		
Native born	535,217	565,018
Foreign born	10,398	12,908
Total	545,615	577,926
Total number of children over 5 but not over 17 years of age who are deaf	392	437
Number of children over 5 but not over 17 years of age who have not been vaccinated	114,639	123,210
SCHOOL STATISTICS.		
Number of school districts at beginning of year	3,216	3,209
Number new districts organized	50	42
Number of districts lapsed during year	34	17
Number of districts combined	9	7
Total at close of year	3,223	3,227
Number of school houses—		
Brick	162	165
Stone	6	8
Abobe	8	10
Wood	3,694	3,642
Total	3,860	3,825
Grade of schools—		
Primary	2,287	3,814
Grammar	3,526	2,221
Number of teachers, including principals—		
Men	905	887
Women	6,979	7,195
Total	7,884	8,082
Grade of teachers' certificates in Primary and Grammar Schools—		
High School	462	467
Grammar School	7,017	7,253
Primary	270	203
Special	135	159
Total	7,884	8,082
Enrollment in schools—		
Primary grades— Boys	97,575	96,230
Girls	86,861	90,218
Grammar grades—Boys	50,406	51,444
Girls	50,822	57,047
Total— Boys	147,981	147,674
Girls	137,683	147,265
Total boys and girls	285,664	294,959
Average number of pupils belonging to school	230,951	237,295
Average daily attendance	217,873	224,660
Average percentage of attendance	94	95
Number of districts maintaining school—		
Less than 120 days for year	14	23
120 days and less than 160	582	364
160 days and less than 200	2.349	2,478
200 days or over	266	335
Total	3,211	3,200

PRIMARY AND GRAMMAR SCHOOLS—Continued.

	1905.	1906.
SCHOOL STATISTICS—*Continued.*		
Average number of days school was maintained in all Primary and Grammar Schools	167	169
Average number of months the teachers in charge have taught in the same school	30	32
Average monthly salary paid teachers in all grades of Primary and Grammar Schools	$72 79	$72 35
Number of school visits made by County Superintendents	17,975	15,273
Number of visits made by School Trustees	18,657	15,900
Number of visits made by other people	207,760	194,712
Number of volumes in school libraries	1,556,601	1,626,214
Number of volumes in county teachers' libraries	43,324	42,360
FINANCIAL STATISTICS.		
Receipts.		
Balance on hand July 1st	$1,451,451 07	$2,339,252 95
From State apportionment	3,978,992 46	3,880,740 82
From County apportionment	2,520,852 41	3,179,964 81
From City or District taxes	406,642 24	501,474 87
From sale of bonds	1,597,755 89	1,426,596 06
From miscellaneous sources	299,237 83	176,640 78
Total receipts	$10,254,931 90	$11,494,670 29
Expenditures.		
For teachers' salaries	$5,346,097 20	$5,666,045 33
For supplies, etc.	1,372,424 79	1,480,097 32
For sites and buildings	1,068,568 76	1,474,716 24
For books and apparatus	105,034 69	106,149 54
Total expenditures	$7,892,125 44	$8,727,008 43
Balance on hand June 30th	$2,362,806 46	$2,767,661 86
Valuation of Property.		
Lots, houses, and furniture	$22,270,674 00	$22,639,895 00
School libraries	807,686 00	839,723 00
Apparatus	375,175 00	380,723 00
Total valuation	$23,453,535 00	$23,860,341 00

PUBLIC KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS.

	1905.	1906.
Number of regular and special teachers, including principals	145	152
Number of teachers—		
Men	0	0
Women	145	152
Number of certificates held—		
Kindergarten—primary	74	97
Special for kindergarten	71	55
Total	145	152
Number of pupils enrolled—		
Boys	2,675	2,502
Girls	2,634	2,611
Total	5,309	5,113
Average number belonging to kindergartens	2,848	2,968
Average daily attendance	2,602	2,665
Percentage of attendance	91	89
Average number of days school was maintained	187	177
Average number of months the present teachers have been in present positions	48	66
Average monthly salary paid teachers	$66 97	$67 88
Number of visits made by County Superintendents	869	331
Number of visits made by School Trustees	136	100
Number of visits made by other persons	7,141	7,519
Number of volumes in kindergarten libraries	278	4,024
Number of teachers attending Institute	135	136
Financial Statistics.		
Receipts—		
Balance on hand July 1st	$3,889 28	$3,716 93
From taxes of all kinds	92,309 48	94,931 88
Total receipts	$96,198 76	$98,648 81
Expenditures—		
For teachers' salaries	$86,377 55	$85,182 00
For supplies, etc.	6,322 25	7,666 04
Total expenditures	$92,699 80	$94,702 44
Balance on hand June 30th	$3,498 96	$3,946 37
Valuation of Property.		
Lots, buildings and furniture	$43,300 00	$56,310 00
Apparatus	4,300 00	3,485 00
Total	$47,600 00	$59,795 00

GENERAL STATISTICS.

	1905.	1906.
Number of teachers who are graduates of California State Normal Schools—		
Chico	292	343
Los Angeles	717	834
San Diego	138	188
San Francisco	226	248
San José	1,367	1,478
Total	2,740	3,091
Number of teachers who are graduates of Normal Schools on the accredited list of State Board of Education	444	558
Number of teachers who are graduates of universities—		
California	664	704
Stanford	316	341
Those on accredited list of State Board of Education	151	179
Number of pupils graduating from Grammar Schools—		
Boys	4,507	5,354
Girls	5,703	7,260
Total	10,210	12,614
Number of pupils graduating from High Schools—		
Boys	1,007	1,078
Girls	1,584	1,735
Total	2,591	2.813
Average cost per pupil per annum enrolled in—		
Grammar Schools	$23 16	$26 75
High Schools	59 22	71 95

Number of pupils graduating from California High Schools for year closing June 30, 1905, who entered higher institutions of learning during year closing June 30, 1906—	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
State Normal Schools—			
Chico	1	6	7
Los Angeles	0	54	54
San Diego	0	18	18
San Francisco	0	84	84
San José	5	134	139
Total	6	296	302
University of California—			
Berkeley (proper)	256	233	489
Hastings Law School. (No report.)			
Dental College	26	0	26
Total	282	233	515
Stanford University	197	94	291

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FIFTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

State Commission in Lunacy

FOR THE

TWO YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

SACRAMENTO
W. W. SHANNON, : : : : : SUPERINTENDENT STATE PRINTING
1906

STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.

HON. GEORGE C. PARDEE, - - - - *Governor of California.*

HON. A. J. PILLSBURY, - - - *Secretary of State Board of Examiners.*
(Acts in absence of Governor.)

HON. CHARLES F. CURRY, - - - - - *Secretary of State.*

HON. U. S. WEBB, - - - - - - - - - *Attorney-General.*

HON. CHARLES N. POST, - - - - - *Assistant Attorney-General.*
(Acts in absence of Attorney-General.)

DR. F. W. HATCH, - - - *General Superintendent of State Hospitals.*

DR. N. K. FOSTER, - - - - - *Secretary of State Board of Health.*

OFFICERS.

C. L. PARDEE, - - - - - - - - - Secretary.

CHARLES F. WAYMIRE, - - - - - - Assistant Secretary.

JOHN W. STETSON, - - - - - - - - Attorney.

MINNIE W. MAXWELL, - - - - - - - - Clerk.

ROBERT E. CANNELL, - - - - - - - Stenographer.

HOWARD COOK, - - - - - - - - - Porter.

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OFFICE OF THE
STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.

SACRAMENTO, November 19, 1906.

To the Legislature:

In compliance with the statute, the State Commission in Lunacy herewith presents its fifth biennial report, covering the two fiscal years beginning July 1, 1904, and ending June 30, 1906.

The report includes such facts in regard to the institutions for the insane and feeble-minded as seem necessary for your information, with the annual reports made to the Commission.

Respectfully submitted.

STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.

REPORT OF STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.

The biennial period including the fifty-sixth and fifty-seventh fiscal years, and ending June 30, 1906, has been notable by reason of the earthquake of April 18, 1906, which caused the destruction of Agnews State Hospital and the injury of Mendocino and Napa State Hospitals, and the Home for Feeble-Minded.

The past two years, with the exception above noted, have been marked by improvement and advancement at most of the hospitals. The separate reports of the various Medical Superintendents that form a part of this volume go into such detail regarding additions and improvements that it is unnecessary to refer to them here. Some projected improvements have necessarily been delayed by the earthquake damage, for instead of building new structures we were required to repair old ones.

That our hospitals are gradually reaching a higher point of excellence is undoubted.

EXPENSES.

The total expense of the five State Hospitals and the Home for Feeble-Minded, including maintenance, salaries and wages, and expenses of the State Commission in Lunacy, for the two years ending June 30, 1906, amounts to $1,941,815.03. The detailed report of expenses will be found in appended tables. This total expense appears very large, and it is large, but when consideration is given to what was accomplished with this sum it will at once be apparent that the money was judiciously expended.

In the fifty-sixth fiscal year, ending June 30, 1905, an average of 6,200 patients were fed, housed, most of them clothed, given medical care, and all their wants supplied. In addition to this, 735 officers and employés were housed and fed. The total money expended for support, salaries and wages, and expenses of the State Commission in Lunacy for this fiscal year was $973,917.43, which makes the average yearly cost for each patient or inmate in the State Hospitals and Home for Feeble-Minded, $157.08.

For the fifty-seventh fiscal year $967,898.56 was expended, and a yearly average of 6,330 patients and inmates were cared for, as well as 755 officers and employés, making a yearly expense of $152.91 for each patient or inmate.

In some of our State Hospitals the yearly cost of keeping a patient is much less than stated above, but the figures are given as an average for all

the institutions under the jurisdiction of the Commission. Local conditions, nearness to center of supplies, freight rates, size of hospital, fertility and extent of farm, all influence the per capita cost.

It must be expected that this large expense will grow, and it must be provided for. It can not safely be reduced except by a reduction of numbers to be cared for, and the history of the world shows a gradually growing increase of the insane.

ADMISSIONS TO HOSPITALS.

The total number of patients admitted to the hospitals for the insane during the two years ending June 30th last was 2,940, the largest number admitted in any previous two years in the history of the State.

On June 30, 1904, there were 5,753 patients on the books of the hospitals as patients, while on June 30, 1906, there were 5,990 patients; an increase of 237 patients.

When the number of deaths and discharges does not equal the number admitted, the result is an increase equal to the excess of admissions.

The question of the increase of insanity is one of great interest to those who give the subject any thought. The increase is not confined to our own State, but is widespread—it extends practically throughout the world, wherever efforts are made to provide hospital or asylum accommodations.

Taking the United States as a whole there were, in 1890, 170 insane in hospitals or asylums to every 100,000 of the general population; while in 1903, the proportion had increased to 186.2 to every 100,000.

Of the individual states, according to the special report of the U. S. Census Bureau up to December 31, 1903, our own State has the third largest ratio of insane in hospitals to the general population. The report states that we have 361.3 insane in hospitals to every 100,000 of the general population. In their order of rank the District of Columbia is first, the State of Nevada second, California third, and New York fourth. The respective ratios are as follows:

District of Columbia	828.6 to 100,000
Nevada	472.4 to 100,000
California	361.3 to 100,000
New York	339.0 to 100,000
Arkansas (the lowest)	48.4 to 100,000

It is not proper to credit the District of Columbia with the large ratio shown by the report, for as a matter of fact the Government hospital located there receives the insane of the army and navy from all over the country, hence a ratio is caused that bears no true relation to actual conditions in the district.

These figures do not always mean that insanity is so much more prevalent in one state than another, as the ratio would indicate. They

indicate the extent to which the insane are provided for by the construction of hospitals or asylums, thus segregating them from the rest of the population and making complete registration possible.

The figures as given by the Census Bureau relate only to insane in hospitals, and are a fair index for a state that provides ample accommodation for its insane; but for a state where hospitals or asylums are limited in number, and the insane are scattered throughout the communities and did not enter at all in the census of 1903, which only enumerated the insane in institutions, they are not a safe guide.

It may be interesting to compare the figures for the United States with those of some foreign countries, always bearing in mind that the figures for the insane include only those in institutions.

United States	1903 ratio, 186.2 to 100,000 general population.
England and Wales	1903 ratio, 340.0 to 100,000 general population.
Scotland	1903 ratio, 363.0 to 100,000 general population.
Ireland	1903 ratio, 490.0 to 100,000 general population.
France	1904 ratio, 177.5 to 100,000 general population.
Germany	1903 ratio, 191.6 to 100,000 general population.

Of the forty-nine American states and territories enumerated, only eight show decreased ratios in 1903 when compared with 1890.

DEPORTATION OF NON-RESIDENTS AND FOREIGNERS.

In the past two years, with the coöperation of the U. S. Commissioner of Immigration and the friends and relatives, the State Hospitals have been able to return to their native country 31 foreign-born patients. Some of these were subject to deportation under United States laws, and in other cases relatives or friends returned them to their homes.

A number (53) of residents of other states, who were committed to our hospitals before gaining a residence in this State, have been returned at our expense and the expense of relatives to their home states. There are a number of this latter class still in our hospitals, but the question of their actual residence is frequently difficult of determination, and when that is satisfactorily established the expense of the return, which often must be borne by this State, is very great.

This Commission is at present engaged in endeavoring to bring about such an arrangement with other states as will do away with much of the trouble that now exists and will provide for an occasional balancing up on non-residents and a return of the excess by the State having the excess. This arrangement will reduce expenses and make the establishment of the question of residence somewhat easier.

REPAIRS TO HOSPITAL BUILDINGS MADE NECESSARY BY THE EARTHQUAKE.

A brief reference to the repairs made necessary at the various State Hospitals by the earthquake may not be out of place.

The special session of the Legislature was liberal in providing the

money necessary to put the institutions in good order, and the work of repair has been progressing satisfactorily since the money was appropriated.

At Agnews the engine-room and laundry building have been put in excellent condition. To take the place of the buildings destroyed, wooden barracks have been built for the accommodation of the patients and their attendants. All are being made comfortable.

At Napa and Mendocino repairs have been practically completed, and no inconvenience is now met with.

At the Home for Feeble-Minded the children who were temporarily housed in wooden barracks are now (November) being returned to their wards, and by December 15th we expect to have the main building occupied by those temporarily moved out.

The Commission desires to express its gratification at the discipline shown in the various State Hospitals and at the Home for Feeble-Minded during the trying time of April 18 and the days following. Officers, employés, and inmates deserve commendation.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Attention is called to the various statistical tables in the report, which give a complete account of the business of the hospitals.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The Commission wishes to express its thanks to Mr. M. A. Nurse, of the Board of Public Works; Colonel Heuer, of the U. S. Engineers; Mr. Nat. Ellery, Superintendent of State Highways, and Dr. Charles Keane, State Veterinarian, for their professional and valuable services to the Hospitals.

To those in charge of the hospitals, the Commission is indebted for their faithful services and hearty coöperation.

Respectfully submitted.

STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.

THE RECONSTRUCTION OF AGNEWS, AND THE NEEDS OF OUR STATE HOSPITALS.

As the destruction at Agnews was far greater than at any other hospital, so does the question of its reconstruction become of such importance that improvements at other hospitals sink into insignificance when compared with it.

How shall we rebuild at Agnews? What should be the method of construction adopted to bring about safety and the greatest economy in cost of construction, as well as future maintenance? For what class of insane should we make special construction? How far should we go in adopting the cottage system?

These various questions are of sufficient importance to be entitled to great consideration. While directly applicable to Agnews, they have their bearing on all our hospitals.

As a first proposition, in the enthusiasm of rebuilding on modern and approved lines, we must not forget the question of expense. Sentiment must not enter so largely as a factor as to cause us to overlook some of the very practical sides of the question. If we find that by an increased expenditure of money in the construction of a building designed for a special purpose we can get results, let us make the increased expenditure freely. Where we can't get results, let us keep the expenditure down to the lowest possible figure compatible with first-class construction and the comfort of the individuals we seek to care for.

Of the materials for construction there are but two that seem worthy of special mention: steel, and reinforced concrete. The most economical of these two systems should be adopted. Both are safe, both as near fire-proof as may be, both the most sanitary of all construction, and both the most inexpensive to keep in repair.

As to special construction and arrangement for particular classes or forms of insanity, the first consideration must be given to buildings for the active treatment of acute cases. Here money must be spent freely for properly and specially constructed and arranged buildings and for their equipment with the necessary apparatus. So long as the money is wisely and judiciously spent for those things and not for ornamentation, it should be freely given, for in this department we get results. Special cottages should be erected for those patients who, having passed through the active treatment, are convalescent and must be placed in pleasant surroundings and better association.

Special one-story structures are necessary for the old, the feeble from chronic disease, and the helpless and untidy.

A workers' building should be erected for those who labor in shop and on farm, and in the various industrial departments. In the past these useful people have had about the poorest living quarters of all.

Specially constructed buildings for epileptics are advisable.

Having constructed cottages for the foregoing special classes of patients, it is doubtful whether it is better to go any further in the erection of detached buildings. The classes of patients remaining to be cared for are the quiet and orderly and the disorderly chronic insane, and nothing is to be gained by placing them in widely separated cottages.

Concentration of these forms in central buildings means possible economy of construction and certain economy of maintenance.

Separation of classes in detached and widely separated cottages means some possible increased first cost of construction and a continued increased cost of maintenance, but where it is justified by the results to be obtained, and which are more likely to be obtained by separation, then the increased cost is justified.

With the chronic insane of either class, where results can not reasonably be expected, the whole proposition comes down to one of economy in construction and more particularly in maintenance.

By economy of construction is not meant cheap buildings. Their buildings must be just as safe, just as fire-proof, and just as sanitary as our buildings for special classes, but they can be closely grouped and so near the supply departments as to materially lessen the cost of supplying heat, light, water, and food.

The first building of a permanent character needed at Agnews is a kitchen or commissary building, to contain kitchen, bakery, dining-rooms for officers and employés, a steward's department and store-room for supplies on the first floor, and a second floor in which might be located the chapel and sewing-room.

The other buildings for the quartering of patients should follow as speedily as possible.

We refrain from estimating on the probable cost of rebuilding Agnews, for the character of the construction advised is of such a nature that careful estimates are necessary from those competent to figure on the expense.

At the session of the Legislature requests for appropriations will be made based on conservative estimates from competent men.

We will endeavor to present estimates for its reconstruction and equipment to accommodate at least 1,000 patients, and would recommend the authorization of the entire amount necessary to complete the work, the provision being made that the appropriation be made available in yearly amounts for three years.

Provision was made by the extra session of the Legislature for the building and equipment of two cottages, one at Napa State Hospital, and one at Mendocino State Hospital, for the treatment of acute cases. These treatment hospitals should be installed, as soon as the way seems clear, at all our hospitals. They provide a means of giving better medical and nursing attention and more scientific treatment than can possibly be given in the ordinary wards of a large hospital. It is in the early stages of insanity that treatment offers the best hope of success. Such cottages will be more expensive to construct and to maintain than ordinary buildings, but early restoration of the afflicted individual is true economy and should be made a constant study and a never-ending effort.

FOLD OUT

DISBURSEMENTS FROM CONTINGENT FUND FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Stockton.		Napa.		Agnews.		Mendocino.		Southern California.		Home for Feeble-Minded.	
	1904-5.	1905-6.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1904-5.	1905-6.
Machinery, hardware, etc.	$1,944 89		$560 00	$75 00		$285 00				$7,615 12	$501 64	$454 55
Farm and grounds	467 49	$5,814 40	4,163 90	139 50	$623 64	137 25		$213 47	$152 30	270 00		200 70
Buildings	464 80			576 25	35.006 66	1,662 11	3,289 32	541 95	300 00	18,137 63		3,006 33
Furniture, bedding, crockery, etc.	587 46	1,406 63	480 69	746 34		250 00		250 00	155 50	3,124 83		
Labor on grounds, etc.		276 62		837 43								
Improvements and repairs	3,579 39	5,052 40	4,724 68	2,843 34	572 11	4,079 58	648 69	241 00	463 19	162 20	972 15	1,843 92
Incidentals and miscellaneous	12 00	275 30	19 28	307 03	55 00	101 95				20 00	260 81	102 00
Discharged patients and refunded board	427 50	651 20	490 85	208 98	40 00	34 80	260 00	200 00	472 65	235 65	23 15	
Water, light, and heat				819 05		2,760 00		1,077 77	206 45		489 80	1,793 85
Livestock		400 00	1,180 50	360 00								
Advertising and printing			72 00		31 65				22 58	13 78		
Inspection and insurance of boilers		175 00	150 00									
Surgical instruments				50 24								
Clothing and dry goods		57 00										
Provisions and stores				251 28								
Expense of smallpox epidemic			69 00									
Replumbing buildings			32,036 71	8,968 45	5,165 31	3,483 70						
Ice and cold-storage plants	7,782 53	72 33										
Purchase of land		14,989 19	10,722 87	14,327 20			600 00	40 00				
Fire protection		132 00							897 54			335 47
Earthquake repairs, etc.				962 14		18,848 88		334 60				
Fire-escapes			2,476 00							618 00	164 03	56 48
Telephone system						750 00					3,374 00	
Bridge												
Totals	$15,266 06	$29,302 07	$57,146 48	$31,472 23	$41,494 37	$32,393 27	$4,798 01	$2,898 79	$2,670 21	$30,197 21	$5,785 58	$7,793 30

DISBURSEMENTS OF THE STATE HOSPITALS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND FROM THE TIME SAID FUND WAS CREATED BY LAW.

Items.	Stockton. From July 1, 1883, to July 1, 1906.	Napa. From July 1, 1883, to July 1, 1906.	Agnews. From July 1, 1886, to July 1, 1906.	Mendocino. From July 1, 1894, to July 1, 1906.	Southern California. From July 1, 1894, to July 1, 1906.	Home for Feeble-Minded. From July 1, 1902, to July 1, 1906.
Machinery and hardware	$10,726 10	$24,539 24	$474 27	$39 49	$8,322 43	$957 19
Farm and grounds	27,948 37	29,169 25	5,879 59	303 47	6,797 26	226 15
Buildings	69,406 69	37,303 56	111,805 54	12,268 75	45,670 42	3,006 33
Furniture, bedding, crockery, etc.	37,815 69	19,620 81	12,371 22	2,965 93	5,728 38	
Labor on grounds, etc.	843 55	51,031 78	94 30	35 00	2,742 57	980 17
Rent of land and purchase of real estate	25,032 79	25,680 07	7,185 75		3,556 00	5 00
Interest and exchange	13,456 07	8,926 53	81 81	16 05	21 92	
Improvements and repairs	63,315 98	57,374 85	29,607 63	3,785 68	9,330 71	6,028 28
Entertainment and religious exercises	2,089 58	3,843 65	16 00	195 03	1,531 20	
Incidentals and miscellaneous	11,987 12	6,636 09	12,005 93	2,363 82	2,644 36	488 81
Traveling expenses	3,960 40	1,837 45	522 30	193 65	1,043 80	
Groceries, fruit, etc.	2,305 19	3,740 25	451 95	17 50	1,125 61	40 73
Refunded board and discharged patients	3,095 70	2,257 74	1,275 60	1,369 35	3,577 75	38 65
Sewerage, water, light, and heat	40,424 69	34,521 50	9,639 00	16,998 23	22,416 49	4,067 70
Fire protection	3,209 82	9,331 80	4,905 25	385 30	1,624 66	695 97
Livestock	13,092 21	4,950 50	1,158 00	121 32	1,661 50	
Telegraph and telephone	240 60	687 05	1,012 35	69 30	1,090 69	220 51
Books and stationery		2,073 05	395 96	33 00	111 73	
Freight and express		623 35	6 00		449 14	
Advertising and printing	711 94	243 90	609 25	142 80	340 81	156 50
Inspection and insurance of boilers	905 00	1,157 81	270 00		118 00	
Attorney fees	688 25	1,680 20	57 50	112 50	387 50	
Subsistence assistant physicians	1,630 00					
Improvement of streets	19,046 16					
Ice plant	11,102 50	6,360 99	1,263 37		2,180 00	
Metallic file cases		1,906 65				
Detective services		465 25				
Orr's shortage (ex-Treasurer)	1,890 95					
Transfer of money	33 37					
Tower clock			783 50			
Deficiency (support)	2,325 13	1,424 59	2,444 24			10,842 86
Revolving fund	200 00		200 00	200 00	200 00	
Surgical instruments	374 76	806 42	545 15			
Clothing and dry goods	138 18	63 58				2 00
Reporter's fees		775 00				
Oil-burning plant	540 15	5,694 89	867 14		145 50	

Brick chimney (female department)	2,322 70					
Painting buildings		3,442 85				3 70
Shoe shop	549 70					
Expense smallpox epidemic		810 90				
Experting books and accounts		308 50				
Replumbing buildings		46,109 21	8,649 01			
Totals	$371,314 44	$395,399 31	$215,818 85	$42,255 17	$123,050 93	$31,133 55

Recapitulation.

	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Balance on Hand.
Stockton	$374,367 33	$371,314 44	$3,052 89
Napa	399,744 13	395,399 31	4,344 82
Agnews	236,432 50	215,818 85	20,613 65
Mendocino	64,457 84	42,255 17	22,202 67
Southern California	145,358 11	123,050 93	22,307 18
Home for Feeble-Minded Children	34,453 27	31,133 55	3,319 72
Grand totals	$1,254,813 18	$1,178,972 25	$75,840 93

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CONTINGENT FUND FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Stockton.	Napa.	Agnews.	Mendocino.	Southern California.	Home for F. M. C.
Balance on hand July 1, 1904	$9,715 09	$36,763 75	$42,751 38	$9,874 99	$8,647 97	$4,773 00
Receipts fifty-sixth fiscal year	19,102 26	31,412 38	26,505 96	10,231 78	21,638 51	5,658 92
Total receipts	$28,817 35	$68,176 13	$69,257 34	$20,106 77	$30,286 48	$10,431 92
Disbursements	15,266 06	57,146 48	41,494 37	4,798 01	2,670 21	5,785 58
Balance on hand July 1, 1905	$13,551 29	$11,029 65	$27,762 97	$15,308 76	$27,616 27	$4,646 34
Receipts fifty-seventh fiscal year	18,803 67	24,787 40	25,243 95	9,792 70	24,888 12	6,466 68
Total receipts	$32,354 96	$35,817 05	$53,006 92	$25,101 46	$52,504 39	$11,113 02
Disbursements	29,302 07	31,472 23	32,393 27	2,898 79	30,197 21	7,793 30
Balance on hand July 1, 1906	$3,052 89	$4,344 82	$20,613 65	$22,202 67	$22,307 18	$3,319 72

TOTAL COST OF THE STATE HOSPITALS, WITH AVERAGE NUMBER OF PATIENTS AND STOCK ON HAND, FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

Hospital.	Salaries.	Support.	Contingent Fund.	Expenses Lunacy Com.	Total.	Stock on Hand.	No. Patients.
FIFTY-SIXTH FISCAL YEAR.							
Stockton	$107,849 82	$109,087 13	$14,838 56	$3,266 57	$235,043 08	$1,463 66	1,667
Napa	106,127 92	113,954 29	56,958 63	3,201 42	280,242 26	2,034 48	1,482
Agnews	72,944 25	87,230 24	41,454 37	3,015 42	204,644 28	3,911 49	1,045
Mendocino	50,721 14	63,366 18	4,538 01	2,936 72	121,562 05	11,146 24	650
So. Cal.	55,061 69	88,193 74	2,197 56	3,183 45	148,636 44	1,305 57	821
Home for F. M. C.	42,740 82	59,733 27	5,762 43	1,302 40	109,538 92	1,756 29	535
Totals	$435,445 64	$521,564 85	$125,749 56	$16,905 98	$1,099,667 03	$21,617 73	6,200
FIFTY-SEVENTH FISCAL YEAR.							
Stockton	$105,265 03	$114,098 88	$28,650 87	$3,686 91	$251,701 69	$2,050 57	1,729
Napa	104,656 47	112,628 23	31,263 25	3,273 84	251,821 79	1,921 85	1,505
Agnews	74,064 23	79,711 26	32,358 47	2,548 74	188,682 70	4,287 22	1,005
Mendocino	51,764 35	56,041 23	2,705 79	2,760 17	113,271 54	7,984 48	676
So. Cal.	57,641 17	85,214 36	29,961 56	3,003 02	175,820 11	1,025 79	850
Home for F. M. C.	48,692 23	61,615 14	7,793 30	1,233 30	119,333 97	790 00	565
Totals	$442,083 48	$509,309 10	$132,733 24	$16,505 98	$1,100,631 80	$18,059 91	6,330

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF FARM, GARDEN, AND DAIRY, FOR THE FIFTY-SIXTH AND FIFTY-SEVENTH FISCAL YEARS.

Hospitals.	FIFTY-SIXTH FISCAL YEAR.			FIFTY-SEVENTH FISCAL YEAR.		
	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Excess Receipts.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Excess Receipts.
Stockton	$13,941 03	$10,625 35	$3,315 68	$11,727 97	$11,199 58	$528 39
Napa	24,959 88	15,704 57	9,235 31	35,678 65	18,107 77	17,570 88
Agnews	13,617 37	11,778 29	1,839 08	13,710 83	12,323 42	1,387 41
Mendocino	15,206 29	11,281 87	3,934 42	16,316 60	11,390 21	4,926 39
So. California	21,981 00	11,210 12	10,770 88	22,298 26	12,414 82	9,883 44
Home F. M. C.	12,634 66	10,037 43	2,597 23	12,780 69	12,015 18	765 51
Totals	$102,340 23	$70,637 63	$31,692 60	$112,513 00	$77,450 98	$35,062 02

VALUE OF FOOD AND FARM PRODUCTS AND PER CAPITA OF FOOD PRODUCTS BASED ON THE SAME.

Hospitals.	FIFTY-SIXTH FISCAL YEAR.			FIFTY-SEVENTH FISCAL YEAR.		
	Food Supplies.	Hay and Grain.	Per Capita Food Supplies.	Food Supplies.	Hay and Grain.	Per Capita Food Supplies.
Stockton	$9,590 43	$4,000 00	.016	$9,945 23	$2,276 00	.016
Napa	24,528 28	5,090 48	.0459	28,836 16	5,991 01	.05
Agnews	12,333 37	546 50	.0323	12,287 64	818 00	.0335
Mendocino	11,483 29	2,558 00	.0484	12,331 60	2,894 00	.05
So. California	14,662 48	3,127 00	.049	15,370 60	2,828 50	.05
Home F. M. C.	9,758 06	2,876 30	.05	9,907 79	2,196 00	.048
Totals	$82,355 91	$18,198 28	.2416	$88,679 02	$17,003 51	.2475

MOVEMENT OF PATIENTS IN THE STATE HOSPITALS DURING THE FIFTY-SIXTH AND FIFTY-SEVENTH FISCAL YEARS.

A study of the accompanying tables shows that on July 1, 1904, the beginning of the fifty-sixth fiscal year, there were 5,753 patients in the State Hospitals, and that during the year there were 1,516 patients admitted by commitment and 48 escapes returned, making a total of 1,564 admissions, and a grand total of 7,317 under care and treatment. During the same period the discharges, deaths, and escapes amounted to 1,270, leaving 6,047 patients in the hospitals on June 30, 1905; an increase of 294 during the year.

On July 1, 1905, the beginning of the fifty-seventh fiscal year, there were 6,047 patients. There were admitted during the year 1,523 patients by commitment and 64 escapes returned, making a total of 1,587 received, and a grand total of 7,634 under care and treatment. During the fifty-seventh fiscal year the discharges, deaths, and escapes amounted to 1,644, leaving 5,990 patients in the hospitals on June 30, 1906; a decrease of 57 during the year.

MOVEMENT OF PATIENTS DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1905.

	Stockton.			Napa.			Agnews.			Mendocino.			Southern California.			Total.		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Number of patients June 30, 1904	1,078	594	1,672	851	655	1506	639	419	1,058	436	184	620	556	341	897	3,560	2,193	5,753
Number returned escapes	4	0	4	13	0	13	8	0	8	5	0	5	18	0	18	48	0	48
Number admitted to June 30, 1905	307	154	461	167	89	256	127	105	232	168	50	218	249	100	349	1,018	498	1,516
Number under care and treatment	1,389	748	2,137	1,031	744	1,775	774	524	1,298	609	234	843	823	441	1,264	4,626	2,691	7,317
Number discharged recovered	94	38	132	39	37	76	35	27	62	62	17	79	96	66	162	326	185	511
Number discharged improved	7	12	19	11	7	18	16	9	25	11	3	14	17	15	32	62	46	108
Number discharged unimproved	4	3	7	5	2	7	5	3	8	4	1	5	5	6	11	23	15	38
Number discharged not insane	2	1	3	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	6	1	7
Number discharged, order of court	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	2
Number transferred	1	4	5	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	4	5	9
Number died	124	44	168	79	42	121	60	26	86	32	16	48	62	21	83	357	149	506
Number escaped	21	0	21	16	0	16	15	0	15	5	0	5	32	0	32	89	0	89
Total died, discharged, escaped	253	102	355	154	88	242	132	65	197	116	38	154	214	108	322	869	401	1,270
Number remaining June 30, 1905	1,136	646	1,782	877	656	1,533	642	459	1,101	493	196	689	609	333	942	3,757	2,290	6,047
Number on parole June 30, 1905	18	41	59	14	22	36	13	21	34	5	7	12	40	39	79	90	130	220
Number actually in Hospital June 30, 1905	1,118	605	1,723	863	634	1,497	629	438	1,067	488	189	677	569	294	863	3,667	2,160	5,827

MOVEMENT OF PATIENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Stockton.			Napa.			Agnews.			Mendocino.			Southern California.			Total.		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Number of patients June 30, 1905	1,136	646	1,782	877	656	1,533	642	459	1,101	493	196	689	609	333	942	3,757	2,290	6,047
Number returned escapes	8	0	8	11	0	11	18	1	19	7	0	7	19	0	19	63	1	64
Number admitted to June 30, 1906	331	178	509	197	128	325	101	77	178	138	67	205	201	105	306	968	555	1,523
Number under care and treatment	1,475	824	2,299	1,085	784	1,869	761	537	1,298	638	263	901	829	438	1,267	4,788	2,846	7,634
Number discharged recovered	112	24	136	43	27	70	34	31	65	56	23	79	89	54	143	334	159	493
Number discharged improved	19	18	37	8	4	12	11	10	21	18	4	22	34	14	48	90	50	140
Number discharged unimproved	6	2	8	10	5	15	2	4	6	7	1	8	2	4	6	27	16	43
Number discharged not insane	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
Number discharged, order of court	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	3
Number transferred	0	1	1	0	1	1	49	51	100	0	1	1	3	0	3	52	54	106
Number returned to counties	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	4	10	6	4	10
Number died	128	72	200	91	63	154	127	105	232	49	17	66	73	29	102	468	286	754
Number escaped	16	0	16	24	0	24	17	1	18	11	0	11	22	0	22	90	1	91
Total died, discharged, escaped	286	117	403	176	100	276	240	202	442	143	46	189	229	105	334	1,074	570	1,644
Number remaining June 30, 1906	1,189	707	1,896	909	684	1,593	521	335	856	495	217	712	600	333	933	3,714	2,276	5,990
Number on parole June 30, 1906	19	58	77	15	28	43	27	39	66	8	6	14	23	21	44	92	152	244
Number actually in Hospital June 30, 1906	1,170	649	1,819	894	656	1,550	494	296	790	487	211	698	577	312	889	3,622	2,124	5,746

NATIONALITY OF PATIENTS IN THE FIVE STATE HOSPITALS JULY 1, 1906.

Country.	Stockton	Napa.	Agnews.	Mendocino.	Southern California.	Totals.
Africa	2	0	0	0	0	2
Armenia	1	0	0	0	0	1
Australia	10	14	3	0	10	37
Austro-Hungary	31	26	43	16	1	117
Belgium	3	1	1	0	2	7
Canada	54	41	20	16	33	164
Chile	3	3	1	1	1	9
China	128	27	17	31	9	212
Denmark	27	12	11	19	6	75
England	63	62	45	23	40	233
France	56	32	17	13	18	136
Germany	204	182	92	76	69	623
Greece	1	2	1	2	0	6
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0
Holland	3	2	1	0	2	8
India	0	2	0	0	1	3
Ireland	215	296	113	91	26	741
Italy	67	31	21	28	13	160
Japan	18	5	0	3	8	34
Mexico	19	9	11	7	19	65
New Zealand	1	1	0	0	0	2
Norway and Sweden	71	43	29	41	35	219
Peru	1	2	0	0	0	3
Portugal	21	18	13	4	7	63
Philippine Islands	0	0	1	0	0	1
Russia	32	32	23	32	12	131
Sandwich Islands	2	0	0	0	0	2
Scotland	19	22	8	6	3	58
South America	4	0	0	0	0	4
Spain	9	2	1	2	4	18
Switzerland	33	23	16	14	9	95
Turkey	2	2	0	0	1	5
Wales	1	3	3	2	0	9
West Indies	9	2	1	0	0	12
Western Isles	14	5	2	3	0	24
Totals	1,124	902	494	430	329	3,279
United States	750	664	350	257	588	2,609
Unknown	22	27	12	25	16	102
Grand totals	1,896	1,593	856	712	933	5,990

REPORT OF SECRETARY.

To the California State Commission in Lunacy.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit to your honorable body the following report for the fifty-sixth and fifty-seventh fiscal years:

It will be noticed, by reference to the appended table, that the collections at the State Hospitals for the fifty-sixth fiscal year far exceeded previous annual collections, amounting to $106,505.35. The collections for the fifty-seventh fiscal year, on account of the great calamity of April 18, 1906, fell a little short of those of the previous year, amounting to $102,813.62.

The collections that have been made by this Commission for the maintenance of patients at the State Hospitals, and turned into their contingent funds, and the expense incurred in the commitment of patients, which has been returned to the State and County treasuries, amount in total for the fifty-sixth fiscal year to $29,491.45, and for the fifty-seventh fiscal year to $27,264.51. The apparent falling off in the fifty-seventh fiscal year's collections is due to the great calamity of April 18, 1906, which rendered many people homeless and penniless who had been in good financial circumstances, and made a continuance of payments to the State Hospitals an impossibility.

Monthly reports of collections for pay patients, with names, amounts, and time paid for, are sent to this office monthly from each State Hospital. This is a copy of the report of collections which is sent to the State Controller, with money collected, each month. This list of payments is posted in a "Pay-Patients Ledger" in this office, thereby making the books in this office correspond with the books at the State Hospitals. At stated intervals a statement of account, showing the last amount paid, and the time which it covers, is sent from this office to each payer, with an addressed and stamped envelope inclosed, with a request to sign and return the statement if correct, and if not correct to write particulars. This is done so that the person who pays the money to the hospital can check by this office the correctness of each payment. Payments to and from the patients' personal accounts at the hospitals, which consist of money sent by relatives, friends, and guardians, to be used for the patients' personal comfort, and of which there are several thousand, are required to be evidenced by an original voucher, stub, or receipt on file at the hospital for each item credited or charged to any of these accounts.

All books at the State Hospitals affecting receipts and expenditures of the contingent fund, and personal accounts of patients are thoroughly examined and carefully and accurately checked up at least twice each year.

I am pleased to report that all moneys collected at the State Hospitals for the maintenance of patients, as well as the money that has been credited to the patients' personal accounts, have been properly accounted for during the last two fiscal years.

The Medical Superintendent of each State Hospital is now under a surety bond, which was advised by this Commission, and exacted by the Board of Managers of each State Hospital.

STATEMENT OF COLLECTIONS.

Fifty-sixth Fiscal Year.

Payments made to the Commission:		
Stockton	$4,331 15	
Napa	5,727 51	
Agnews	3,927 10	
Mendocino	5,495 47	
Southern California	1,893 67	
		$21,374 90
Payments made to Hospitals as result of Commission's efforts:		
Stockton	$853 75	
Napa	2,101 65	
Agnews	403 50	
Mendocino	880 50	
Southern California	544 00	
		4,783 40
Collection of transportation charges		2,259 80
Collection of county charges		1,073 35
Total collections		$29,491 45

Fifty-seventh Fiscal Year.

Payments made to the Commission:		
Stockton	$6,500 04	
Napa	3,758 70	
Agnews	2,044 00	
Mendocino	5,709 25	
Southern California	2,868 54	
		$20,880 53
Payments made to the Hospitals as result of Commission's efforts:		
Stockton	$1,301 30	
Napa	227 00	
Agnews	898 75	
Mendocino	130 00	
Southern California	555 00	
		3,112 05
Collection of transportation charges		2,376 68
Collection of county charges		895 25
Total collections		$27,264 51

Receipts at the State Hospitals and the "Home" for the Fifty-fourth, Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth, and Fifty-seventh Fiscal Years.

Hospital.	Fifty-fourth Fiscal Year.			Fifty-fifth Fiscal Year.		
	For Board.	Steward's Sales.	Total.	For Board.	Steward's Sales.	Total.
Stockton	$12,356 68	$1,102 09	$13,458 77	$16,776 18	$1,078 71	$17,854 89
Napa	19,292 75	946 50	20,239 25	24,409 76	1,199 82	25,609 58
Agnews	18,540 31	1,273 83	19,814 14	21,722 80	572 00	22,294 80
Mendocino	4,416 61	274 85	4,691 46	7,096 04	29 05	7,125 09
So. California	9,370 00	2,544 25	11,914 25	11,067 63	4,489 86	15,557 49
Home F. M. C.	(*)	(*)	(*)	4,289 35	766 91	5,056 26
Totals	$63,976 35	$6,141 52	$70,117 87	$85,361 76	$8,136 35	$93,498 11

Hospital.	Fifty-sixth Fiscal Year.			Fifty-seventh Fiscal Year.		
	For Board.	Steward's Sales.	Total.	For Board.	Steward's Sales.	Total.
Stockton	$16,415 68	$1,284 05	$17,699 73	$18,310 92	$1,061 42	$19,372 34
Napa	29,789 38	550 09	30,339 47	23,281 82	1,336 15	24,617 97
Agnews	26,033 80	529 21	26,563 01	24,737 15	385 45	25,122 60
Mendocino	10,408 75	254 85	10,663 60	8,686.50	332 01	9,018 51
So. California	15,321 18	5,953 46	21,274 64	19,873 23	4,808 97	24,682 20
Home F. M. C.	4,691 40	858 57	5,549 97	5,904 80	1,055 03	6,959 83
Totals	$102,660 19	$9,430 23	$112,090 42	$100,794 42	$8,979 03	$109,773 45

*The Home for the Care and Training of Feeble-Minded Children came under the supervision of the Commission July 1, 1903.

Table Showing Amount of Money Collected Since Organization of Commission (April 29, 1897) to and including June 30, 1906.

	49th Fiscal Year.	50th Fiscal Year	51st Fiscal Year.	52d Fiscal Year.	53d Fiscal Year.
Account board of patients—					
Stockton	$755 00	$2,065 87	$4,223 57	$3,428 98	$1,659 34
Napa	2,258 51	5,878 82	10,200 02	3,322 69	4,894 80
Agnews	308 00	2,316 29	791 00	914 50	2,347 99
Mendocino	165 00	660 75	1,141 41	843 47	1,727 00
Southern California	.....	.....	2,319 60	2,620 00	3,260 70
	$3,486 51	$10,921 73	$18,675 60	$11,129 64	$13,889 83
Transportation account	881 50	1,170 81	1,623 97	1,723 20	2,114 95
County charges	248 75	289 85	156 50	.....	439 80
Totals	$4,616 76	$12,382 39	$20,456 07	$12,852 84	$16,444 58

	54th Fiscal Year.	55th Fiscal Year.	56th Fiscal Year.	57th Fiscal Year.	Totals.
Account board of patients—					
Stockton	$3,844 38	$7,371 14	$5,184 90	$7,801 34	$36,370 52
Napa	3,289 04	8,377 30	7,829 16	3,985 70	50,036 04
Agnews	1,006 85	878 70	4,330 60	2,942 75	15,836 68
Mendocino	1,816 01	4,445 20	6,375 97	5,839 25	23,014 06
Southern California	926 00	1,957 69	2,437 67	3,423 54	16,945 20
	$10,882 28	$23,030 03	$26,158 30	$23,992 58	$142,202 50
Transportation account	1,565 14	1,516 36	2,259 80	2,376 68	15,232 41
County charges	454 35	747 00	1,073 35	895 25	4,304 85
Totals	$12,901 77	$25,293 39	$29,491 45	$27,264 51	$161,739 76

MONTHLY COLLECTIONS BY THE FIVE STATE HOSPITALS.

From July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900.

	Stockton.	Napa.	Agnews.	Mendocino.	Southern California.	Total.
1899—July	$897 32	$1,484 95	$1,248 95	$809 40	$736 91	$5,177 53
August	1,830 92	1,747 85	2,179 15	257 05	1,155 00	7,169 97
September	756 15	1,433 80	972 05	207 50	540 00	3,909 50
October	1,271 58	3,180 95	1,641 15	419 50	1,148 04	7,661 22
November	1,778 64	2,636 63	882 49	281 25	710 00	6,289 01
December	917 77	1,213 55	913 10	461 00	1,334 90	4,840 32
1900—January	1,681 70	1,817 60	1,383 70	904 25	991 78	6,779 03
February	839 72	2,138 30	1,393 85	336 00	1,012 22	5,720 09
March	822 37	2,393 90	2,134 45	410 00	1,931 36	7,692 08
April	673 25	1,108 30	1,157 15	301 00	807 41	4,047 11
May	3,295 30	1,685 15	911 10	490 00	749 41	7,130 96
June	1,627 42	4,069 63	1,282 45	671 95	1,241 98	8,893 43
Totals	$16,392 14	$24,910 61	$16,099 59	$5,548 90	$12,359 01	$75,310 25

From July 1, 1900, to June 30, 1901.

1900—July	$1,543 67	$2,083 53	$1,363 60	$389 97	$670 00	$6,050 77
August	1,377 56	1,611 07	1,517 60	350 50	790 00	5,646 73
September	906 50	1,935 50	1,308 00	196 00	805 00	5,151 97
October	1,207 78	2,107 91	2,290 30	337 00	740 00	6,682 99
November	1,474 06	938 00	1,179 55	343 25	1,164 00	5,098 86
December	1,228 37	1,519 43	1,857 15	439 50	1,520 00	6,564 45
1901—January	501 45	2,105 50	956 60	195 00	798 13	4,556 68
February	832 81	1,376 60	1,509 95	390 00	849 72	4,959 08
March	1,593 74	1,230 85	1,180 55	280 00	1,397 20	5,682 34
April	1,622 77	1,335 26	1,275 50	801 00	844 40	5,878 93
May	573 71	1,633 35	1,553 00	165 00	930 76	4,855 82
June	1,024 45	1,201 30	1,230 15	431 50	830 78	4,718 18
Totals	$13,886 87	$19,078 30	$17,221 95	$4,319 69	$11,339 99	$65,846 80

MONTHLY RECEIPTS AT THE FIVE STATE HOSPITALS.

From July 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902.

	Stockton.	Napa.	Agnews.	Mendocino.	Southern California.	Total.
1901—July	$803 26	$1,874 50	$1,559 15	$177 80	$710 12	$5,124 83
August	1,134 96	2,453 05	3,975 50	440 50	2,138 45	10,142 46
September	828 50	1,474 50	1,921 10	220 00	809 50	5,253 63
October	809 38	1,367 65	1,954 00	370 50	999 70	5,501 23
November	1,794 77	1,557 65	1,312 20	15 00	1,216 60	5,896 22
December	1,128 20	1,683 87	1,537 45	505 00	723 03	5,577 55
1902—January	1,452 30	1,358 50	1,522 50	282 00	1,305 04	5,920 34
February	1,160 38	1,288 65	1,194 30	268 00	1,044 32	4,955 65
March	877 00	1,884 91	1,625 54	798 00	1,202 20	6,387 65
April	905 20	2,161 17	1,412 55	967 50	1,117 95	6,564 37
May	1,014 87	1,828 73	1,004 15	524 50	1,331 06	5,703 31
June	494 61	1,507 20	2,274 50	743 00	849 50	5,868 81
Totals	$12,403 46	$20,440 38	$21,292 94	$5,311 80	$13,447 47	$72,896 05

MONTHLY RECEIPTS AT THE FIVE STATE HOSPITALS—Continued.

From July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903.

	Stockton.	Napa.	Agnews.	Mendocino.	Southern California.	Total
1902—July	$2,247 92	$1,804 64	$1,927 33	$228 60	$1,675 50	$7,883 99
August	684 45	1,275 56	1,608 85	555 61	747 50	4,835 97
September	1,150 28	1,385 32	1,620 55	580 00	703 92	5,440 07
October	929 23	1,730 79	2,107 06	339 00	738 99	5,845 07
November	1,398 79	2,452 00	1,338 80	567 40	722 50	6,479 49
December	1,018 15	2,231 84	1,827 20	405 00	940 00	6,422 19
1903—January	1,487 15	1,468 95	1,618 50	220 00	1,122 50	5,917 10
February	1,595 74	1,885 60	1,527 45	572 10	1,000 00	6,580 89
March	850 79	1,719 88	1,250 25	314 50	1,169 07	5,304 49
April	755 55	1,496 00	2,214 00	319 00	1,121 52	5,906 07
May	600 55	1,357 32	1,614 25	503 00	1,170 00	5,245 12
June	756 54	1,430 85	1,284 40	76 00	802 75	4,350 54
Totals	$13,439 14	$20,238 75	$19,938 64	$4,680 21	$11,914 25	$70,210 99

From July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904.

1903—July	$690 16	$2,172 50	$1,565 05	$270 00	$1,592 07	$6,287 78
August	1,799 62	1,349 00	1,551 50	315 00	1,921 19	6,936 31
September	724 14	2,067 66	1,916 25	155 00	736 38	5,599 43
October	1,560 60	1,690 20	2,214 25	444 05	1,108 00	7,017 10
November	1,535 78	2,178 50	1,403 00	851 50	900 50	6,869 28
December	2,289 15	2,297 61	1,822 05	914 50	739 00	8,062 31
1904—January	1,662 65	2,690 64	2,021 80	640 00	2,066 92	9,082 01
February	1,938 30	2,529 59	1,662 50	549 34	1,595 22	8,274 95
March	1,024 59	2,036 00	2,267 65	784 20	1,547 92	7,660 36
April	682 15	1,916 25	2,256 95	390 00	343 50	5,548 85
May	1,217 45	2,044 57	1,623 45	1,041 50	1,589 34	7,516 31
June	2,770 30	3,307 90	1,990 35	770 00	1,396 82	10,235 37
Totals	$17,894 89	$26,280 42	$22,294 80	$7,125 09	$15,536 86	$89,092 06

From July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905.

1904—July	$1,223 18	$1,765 00	$2,489 40	$383 35	$2,512 35	$8,373 28
August	1,594 03	2,186 00	1,645 55	167 00	1,239 50	6,832 08
September	1,290 00	1,952 19	1,965 50	645 00	1,831 61	7,684 32
October	1,258 40	1,670 08	2,331 95	247 35	1,018 50	6,426 28
November	1,970 65	2,489 12	2,355 25	1,083 00	1,672 50	9,570 52
December	1,228 40	2,001 33	2,363 50	305 50	1,181 50	7,080 23
1905—January	1,485 16	5,066 16	1,974 75	355 00	1,743 50	10,634 57
February	913 40	3,389 45	3,399 50	3,352 25	1,473 54	12,528 14
March	1,558 15	2,727 15	2,056 05	784 83	1,618 23	8,807 41
April	2,016 16	3,136 00	1,735 00	1,204 00	2,081 00	10,172 16
May	1,794 41	1,722 00	2,226 56	924 00	1,873 21	8,540 18
June	1,367 79	2,234 99	2,020 00	1,213 50	3,029 55	9,865 83
Totals	$17,699 73	$30,339 47	$26,563 01	$10,663 60	$21,274 64	$106,505 35

From July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906.

1905—July	$1,460 35	$1,963 19	$2,133 00	$717 75	$2,390 83	$8,665 12
August	2,359 50	2,026 77	2,367 30	991 05	1,455 00	9,199 62
September	1,152 62	1,817 30	2,136 55	465 00	1,661 40	7,232 87
October	1,248 30	2,646 05	3,477 65	330 00	1,726 00	9,428 00
November	3,046 77	1,599 61	2,120 75	914 40	1,395 50	9,077 05
December	1,666 50	2,317 29	2,108 65	394 00	1,392 00	7,878 44
1906—January	1,445 31	2,418 40	2,267 50	1,391 00	2,308 30	9,830 51
February	1,205 68	2,112 05	2,414 50	1,299 50	1,850 04	8,881 77
March	1,950 55	2,502 75	2,511 00	694 00	2,516 32	10,174 62
April	973 70	1,741 71	907 55	585 00	2,961 14	7,169 10
May	902 30	1,412 35	640 15	795 50	2,192 44	5,942 74
June	1,960 76	2,060 50	2,038 00	441 31	2,833 23	9,333 80
Totals	$19,372 34	$24,617 97	$25,122 60	$9,018 51	$24,682 20	$102,813 62

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Amount Expended by the State Commission in Lunacy during the Fifty-sixth Fiscal Year, ending June 30, 1905.

Traveling expenses	$1,297 25
Postage	161 45
Telegraphing	7 80
Telephoning	197 15
Expressage	12 98
Payroll (salaries of employés)	14,280 00
Ice	31 25
Advertising	280 39
Press clippings	36 00
Towel service	12 60
Miscellaneous	124 60
Adding machine	375 00
Typewriter	90 00
Total	$16,905 97

Amount Expended by the State Commission in Lunacy during the Fifty-seventh Fiscal Year, ending June 30, 1906.

Traveling expenses	$1,435 10
Postage	168 23
Telegraphing	14 85
Telephoning	241 85
Expressage	16 13
Payroll (salaries of employés)	13,886 60
Ice	15 98
Advertising	178 87
Press clippings	36 00
Towel service	12 00
Miscellaneous	64 27
Rent of office	100 00
Architect, services and expenses	336 10
Total	$16,505 98

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
County of Sacramento. } ss.

C. L. Pardee, Secretary of the State Commission in Lunacy, being first duly sworn deposes and says that the above financial statement is correct.

C. L. PARDEE,
Secretary State Commission in Lunacy.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 18th day of September, 1906.

CHAS. F. WAYMIRE,
Assistant Secretary State Commission in Lunacy.

Respectfully submitted.

C. L. PARDEE,
Secretary State Commission in Lunacy

November 15, 1906.

REPORT OF ATTORNEY.

To the California State Commission in Lunacy.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report of my work as your attorney during the two years ending June 30, 1906:

Since my last report the work of my office has resulted in the disposition of a large accumulation of cases resultant upon the creation of the office at a time long after its necessity existed and the consequent sudden accumulation of a vast amount of business.

There are, generally speaking, four divisions of work referred to me by the Commission: (1) The rendition of legal opinions; (2) The collection of moneys from counties on account of the care of persons committed by jury during the pendency of a criminal charge and of persons committed to the California Home for the Care and Training of Feeble-Minded Children; (3) Collection of money from private individuals made liable by law for the support of patients at State Hospitals; (4) Representation of the interests of the Commission or State Hospitals in miscellaneous actions, such as actions for damages, proceedings in habeas corpus, etc.; also, the preparation of advertisements and contracts relating to public work at the various State Hospitals, the drawing of forms, bills, etc.

During the last two years I have prepared about fifty written opinions on various questions of more or less importance referred to me by the Commission. These opinions, and all others heretofore rendered by myself or my predecessors, have been indexed and bound for convenient reference, and as a part of this report I attach hereto and refer to an index of the same.

The disposition of cases heretofore commenced against counties for the care of such insane (commonly called criminal insane), for which the law makes them liable, has been very satisfactory, and every county, so far as I know, now provides in its budget for and makes prompt payment of the same whenever presented. There are no suits at present pending on this account, except one entitled Napa State Hospital vs. County of Solano, on appeal in the District Court of Appeal of the Third Appellate District, and in this case the county denies liability by reason of a technical defect in the proceedings leading up to the commitment.

The condition of the accounts with the various counties for the care of feeble-minded patients is not in so satisfactory a condition. At the

time the law was passed making counties liable even in the absence of an order by the Judge to that effect, many counties refused or neglected to make settlement in the manner provided by law. These counties, so far as my information goes, are Alameda, San Benito, Monterey, and Ventura.

A pending action against the County of Alameda was brought to trial before the Hon. Peter J. Shields, Judge of the Superior Court of Sacramento County, and decided adversely to the State upon the ground that claims had never been presented against the Board of Supervisors for the amounts sought to be recovered. Such was the fact, and the decision doubtless correctly stated the law. The difficulty lay in the fact that the statute providing for county payment made no provision for the manner of collection until amended in 1897, at which time the law was amended to the extent of providing that the County Treasurers should settle with the State Controller at the same time settlement was made for taxes. A compromise was arrived at with the Board of Supervisors, whereby the sum of $7,080 was paid on account of money past due, and the County Auditor has agreed henceforth to include the amounts due the State in his settlements, as provided by law.

Ventura County has agreed to and is paying for feeble-minded children committed from there since 1897, but refused payment on account of those committed prior to that date.

An action is pending against the County of San Benito, and if no adjustment is made mandamus will be commenced in December against the County Auditors of San Benito and Monterey to compel transfer of funds and settlement with the State for the amounts then due.

Many cases against private individuals have been disposed of, and many are now pending. For one reason or another there is, and probably always will be, many persons able to do so who refuse and neglect to pay for the care of their insane relatives at State Hospitals when the law, however, makes them liable. In such cases vigorous efforts are made to collect the money due, so that there may be no basis for even an apparent charge of favoritism and so that all who are able contribute alike. Again, insane patients frequently have estates, usually of small magnitude, in which case the guardian, usually an heir, often returns but a reluctant response to demands for payment. The suspicion naturally arises that a prospective heirship absorbs his attention to the exclusion of the particular duties of his trust—a condition that must be met by resort to the courts. The wholesale destruction of records in San Francisco will hinder some of the pending matters there, though fortunately my office files were nearly complete at the date of the calamity.

I append hereto and submit herewith a list of such cases as are now pending, together with a statement of their present status, and

reference to disposition of such cases as were mentioned in my former report.

During the period covered by this report I have collected or secured the collection of $17,364,50, mostly in sums of $500 or less, and I append hereto a particular list of such collections. Upon collection, this money is immediately transferred by me to the Secretary of the Commission at Sacramento, and by him apportioned to the proper fund.

After the award of bids for supplies in June, 1904, by the Board of Managers of the Napa State Hospital, one of the unsuccessful bidders for butter, Messrs. A. L. Lundy & Co., commenced an action against the Board of Managers to restrain them from entering into a contract with the successful bidder, alleging that the Board had arbitrarily rejected said bids without considering the responsibility of the bidders. Judgment was rendered in favor of the plaintiff and written decision handed down by Judge Seawell of the Superior Court in San Francisco. After consultation with the Attorney-General's office, it was determined not to appeal from this decision. The matter determined seems to be of so much importance that I hereto annex a copy of the opinion of Judge Seawell and make the same a part of this report.

The statutes in this State concerning the government and management of State Hospitals are in process of improvement and development and adjustment to the special conditions found in California with relation to such matters. For that reason our statutes, most of them following very closely the laws of the State of New York on the same subject, will in the course of time be the subject of many amendments and additions. For convenience in reference, and by direction of the General Superintendent, I am compiling the statutes in force concerning this subject-matter, which may be printed in pamphlet form after the incorporation of amendments, if any, by the next Legislature.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN W. STETSON,
Attorney for State Commission in Lunacy.

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MONEY COLLECTION BY OR THROUGH THE OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY FOR THE STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY,

June 30, 1904, to June 30, 1906.

Amount collected from counties for care of criminal insane:	
San Francisco	$7,333 00
Alameda	70 00
Fresno	45 00
Amount collected from thirty-nine guardians and others for the care of wards or relatives	9,916 76

SERVICES WITH REFERENCE TO CONTRACTS, ETC.

1904.

Sept. 27—Examination of abstract of title of Smith-Brown property, Napa.

Sept. 27—Preparation of contracts Central Ward Building, Southern California State Hospital.

Sept. 27—Preparation of contracts for Mendocino State Hospital.

Sept. 30—Preparation of contracts for change of plans, Southern California State Hospital.

Oct. 26—Form of advertisement for bids, California Home for Care and Training of Feeble-Minded Children.

Oct. 26—Form of contract, California Home for Care and Training of Feeble-Minded Children.

Nov. 1—Preparation of contract for tiling work, Agnews State Hospital.

Dec. 6—Preparation of contracts for hospital and cottages, California Home for Care and Training of Feeble-Minded Children.

Dec. 17—Examination of contracts between Napa State Hospital and Napa Gas Company.

1905.

Feb. 3—Preparation of bills for Folsom State Hospital, etc.

May 26—Preparation of contract between California Home for Care and Training of Feeble-Minded Children and John Bubb.

June 5—Examination of abstract of title to Sheehy land in Napa.

June 22—Preparation of resolution and deed for conveyance of "March Tract" to Stockton State Hospital.

Sept. 1—Preparation of contracts for California Home for Care and Training of Feeble Minded Children.

Sept. 1—Examination and approval for east wing, Southern California State Hospital.

Sept. 1—Preparation of contract for removal of building, Napa State Hospital.

Sept. 23—Preparation of contract for cement reservoir, California Home for Care and Training of Feeble-Minded Children.

Oct. 4—Proposal for regulation of, based on rules of New York State Hospitals and National Insane Asylums.

Dec. 20—Preparation of contract for California Home for Care and Training of Feeble-Minded Children.

1906.

Aug. 7—Preparation of contract of advertisement of concrete cottage, California Home for Care and Training of Feeble-Minded Children.

Aug. 8—Preparation of contract for reservoir at Napa State Hospital.

PRESENT STATUS OF LITIGATION CONDUCTED BY ATTORNEY FOR STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY, AND LIST OF CASES DISPOSED OF SINCE LAST BIENNIAL REPORT.

The following cases are pending or have been disposed of since the date of my last report, and except where indicated are actions for the recovery of the cost of maintenance of the patients at State Hospitals. No mention is made of actions against the City and County of San Francisco for the care of any criminal insane, as it may be stated generally that such cases pending at the date of former report have been settled in favor of the plaintiff and the money paid by the city:

SAN FRANCISCO.

No. 72381. *Stockton* vs. *Finnegan.* Tried December 27, 1904. Judgment for plaintiff, $467.10. Collection pending.

No. 76453. *Mendocino* vs. *Mangan.* Judgment after trial, $365.50. Paid June 21, 1905.

No. 78684. *Napa* vs. *Dasso.* Tried December 27, 1905. Judgment for plaintiff, $428.90. Appeal pending in the Superior Court by plaintiff.

No. 78685. *Stockton* vs. *Staehli.* Tried December 15, 1904. Judgment for plaintiff, $75.60. Collection pending.

No. 79564. *Napa* vs. *Dassman.* Tried November 15, 1904. Judgment for plaintiff, $39.50. Paid.

No. 80340. *Stockton* vs. *Schnauer.* Dismissed by order of Commission, on payment of $25.

No. 81696. *Agnews* vs. *Caulfield.* Tried October 7, 1904. Judgment for defendant.

No. 81697. *Stockton* vs. *Mack.* Tried December 12, 1904. Judgment for plaintiff, $360 and costs.

No. 85457. *Commission* vs. *McGarrity.* Tried August 18, 1904. Judgment for plaintiff, $368.50. Paid in full.

No. 85893. *Commission* vs. *Mangan.* Tried June 21, 1905. Judgment for plaintiff, $365.50. Paid in full.

SAN FRANCISCO—*Continued.*

No. 89693. *Commission* vs. *Pettijohn.* Tried March 28, 1904. Appearance of defendant. Action pending sale of real property by defendant.

No. 89654. *Commission* vs. *Staehli.* Motion to quash summons granted.

Commission vs. *Harper.* Dismissed December 12, 1904, on order of Commission.

Lundy vs. *Hennessey.* Action for injunction against awarding of contract for supplies to other than lowest responsible bidder. Tried August 8, 1905. Judgment for defendant.

No. 91664. *Commission* vs. *Trautner, executrix of estate of Richtstig.* Complaint filed February 18, 1905. Action compromised, by direction of Commission, for $250, and case dismissed.

Commission vs. *Burke.* In Justice's Court. Compromised, by order of Commission, on payment of $25.

No. 95344. *Commission* vs. *San Francisco.* Action to recover $540 for care of criminal insane. December 16, 1905, judgment for plaintiff. Judgment paid.

No. 97589. *Commission* vs. *Dasso.* August 22, 1905, complaint filed, summons issued. Action pending result of appeal in No. 78684.

No. 95960. *Commission* vs. *Finnegan.* Complaint filed May 10, 1905. Summons issued. Action pending.

No. 95961. *Commission* vs. *Mack.* May 10, 1905, complaint filed. Summons issued, served, and guardian in default.

No. 95962. *Commission* vs. *Mangan.* May 10, 1905, complaint filed and summons issued. Action pending.

No. 97798. *Commission* vs. *Hauk, executrix of estate of Washburn.* Action dismissed March 1, 1905, on payment of $360.

No. 99919. *Commission* vs. *McGarrity.* January 19, 1906, complaint filed. Summons issued February 21, 1906. Stipulation extending time to answer until ten days after notice. Defendant has since died and claim based on action presented to administratrix.

No. 424. *Commission* vs. *Staehli.* June 12, 1906, complaint filed. Summons issued. Action pending.

No. 423. *Commission* vs. *Cody and Dwyer, executrix of estate of P. J. Cody.* June 12, 1906, complaint filed. Summons issued. Action pending.

ALAMEDA COUNTY.

No. 18530. *Napa* vs. *O'Connell.* Action pending. Defendant not to be found.

No. 6575. *Commission* vs. *Pantoskey.* Action in Justice's Court. Set for trial September 27, 1906.

KERN COUNTY.

No. 4127. *Southern California State Hospital* vs. *Douglas.* Action at issue. There appears to be no property in the estate of defendant.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

Commission vs. *Weovar.* Justice's Court. July 20, 1905, defendant paid into court $127, being amount sued for, with costs and interest.

Commission vs. *Ferris.* Complaint filed April 1, 1905. Dismissed February 1, 1906, by order of Commission.

NAPA COUNTY.

McCaslin vs. *Stone.* Petition for writ of mandate to reinstate discharged employés at Napa. September 25, 1905, demurrer sustained.

In re Habeas Corpus of Mary Kellenberger. March 17, 1906, writ granted.

PLACER COUNTY.

Commission vs. *County of Placer.* June 25, 1904, complaint filed. October 28, 1904, judgment for plaintiff, $174.50 and $5 costs. Defendant appealed to Superior Court November 15, 1905. Judgment affirmed December 24, 1905. Paid.

SACRAMENTO COUNTY.

No. 8694. *State of California* vs. *San Benito County*. At issue pending negotiations for settlement. Action for support of feeble-minded children.

No. 8690. *State of California* vs. *County of Alameda*. Action for support of feeble-minded children. June, 1905, judgment for defendant. The decision was based on the ground that claims had never been presented to the court for money in question.

SOLANO COUNTY.

Nos. 2328, 2704, 2886. *Napa* vs. *Swim*. These cases were dismissed December 13, 1904, by order of Commission, on payment of $100 and agreement to pay $7.50 per month thereafter.

Nos. 2179, 2426, 2575. *Napa* vs. *County of Solano*. Action commenced March 24, 1906. The actions above mentioned are pending the result of an appeal in action No. 2179 before the District Court of Appeal, Third Appellate District, where the same is now under submission.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

No. 12366. *Commission* vs. *Price*. Dismissed November 24, 1904, by order of Commission, on showing of no property belonging to defendant.

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY.

In re Habeas Corpus of A. R. Emery. December 15, 1904, petitioner remanded.

Commission vs. *Eldridge*. Complaint filed November 15, 1905. Judgment for defendant. Appeal pending.

In re Habeas Corpus of Henry Smith. February 10, 1906, proceeding dismissed by petitioner.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY.

Commission vs. *Bailey*. July 22, 1904, complaint filed. December 8, 1904, dismissed, on payment of $450.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF APPEAL, THIRD APPELLATE DISTRICT.

In re Habeas Corpus of Dennis Clary. February 2, 1906, writ dismissed.

IN THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF THE NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT, NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA.

Arthur Martin vs. *Board of Managers of Mendocino State Hospital et al.* Action for $907,000 damages. Summons served March, 1906. At issue upon demurrer.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT, NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA.

In the Matter of Milton A. Nathan in and on behalf of Harrison Boynton on Habeas Corpus. Order to show cause why writ should not issue. August 14, 1906, petition and order to show cause served. August 16, 1906, answer to petition served and filed. Matter heard, writ denied.

The following list of matters referred and under investigation, but not involving actions or other court proceeding. Supplementary to a similar list appended to the report of June 30, 1904:

Claim of Napa State Hospital against estate of John H. T. Richtstig, on account of support of wife. $360. Suit commenced. See record of actions.

Claim of Napa State Hospital against estate of George Cocking, deceased. $3,240. April 1, 1905, $540 paid in settlement of amount due.

Claim of Mendocino State Hospital on account of Marie Benchot, insane person. Has interest in the estate of a deceased sister in France, which will be ready for distribution by January 1, 1907.

Claim of Agnews State Hospital against Charles S. Russell. $432. C. L. Pardee appointed guardian. Claim paid.

Claim of Agnews State Hospital against Mary Burke. $66. Suit commenced. See record of actions.

Claim of Napa State Hospital against Adele Weil. $60. Record of guardianship shows estate to be valued at less than $200.

Claim of Agnews State Hospital against L. S. Tambling. Person has about $100 coming to him from the estate of a brother in Iowa, probate of which is pending.

Claim of Mendocino State Hospital against Sophia Kliegel, insane, or husband, Benjamin Kliegel. $514. Collection pending.

Claim of Stockton State Hospital against Peter McGrau. $30. This patient had a pension. C. L. Pardee was appointed guardian, but before receiving any property McGrau died. Pension ceased.

Claim of Stockton State Hospital against Duarte. $60. C. L. Pardee appointed guardian and settled account.

Claim of Napa State Hospital against Healey. Investigation shows this patient has no property.

Claim of Napa State Hospital against estate of Washburn. $540. See record of actions.

Claim of Agnews State Hospital against Mary Clary. This patient has an interest in an estate being probated at Bisbee, Arizona.

Claim of Napa State Hospital against estate of Alvin Hunt, deceased. District Attorney of Shasta County is attorney for this estate, and reports that the same is exhausted.

Claim of Napa State Hospital against estate of W. A. Ellingham. $540. Payment pending settlement of estate.

Claim of Stockton State Hospital against estate of Edward Sparks. $90. C. L. Pardee appointed guardian. Claim paid. Patient recovered, guardian discharged.

Claim of Agnews State Hospital against Peter McKenna, on account of the case of Rosa Lynch. $540. Defendant can not be located. C. L. Pardee appointed guardian.

Claim of Agnews State Hospital against Margaret Flaherty. $480. March 9, 1906, $250 paid on account.

Claim of Agnews State Hospital against Melissa Dowdy. No regular claim. W. P. Dowdy, brother, agrees to pay $15 per month from September 3, 1905.

Claim of Agnews State Hospital against Dr. La Spada, guardian. Negotiations pending.

Claim of Agnews State Hospital against Honora Johnson. Attorney for guardian has suit pending to set aside transfer of property made before commitment. Collection depends upon result of that action.

Claim of Stockton State Hospital against W. R. May. Based upon report that guardian had $1,335 unaccounted for. Records of Fresno County show total balance of $65.

Claim of Napa State Hospital against John Soupaire. $360 collected. Balance will be paid in due course of probate.

Claim of Agnews State Hospital against Mrs. Carrie Wagner. Records show estate exhausted.

Claim of Stockton State Hospital against Mrs. Dora Sachs. Unable to locate any property belonging to this patient.

Claim of Stockton State Hospital against F. Jacob Loretz. Claim compromised for $300.

Claim of Southern California State Hospital against Otto J. Schultze. C. L. Pardee appointed guardian.

Claim of Southern California State Hospital against James G. Chapman. C. L. Pardee appointed guardian.

Claim of Stockton State Hospital against estate of Mrs. Eleanor Robinson. Claim approved by public administrator of Alameda County.

Claim of Agnews State Hospital against estate of Patrick A. Cody. See records of actions.

Claim of Southern California State Hospital against Elmer E. Lewis. $61.85 paid, being in full of estate.

Claim of Agnews State Hospital against estate of Rauschkolb. Probate pending.

COURT DECISION AS TO AWARDING OF CONTRACTS.

In the Superior Court in and for the City and County of San Francisco, State of California.

DEPARTMENT No. 1. HON. JAMES M. SEAWELL, Judge.

A. L. LUNDY COMPANY, vs. E. J. HENNESSY ET AL., CONSTITUTING THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE NAPA STATE HOSPITAL.	No. 91161.

Subdivision 13 of Section 2153 of the Political Code provides that all contracts for furnishing supplies to the various State Hospitals "must be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder or bidders, upon their giving to the Board of Managers a bond, amounting to one fourth of their actual bids, as security for the faithful performance of the same," and that "the Board of Managers reserve the right to reject any and all bids submitted to them."

It is well settled that in determining the responsibility of bidders, the Board is not limited to a consideration of their pecuniary responsibility; but that it is its duty also to consider their integrity, skill and experience, and their facilities for carrying out the proposed contract.

The discretion which the Board is empowered to exercise, in awarding contracts for supplies, is what is known as a sound and legal discretion, which excludes arbitrary or capricious action. The courts have no power to control such a discretion, nor to compel the Board to award a contract to a particular bidder. They have power, however, to restrain the abuse of discretion. In determining the responsibility of bidders, the Board exercises judicial functions which can be properly exercised only by investigating in some way the qualifications of the various bidders; and without such investigation there is no basis for the exercise of the discretion which the law requires.

In this case there were seven bidders upon the butter contracts, at prices materially lower than the bids of the parties to whom the contracts were awarded. Conceding that the Board had power to reject the bids of those whose performance of previous contracts had been unsatisfactory, there were at least four of the seven as to whom the Board had no knowledge or information, and as to whose qualifications no inquiry or investigation was made. The position taken by the Managers was that as the successful bidders had performed their contracts satisfactorily for the previous year, it was wiser to make the awards to them, even at higher prices, rather than give them to persons of whom they knew nothing. In my opinion, such a position has no support in the statute. If ignorance of the qualifications of other bidders as to whom no investigation is made or attempted, can justify an award to the highest bidder, the persons first obtaining contracts can continue to get them indefinitely without fear of competition, and the mandatory requirements of the statute may be wholly disregarded and practically nullified. As to the bidders who were unknown to the Board, it was its duty to make inquiry or investigation. One obvious mode of obtaining information would have been to call upon the bidders themselves to produce satisfactory evidence as to their qualifications. In awarding the contracts without making any investigation as to the lower bidders, while it considered its action for the best interests of the hospital, the Board had a mistaken view of its duty.

These views are supported by the following authorities:

Hoole vs. *Kinkead*, 16 Nevada, 220;
Times Pub. Co. vs. *City of Everett, Wash.*, 9 Wash. 518;
People vs. *Gleason*, 121 N. Y. 633;
Connolly vs. *Freeholders*, 57 N. J. L. 286;
Mayor vs. *Keyser*, 72 Md. 108.

Under its power to reject any and all bids the Board could not arbitrarily reject any bid without any inquiry or investigation as to the responsibility of the bidder. The case of *Stanley-Taylor Company* vs. *Board of Supervisors*, 135 Cal. 486, is not authority for

such a proposition. The provisions of the charter, there interpreted, permitted the Supervisors to reject any and all bids if they believed that public interest would be subserved, and it was held in effect that the belief and determination of the Supervisors was conclusive, however capricious or erroneous it may have been. The language of the Political Code requiring that contracts be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder is mandatory, and no bid can be rejected except by the exercise of sound and legal discretion.

In this State, at least, it is settled that a taxpayer may maintain an action of this character.

Bradford vs. *San Francisco*, 112 Cal. 543;
Santa Rosa L. Co. vs. *Woodward*, 119 Cal. 34.

Judgment will be entered restraining defendants from entering into a contract with Wheaton Pond & Harrold for supplying butter to the Napa State Hospital, unless after proper investigation the Board shall determine they are the lowest responsible bidders.

J. M. SEAWELL, Judge.

TWO PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF INSANITY: HEREDITY AND ALCOHOLISM.

By F. W. HATCH, M. D.,
General Superintendent of State Hospitals.

The ideally normally constituted man is not at all likely to become insane; he will retain his mental integrity in spite of stress, strain, grief, shock, worry, or loss of fortune. His brain may succumb to accident or injury, to alcohol or drugs, but it is proof against very nearly all ordinary causes. "In the great majority of persons becoming insane there exists a latent predisposition which an accidental determining cause may at any time transform into symptomatic manifestations." It is an accepted fact that physical and mental characteristics are transmitted from ancestors to descendants through succeeding generations, and that such transmission is recognized as physiological heredity. "Pathological influences (the consequence often of the weaknesses, diseases, and vices of the ancestors) affecting the germ plasma and sperm cell tend to break the continuity of physiological inheritance and to create new characteristics, which, being abnormal, are less in harmony with the environment and consequently hamper the individual in the struggle for existence."

The predisposition, the morbid basis affecting the descendants, may be manifested as a feebleness of development, a morbid affection of nutrition, a tendency to nervous diseases, and exalted nervous sensibility. Diseases are not, as a rule, transmitted directly from parents to children, but the predisposition, the tendency to—manifested by the instabilities and incompetencies above referred to—which is capable under favorable influences of bringing about diseases of similar or dissimilar character.

If heredity was direct and certain in its operation insanity would be greatly increased, but fortunately many of the members of neurotic families escape during their whole lives.

This morbid basis implanted in an individual by his ancestors, this inherited tendency to nervous diseases, this lack of resistive force to the operation of existing causes, is the groundwork upon which contributing causes act and excite or bring about insanity; and one of these contributing causes, of prominence because of its commonness

and because it is distinctly an acquired habit, is the excessive use of alcoholic drinks.

To what extent does alcohol assist heredity in bringing about insanity and mental defects? No good can come from overestimating the evil and there is great difficulty in procuring correct statistics, for they are notoriously inaccurate, and the discrimination between cause and effect is a matter difficult to determine. Berkeley, Spitzka, and others unite in saying that "of all the varied causes of mental infirmities, heredity and alcohol are most important." Echeverria, Martin, and Paterson coincide in the belief that "alcohol is an important factor, both directly and indirectly, in the production of epilepsy." "Out of 150 epileptics, 83 had a history of parental alcoholism." The chief of the Bureau of Statistics in Massachusetts reports "that out of 1,836 cases of insanity examined, 52 per cent had been addicted to the use of alcoholic drinks; of these, 68 per cent had one or both parents addicted to the same habit, and 51 per cent had grandparents with like habits." Kraepelin states that in Germany from 10 to 30 per cent of the patients in asylums are there on account of diseases resulting from alcoholism; and that about one third of the living children of alcoholics suffer from epilepsy. The commissioners of lunacy in England report that in one year in 28 per cent of the men and 8 per cent of the women committed as insane, alcohol was either the predisposing or the existing cause. In France, Dr. Magnan reports that in one year the excessive use of alcohol was the cause of insanity in 38 per cent of the men and 9 per cent of the women. In the United States the percentage of cases of insanity due to alcohol averages from 8 to 15, and in California it has about the same range.

The above figures represent a conservative view of the situation.

In explaining why alcohol dethrones reason, it will be necessary to devote a little consideration to its effect on the normal as well as on the abnormal or unstable brain. A considerable quantity of alcoholic liquors, taken in a short time by a normal individual, produces as a primary effect a stimulation of the brain to increased activity; a loosening of the checks, or loss of self-control; a gradual growing of subordination of the judgment to the passions; an increase of muscular incoördination, and finally depression and practically complete paralysis of mind and body. As a contrast to the above description of drunkenness, we have the effects of alcohol taken over a long period in quantities insufficient to produce drunkenness, but in sufficient doses to harm the human economy and produce finally what is known as chronic alcoholism. As a result of the habitual use of alcohol as described above, there is a gradual enfeeblement of the intellectual faculties, in which memory, judgment, power of self-control, and capacity for work suffer. Moral deterioration is a characteristic symptom, and the victim becomes

irritable, suspicious, quarrelsome, and fault-finding. There is, as a result of long-continued use of liquor in excessive doses, a perpetual excitement of the nervous system, with a gradual deadening of the mental faculties and more or less complete extinction of the moral sense. Physical symptoms, as fine muscular tremors, defective speech, perversions of sensation, headaches, vertigo, and epileptic attacks may become prominent. Many of the above changes may be the result of chronic poisoning by alcohol without there being of necessity any tissue changes, but in the long run the continuous use of alcohol in too large quantities causes an absolute tissue change in the brain or its blood vessels or both. We may, therefore, first have mental symptoms or damage due alone to chronic poisoning by alcohol, which may gradually disappear when the supply is cut off. Again, we may have such symptoms or damage due to changes in vessels and nerve tissue from alcohol, that the mental degradation remains though the supply is cut off. The course of chronic alcoholism outlined above is accelerated or complicated by occasional attacks of drunkenness.

The foregoing remarks have reference only to the acute and chronic effects of alcohol on persons with normal or average brains and nervous systems; but very much more important are the effects of alcohol on individuals laboring under a nervous incubus—a degenerate individual, the victim of heredity. "Individual predisposition modifies the common forms of alcohol." "The individual and his reactions must be considered, for we know that the development of disease is modified by diathesis." "In many cases the drinker is a predisposed individual presenting prominent symptoms in and possessing a nervous system with but feeble resistance."

This is the only plausible explanation of the localization of the symptoms of intoxication in this soil in accordance with the law of general pathology that morbid symptoms mostly appear in the part of least resistance.

The ancestors of many drinkers belong to the neuropathic, and, with this predisposition existing, the first consequence is that alcoholic symptoms easily appear after a number of excesses that would not have affected a normal individual.

Another consequence of predisposition is the tendency to premature excesses. A predisposed individual is most easily inebriated; the slightest excess overthrows the unstable equilibrium of his faculties, and if he does not keep absolutely sober he will soon become the victim of drunkenness. There is some truth in the assertion that alcohol is a criterion to the psychical resistance of individuals. Alcohol creates an abnormal opportunity of revealing the innermost nature of an individual to the outside world in a most striking manner; the slightest defects are revealed, the dominant features of character are exagger-

ated. A degenerate individual will not be drunk like other people. Recalling that degeneration means in many cases "instinctive or impulsive," it is easy to understand how the impulses are unchained by drunkenness, and how homicide, robbery, or arson may be committed as the result of an uncontrolled impulse. The instinctive desires and tendencies are no longer subject to the regulating control of the will. In these degenerate cases delirium is the prominent feature, is very often of sudden occurrence, is apt to be of a persecutory or exalted form, and appears to take the place of drunkenness.

The delusions most commonly evolved on an alcoholic basis are those of persecution, suspicion, infidelity of wife; and looking back at the more prolonged effects of alcohol we can from them draw some deductions as to the genesis of these more characteristic symptoms (delusions). Reference was had to the disturbed sensations common as a result of chronic alcoholism. These include a lessening or an increase of sensibilities, a feeling of numbness in various localities, as the lower limbs, or of prickling, itching, burning sensations or actual pain in abdomen, loins, or lower extremities. With the above are the sensations arising from the catarrh of the stomach that accompanies the long-continued use of alcohol. Disturbances of smell and taste are common, and the former induce the belief in the sufferer that foul odors, noxious vapors, chloroform, etc., are being thrown upon him, while the latter give rise to the belief that his food is tampered with.

Disturbed sensations (hallucinations) of sight and hearing being common, voices carry threats of injury, of poisoning, of disgrace; vision being imperfect, things are not seen as they are. In fact, the disturbed sensations, self-explained as being the result of efforts from without, all tend to arouse suspicions in the mind of the sufferer that he is the victim of a persecution that is constant, and consequently states of fear and anxiety arise, out of which is evolved active insanity.

The thought should be kept prominent, in a consideration of the use of alcoholic liquors, that what was once commenced as a voluntary habit and entirely under the control of the will, produces in time effects on the system that act powerfully in maintaining the habit in spite of the resistance of the will.

Alcoholic drinks may be taken in moderation by a normal man possibly without harm. With pure liquors the limit of safety is a matter of individual resistance. To the man of unstable nervous system or to the man who has not his appetite under complete control, it is a poison and should be absolutely shunned.

STOCKTON STATE HOSPITAL.

NOTE: For statistical tables, see Appendix.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS,

For the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1905.

STOCKTON, CAL., August 12, 1905.

To the State Commission in Lunacy.

GENTLEMEN: We, the Board of Managers of the Stockton State Hospital, submit the following report:

The annual statements of the Medical Superintendent and the Treasurer, which furnish a complete account of the internal and financial affairs of this Hospital, are made a part of this report, having been filed with you, and your attention is hereby called to the same.

The report of the Medical Superintendent shows that the daily average cost for the past year was 34.7 cents per capita.

Improvements.—In the past year improvements have been as follows:

In the male department: A combination ice and cold-storage plant, which is working successfully and to the satisfaction of the Board of Managers. Also, a building for the storage of vegetables, as the one that had been used for several years was inadequate and old. Have also renovated and built a new drying-room in the laundry of the male department.

In the female department: Have reconstructed a laundry building and drying-room, besides accommodating about fifty patients in the room made by the addition to the building. Have built thirty-two dormer windows in the attic of the main building of the female department and remodeled the kitchen and furnished it with new range and utensils. Also, a new double-compartment refrigerator, with a capacity for 3,000 pounds of ice. Have also rebuilt the association dining-room, formerly used as the swimming tank in the yard in the rear of the main department. Have also renovated and rearranged the dining-room for

the officers and attendants. Repaired the roof, supplying it with new gutters throughout. Have also rebuilt with cement all the wooden steps leading from the wards to the yards in both departments.

Would also state that the transfer papers in the purchase of 400 acres of farming land from the Stevenson Land Company are prepared and only await the report of the Attorney-General as to the validity of the title before transfer is made.

The relationship existing between the Board of Managers and the officers and employés has been and is of a most pleasant nature. The institution has been free from any disturbance or friction, and is satisfactory in every respect.

The Board wishes to compliment the Medical Superintendent and the Steward for the efficient manner in which they have conducted the affairs of the institution for the past year.

Respectfully submitted.

FRANK E. LANE,
C. M. KENISTON,
C. D. FONTANA,
J. W. THOMPSON,
N. F. PICKLE,
Board of Managers.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT,

For the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1905.

To the Board of Managers of the Stockton State Hospital.

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with the law for the government and management of State Hospitals, I submit my report of the business and transactions of this Hospital for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, showing the principal facts and results.

At the beginning of the year there were 1,672 patients under my charge, and the number admitted during the year was 461, making the whole number under care and treatment 2,133. Of this number there were discharged as recovered 131, as not insane 4, as improved 20, and as unimproved 4; 168 died and 17 successfully escaped; leaving 1,782 in custody of the Hospital on June 30, 1905. This is an increase of 110 during the year. The percentage of recoveries to admissions was 29.22, and the percentage of deaths to the whole number treated was 7.80.

The tables containing the usual statistical information concerning the patients do not call for special comment.

From the tables showing the transactions of the Steward's department it will be seen that the total expenditures for articles consumed and for other expenses, including payroll of officers and employés and pay of managers, were $218,054.90, and that the daily per capita cost was 34.7 cents.

The expenditures from the contingent fund on account of construction of kitchen, dining-rooms, dormitory, cold storage, etc., were $6,395.11, and on account of other matters, $7,619.39; a total of $14,014.50.

The following work, which was planned and under construction during last year, has now been completed:

At the Men's Department: A combination ice and cold-storage plant, a building 50 by 20 feet for the storage and preparation of vegetables, and a drying-room in the laundry.

At the Women's Department: A laundry building and drying-room, 32 dormer windows in attic wards, the kitchen renovated and remodeled with new furniture and utensils, also with a new double-compartment refrigerator with a capacity for 3,000 pounds of ice, an association dining-room in the place formerly known as "the swimming tank building," a dining-room for officers, and the roof repaired and supplied with new gutters throughout. Also all wooden steps leading from wards to yards in both departments have been replaced by concrete.

In addition to which there is nearing completion a new dormitory ward, 24 by 144 by 11 feet, over the laundry at the Women's Department, with a gallery 9½ feet from floor to ceiling and a floor space of 6 feet by 330 feet, surrounding the dormitory on the east, north, and west. This gallery is wainscoted about 3 feet high and inclosed above with wire netting, and so will afford a very convenient and wholesome open-air promenade and sitting-room, the year around, for the patients of this dormitory, which will accommodate about forty.

The conduct of the officers and employés during the past year has in the main been highly satisfactory.

In conclusion, I wish to express to you, gentlemen, my sincere thanks for your constant aid and intelligent coöperation in the discharge of our common duties.

Very respectfully yours,

ASA CLARK,
Medical Superintendent.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT,

For the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1906.

To the Board of Managers of the Stockton State Hospital.

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with the law for the government and management of State Hospitals, I submit my report of the business and transactions of this Hospital for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, showing the principal facts and results.

At the beginning of the year there were 1,782 patients under my charge, and the number admitted during the year was 410, making the whole number under care and treatment 2,192. Of this number there were discharged as recovered 133, as not insane 4, as improved 38, as unimproved 9; 1 transferred to Agnews, and 1 discharged by order of court; 195 died and 7 successfully escaped; leaving 1,804 in custody of the Hospital on June 30, 1906. This is an increase of 22 during the year. The percentage of recoveries to admissions was 33.60, and the percentage of deaths to the whole number treated was 8.89.

The tables containing the usual statistical information concerning the patients do not call for special comment.

From the tables showing the transactions of the Steward's department it will be seen that the total expenditures for articles consumed and for other expenses, including payroll of officers and employés and pay of managers, were $218,798.93, and that the daily per capita cost was 33.7 cents.

The expenditures from the contingent fund on account of the purchase and equipment of the new farm were $20,991.98, and on account of other matters, $9,083.51; a total of $30,075.49.

The dormitory referred to in my last year's report as nearing completion has been finished and is highly satisfactory. It is now accommodating very comfortably thirty-five patients. The toilet and bathing facilities for both patients and attendants are ample. Everything considered, including the unique veranda 300 feet in length, which serves as an outdoor promenade and sitting-room, I think this is one of the most satisfactory annexes to the Hospital.

The purchase of 521.37 acres of land of most excellent quality and favorably located, at the low price of $54,989.19, I regard as an epoch-making event in the history of the Hospital. By reason of this new territorial acquisition the expansion of the institution to any desirable extent is happily provided for. The location is most favorable for the erection of cottages and other structures which from time to time may be needed, while the quality of the land is a guarantee of a large reduction in cost of maintenance.

It is hardly advisable at this time to make recommendations for extensive operations, but I will suggest that the coming Legislature be asked to make a sufficient appropriation for a two-story cottage built of reinforced cement, with a capacity for the accommodation of about 75 patients, to be located in the grove directly north of the present principal cottage, and for such dairy and other barns as may be needed. I would further suggest that at the proper season and without delay a grove be planted across the alley and south of the present grove, to provide shade for such additional cottages as within a few years will become a necessity.

I am happy to say that the service and conduct of the officers and employés have on the whole been highly satisfactory.

The cordial relations that have existed between the Board of Managers and the Superintendent have been an important factor in bringing about the excellent results of our joint efforts.

Thanking you, gentlemen, for all that you have contributed to this end, I am

Yours truly,

ASA CLARK,
Medical Superintendent.

NAPA STATE HOSPITAL.

NOTE: For statistical tables, see Appendix.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS,

For the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1905.

To the State Commission in Lunacy.

GENTLEMEN: The Board of Managers of the Napa State Hospital respectfully report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, as follows:

The Board held its regular monthly meetings during the year, which were well attended, the members manifesting a personal interest in all the affairs of the Hospital. Full minutes of each meeting have been forwarded to your Honorable Commission monthly, and to which we respectfully refer at this time, and desire the same to constitute a part of this report.

During the year our worthy Superintendent, Dr. Stone, has suggested a number of judicious and helpful improvements, and, through the concurrence of the Board of Managers, has installed quite a number of them, much to the comfort of the patients, as well as the benefit of the hospital in general, and there are more to follow.

The greatest improvement so far inaugurated, though not yet completed, is the system of sanitary plumbing begun some eighteen months ago. It will in all probability be completed about next January or February, and the work will compare favorably with any plumbing work having the same object in view.

The next improvement, and in some respects paramount to all other matters of interest to the Hospital, is that of water. The last Legislature, as is well known to your Honorable Commission, appropriated $40,000 for the purpose of purchasing land and water rights and erecting a suitable dam, concerning which negotiations have been carried on for some time and are still pending, and we hope some day to see the Hospital the owner of water power sufficient to operate its own electric motive power, as well as power for lighting, in addition to supplying all other demands for water.

During the year, with the approval of your Honorable Commission, some five hundred acres known as the Smith-Brown, or Delta, ranch were purchased for the use of the Hospital. It has proved a wise investment, furnishing large quantities of hay and grain, besides green feed all the year 'round, for the stock belonging to the Hospital, thus enabling the management to enlarge its herd of milch cows to a very considerable degree in a comparatively short time, thereby greatly increasing the milk supply of the patients, and making it possible to manufacture larger quantities of butter for the institution.

During the year one of our number was promoted to a higher position, and the vacancy caused thereby is very ably filled by Mr. J. H. Steves, the newly appointed member. Governor Pardee, by the appointment of Mr. Steves, has added a valuable member to the Board of Managers.

Superintendent Stone is constantly devising and planning beneficial improvements, and is wonderfully resourceful along those lines. While the Board of Managers render all the assistance in their power, still they are limited.

The increasing demands of the Hospital necessarily require increased labor from a number of those holding positions, and we respectfully suggest that their compensation should be regulated to a large degree according to the labor and the responsibility required at their hands, and not by what is paid to similar positions in other hospitals where the labor and responsibility are much less. We hope to see this matter properly adjusted. "The laborer is worthy of his hire."

Since our report of 1904, only one appeal or request has been made to the Board of Managers to investigate the actions of the Superintendent in discharging attendants. At our July meeting we inquired as to the reasons why certain two attendants were discharged, and the result was that the action of the Superintendent was sustained. In this connection we are constrained to state that when the various demands, requirements, and necessities of an institution such as this Hospital are considered, and the manner in which they are met and managed, it is marvelous that there is so little friction, and by far the most of the credit for such a condition is due to the efficiency of the officers.

Respectfully submitted.

R. M. SWAIN,
MAX GOLDBERG,
F. W. BUSH,
J. H. STEVES,
E. Z. HENNESSEY,
Board of Managers.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT,

For the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1905.

NAPA, CAL., June 30, 1905.

To the Honorable Board of Managers of the Napa State Hospital.

GENTLEMEN: I herewith submit my annual report, as Medical Superintendent, for the fifty-sixth fiscal year ending June 30, 1905.

My report of this year will take up the statistical tables, leaving the many improvements made and the future requirements of the Hospital for consideration in the annual report of the fifty-seventh fiscal year.

During the year, 256 patients were admitted. Of this number 167 were males and 89 females; 39 males and 37 females were discharged as "recovered"; 11 males and 7 females were discharged as "improved"; 5 males and 2 females discharged as "unimproved," and 2 males discharged as "not insane."

During the year 121 patients died—79 males and 42 females. The percentage of recoveries for the year to the number admitted is .297. The death-rate for the year on the total number under treatment is .0682.

The collections for the year from pay patients were $29,677.92. The disbursements for salaries and wages and for the support of the Hospital for the year amount to $219,844.87. In addition to this, the sum of $52,920.87 has been paid from the contingent fund for the purchase of land and many improvements.

The total receipts from the farms, orchards, gardens, poultry plant, and dairy were $29,493.88. The average per capita for the year is 40.6 cents.

The general health of the patients has been excellent, and this can be accounted for from the fact that the entire institution is being replumbed and the wards painted.

The officers and employés have carried on their work in a satisfactory manner, and in so doing have assisted me materially in the administration of the affairs of the Hospital.

I have at all times received the support and encouragement of your Honorable Board, and assure you that the same has been of the very greatest comfort and assistance.

Respectfully submitted.

ELMER E. STONE,
Medical Superintendent.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT,

For the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1906.

NAPA, CAL., June 30, 1906.

To the Honorable Board of Managers of the Napa State Hospital.

GENTLEMEN: I place before you my annual report for the year ending June 30, 1906.

You will find the usual statistical report with reference to the patients, also the tabulation made by the Steward, showing the receipts and expenditures for the year; the returns from the farms, orchards, gardens, etc., and articles manufactured.

The number of patients admitted during the year was 325. Of this number 197 were males and 128 females. The number of recoveries was 70—43 males and 27 females—giving percentage of recoveries as .215. In addition to this number, 12 were discharged as "improved" and 15 as "unimproved."

Those discharged as "improved" were taken away by relatives, who provided for them at their homes. These patients, while not entirely recovered, were not dangerous to themselves or others, and the same may be said of those discharged as "unimproved," with the exception of four who were sent to other states for the reason that they had not gained a residence in this State, and eight who were deported to foreign countries.

It has been my endeavor during the past two years to deport all patients who come within the statutes governing said deportation, and I desire to express my thanks to Hon. Hart North, Immigration Commissioner, for his promptness in investigating all cases reported to his office and his able assistance in carrying the law into effect. The expense of deportation is paid by the United States Government and the steamship company which brought said insane person to this country, thereby relieving our State of any expense.

The percentage of recoveries for the year is very much lower than in the previous years, and I attribute this largely to the character of patients who have been committed to the Hospital, as nearly fifty per cent of those admitted during the past year were beyond all possible hope of a recovery when entering the institution, viz.: cases of dementia and general paralysis.

Of the 325 patients admitted, 172 were born in the United States and 145 were foreign born. The death-rate for the year is based on the total number of patients under treatment, and averaged .0823.

The parole system in use by the various hospitals has been of inestimable value, as by this means we are able to have many of our patients return to their homes in care of relatives or friends before a complete recovery has taken place, and I am of the opinion that in many instances this has assisted in restoring the patient more rapidly than had he remained in the environments necessitated by a stay in the Hospital.

The collections made during the past year from patients for board account have been $23,226.71. We have disbursed during the year for salaries $104,656.47; for supplies and improvements, $112,727.86; out of contingent fund, $29,827.49.

The farms, orchards, poultry farm, and dairy have yielded for the State the large sum of $34,951.59.

By a careful study of the records of the Hospital it will be noted that the revenue from the farm, etc., has been increasing each year, and thereby assisting in placing the Hospital on a self-supporting basis.

The "Delta Farm" of five hundred acres, recently purchased for $35,000, is one of the most valuable assets of this Hospital, and will pay for itself within a very few years. The revenue from this farm alone, not including pasturage for the stock, will average $6,000 annually. In addition to the land purchased, we came into possession of a residence which to-day is worth to the State $7,000.

Among the many improvements made during the past two years was the building of proper quarters for the Steward's department; a two-story brick building was erected at the rear of the main buildings, the lower floor being occupied by the Steward's office and a large, commodious store and warehouse. The upper floor is arranged for sleeping quarters.

A brick building two stories in height has been erected for the fire department—the lower floor for use of the fire apparatus, and the upper portion for sleeping rooms.

The installing of a new plumbing system, which was commenced in February, 1904, has been carried on during the past two years, and we now have completed all the main building and most of the wards, and if our contingent funds had not been exhausted by the payment of money in purchase of the Delta Farm, we would have been able to complete the entire re-plumbing of the building. This purchase of additional land will delay plumbing work until we can secure an appropriation from the Legislature. The plumbing system installed has proved more than satisfactory, and the severe earthquake did no damage to it.

The poultry plant established has been a success, and it was only for a month or two that we were obliged to purchase eggs, and these purchases will not be necessitated as soon as we have our refrigerating plant

ready for cold storage of the over-produce of eggs during the laying season.

The installing of treatment rooms, or hydrotheraphy rooms, has been of great value to the medical staff, and by this means many of the patients have been cured and many others greatly improved. The hydrotheraphy treatment of a large percentage of the insane is the only rational method to be used, and I hope to see this institution provided with a building to be known as a treatment cottage, and the same to be equipped with all modern appliances which science has invented, so that a large percentage of those who enter the portals of this institution may by this plan of treatment be returned to their families as wage-earners.

The dairy has been increasing its output, and for some months past we have been making butter, having installed a complete creamery plant. The use of butter is a big item of expense, and I am in hopes that the time is not far distant when we will not be obliged to buy one pound of butter.

During the year many entertainments have been given for the benefit of the patients, and the only fault I have to find is, that we do not have enough amusements for the patients, and this is not due to the management, but is the result of a lack of funds for that purpose. The amusement hall is entirely inadequate to accommodate our population, and something must be done in the near future along the line of increasing the size of the hall.

This Hospital has to-day one of the best brass bands in the State, under the able leadership of Mr. J. Weyands. The men who compose the band are from among the employés, and I again urge that these men should receive extra compensation for such services.

During the past year an open-air platform has been erected where the patients congregate once a week and enjoy a band concert, and one evening each week during the summer months they dance out of doors.

Some time ago we changed the bake ovens and installed crude oil as fuel in place of coal, and find a saving of from $30 to $40 a month.

During the year a new gas plant has been erected, and the same has given us excellent service and saved money in the use of fuel.

The Legislature of 1905 appropriated $40,000 for the purchase of land and the erection of a dam and building of a reservoir to increase the water supply. The purchase of land was delayed until a short time ago, when the State finally acquired what is known as "Weeks' Flat," about two and a half miles back of the Hospital. This is an ideal location for a reservoir, and a 30-foot dam at this point will create a storage capacity of 150,000,000 gallons of water. The work on the dam will no doubt be commenced within a month or so and should be well under way

before the winter rains set in. With this additional water supply, we should be able to produce large crops of alfalfa hay and many other products which we have been unable to raise.

The great calamity which befell our State on April 18 of this year did some little damage to the Hospital in the way of injuring the tower on the building, so as to make it unsafe, and for that reason it has been torn down.

The special session of the Legislature just closed was very kindly disposed toward this institution, and appropriated $35,000 for the erection of a cottage for patients, and as soon as the plans can be prepared we will commence the construction of the same.

The increase of patients at this Hospital during the next two years will be very large, as the Hospital at Stockton is overcrowded, and Agnews will not be able to receive any patients for at least the next two years. Therefore, the insane in Northern California will be divided between Napa and Mendocino State Hospitals.

REQUIREMENTS.

I should urge upon the Legislature the necessity of appropriating sufficient money to pay the balance due upon the "Delta Farm" purchase, which amounts to $12,000.

One of the most crying necessities of the State Hospitals for the insane is the employment of a dentist. It is a shame to see the many indigent patients confined in our hospitals who are obliged to lose their teeth because no provision has been made to give them care. I would recommend that a sum be set aside to be used for dental work.

An appropriation to complete the dam, provided the present appropriation is not sufficient.

An appropriation for another cottage for patients.

An appropriation to remodel and to refurnish the kitchen, and an appropriation for the installing of a house telephone system.

Should the Legislature make the above appropriations, the money which is paid into the contingent fund will allow us to complete the re-plumbing work.

Our appropriations for support and salaries will have to be raised. I predict an increase in the number of our patients from 1,500, as per report of 1904, to between 1,700 and 1,800 patients in the next two years.

The appropriation for the next two years should be about $480,000.

Dr. F. W. Hatch, the General Superintendent of Hospitals, has paid us many visits and has always shown a great interest in our welfare, and I desire to extend to him and the other gentlemen who compose the State Commission in Lunacy, my thanks for their efforts in behalf of this Hospital. During the year, we have had regular visits from members of the State Board of Charities.

In closing my report, I desire to express my sincere thanks to the officers and employés of the Hospital for the assistance they have rendered me in the administration of my duties, and ask from them the same kindly feeling for the future.

You gentlemen who comprise the Board of Managers deserve the respect and esteem of the people of this State for your efforts to promote the best interest of this institution, and I desire to thank you for your many courtesies and for the confidence you have reposed in me.

Respectfully submitted.

ELMER E. STONE,
Medical Superintendent.

AGNEWS STATE HOSPITAL.

NOTE: For statistical tables, see Appendix.

REPORT OF BOARD OF MANAGERS,

For the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1906.

To the State Commission in Lunacy.

GENTLEMEN: The Board of Managers of the Agnews State Hospital, in compliance with the requirements of the law, submits its biennial report, accompanied by the reports of the Medical Superintendent, Treasurer, and Steward, for the period ending June 30, 1906.

On May 9, Superintendent Stocking made a detailed report on the sad catastrophe which nearly demolished Agnews State Hospital April 18, 1906, and we hope you will have space to publish this with the balance of his report.

It is impossible for any one who has not been associated with this Hospital to realize the inconvenience we have had to contend with. Two of the medical staff and the supervisor lost their lives by the earthquake. The head clerk resigned; the Steward has been away sick, and the brunt of their duties has been performed by Dr. Stocking, who has shown great executive ability in his management under very trying conditions, and by his systematic methods and by unceasing labor has brought order out of chaos, and everything is running as smoothly as it did before our great misfortune.

Although our buildings were demolished, we are not discouraged or disheartened, but are determined to proceed in the upbuilding of Agnews as fast as we can procure the means to do it. We shall have our plans prepared and go before the next Legislature asking for such an amount as we think will be for the best interest of the State.

Mr. W. A. Gates, Secretary of the State Board of Charities and Corrections, in a letter to our Board of Managers, among other things, says: "We have here an opportunity to build a model insane institution on modern lines. We should, in rebuilding Agnews, it seems to us, endeavor to get the best that is to be had for the care of the insane. Our Board especially desires that more importance be given to the question of the treatment of the acute insane than to the care of the

chronic and demented. Although the latter is important, the first is of far greater importance, and this State has so far failed to give it due consideration."

This is in direct line with Dr. Stocking's ideas. We believe it would be wise to erect a building with particular reference to the accommodation of the acute insane. We desire to make Agnews a model institution, having all the up-to-date improvements. The cottage system which we adopted several years ago, proved to be a success, and our intention is to continue on these lines and to use material that the fire will not burn and the earthquake will not destroy. In our present financial condition we can do but little in the way of permanent improvement, but we are making the small amount of funds at our disposal go as far as possible.

Respectfully submitted.

ISAAC UPHAM,
JAS. K. WILSON,
O. A. HALE,
A. GREENINGER,
EDWARD WHITE,
Board of Managers.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT,

For the Biennial Period ending June 30, 1906.

To the Board of Managers of the Agnews State Hospital.

GENTLEMEN: In the present strenuous condition I find little time to pause for a review of the past two years or to consider the future beyond immediate necessities. The disaster of April 18, 1906, has changed the whole aspect of our work and rendered necessary an entirely different line of thought than that usually pursued in a regular biennial report.

Since my report two years ago, up to the 18th of April this year, the work of this Hospital had gone forward in the regular way, with improving facilities, added comfort, better methods, greater care, and consequent more satisfactory results. Improvements under way two years ago had been completed, others begun and carried through, others of much importance were half done, while still others more extensive were planned and ready to be begun.

We had finished and occupied a new cottage for women, built on new lines of construction, and had found it most admirably adapted to the purpose. We had replumbed all the ward buildings in the most mod-

ern and sanitary manner, installing the best of fixtures with tile floors, etc. Many of the wards had been renovated and repainted throughout; changes made in pantries and dining-rooms to better light and ventilate them; the heating improved; new furnishings added, and the general condition and comfort of the patients improved.

The Administration Building had also been replumbed; a new heating plant installed; thoroughly repaired and repainted throughout.

The new gas plant had been completed and put into successful operation, reducing the cost of gas to about one third the former cost.

Extensive buildings for our poultry had been built, which fortunately did not share in the general destruction, and our hens have furnished us with an ample supply of fresh eggs.

Rooms for photography, eye and ear work, better examination of new patients, gynecologic work, etc., were nearly completed.

Two new buildings had been planned and you were about to contract for their erection, which would have given us a complete equipment for surgery, hydrotherapy, electricity, and other methods of active treatment, equal to the best anywhere.

In addition to the above we were to have built this summer a new kitchen, bakery, and cold-storage plant, to be followed by a new building for the chronic.

In fact, completing the work planned, another year would have made Agnews one of the most modern and best equipped hospitals.

I recount this work accomplished and being done since my last report, though none of it is now available.

I will not enter into the details of the events of April 18 and the conditions and work since to the present date, as I have fully covered all this in recent reports to the Board, which may be considered a part of this report covering the past two years.

While conditions are as good and the work of providing for our patients has progressed as satisfactorily as could be expected, we are confronted by a serious condition. Before winter we must have constructed a new hospital in every department for eight hundred remaining patients. This new hospital, of course, will for the most part be of only temporary construction, but it must be complete in all that pertains to the care of this class of patients. There must be provided not only buildings to house the patients, employés, and officers, but also a new kitchen and all other domestic departments; new boiler-house, engine-room, lighting plant, refrigerating plant, laundry, storerooms, shops, offices, etc.; in fact, everything necessary for such a hospital, and all to be equipped, warmed, and lighted in a sanitary and comfortable manner. All this we must do within six months and in addition level to the ground the old buildings—(I believe it is the opinion of those competent to judge that the destruction of our old buildings is complete)—

in readiness for the permanent hospital for which no doubt the next Legislature will make appropriation and for which plans must be made ready.

While I am not at this time prepared to recommend a definite line of reconstruction, I am still of the opinion, expressed in an earlier report, as to the character of the institution we should build; and I wish this early to express the hope that your Honorable Board will build only fire and earthquake proof buildings of the most modern type of construction and arrangement; and I beg to recommend that the pavilion and cottage plan be adopted and that none of the buildings be more than two stories high. I further recommend that, in addition to the best arrangement for the care of patients, the best known methods for the treatment of the acute be provided. This is most important, and upon it I wish to lay great stress. Nearly all cases of acute insane should be restored and may be with proper facilities for treatment. To build in the best interests of these unfortunate sick will be to build in the interests of the State, with true economy, as well as with the greatest humanity.

I do not think you will expect me in this report to deal with statistics. You are quite familiar with the financial transactions of the past two years, with the general management, the changes of officers and employés, and the movement of population. All these are set forth in detail in the accompanying reports of the Treasurer and Steward and the statistical tables.

For the fifty-ninth and sixtieth fiscal years I recommend that maintenance be asked for as follows:

For support	$141,000 00
For salaries	139,000 00
Total	$280,000 00

I would be unjust and ungrateful if I closed this report without acknowledging the loyal support and commending the faithful service of officers and employés. The ordeal through which we passed and the trying service since have put them to a severe test and they have proved equal to the situation.

For those who were so suddenly taken from our midst and of whose companionship and assistance we were deprived, I can only say we miss and mourn them most deeply and cherish their memory with pleasant recollections of our association. With a sense of great personal loss of friends, counselors, and co-workers I wish to acknowledge the severe loss the service of the hospital has sustained in their death.

I do not wish in a perfunctory manner with a few high sounding phrases to acknowledge my indebtedness to you, gentlemen of the

Board, but I am sure you will believe me sincere when I say I feel I have had the advice, support, and coöperation of one of the best Boards ever given to such an institution. The best I can wish any Superintendent is that he may have just as able, just as helpful, just as considerate, just as harmonious and earnest a Board as I have. It is a stimulus to try to merit your confidence.

Respectfully submitted.

LEONARD STOCKING,
Medical Superintendent.

REPORT ON THE DISASTER WHICH BEFELL AGNEWS STATE HOSPITAL APRIL 18, 1906.

By DR. LEONARD STOCKING,
Medical Superintendent.

Agnew, Cal., May 9, 1906.

To the Board of Managers of Agnews State Hospital.

Gentlemen: It becomes my painful duty to report to you a most lamentable disaster to this Hospital since your Board last met, resulting in great loss of life and much destruction of property.

The disaster was caused by an earthquake which occurred about 5:13 o'clock on the morning of April 18. As a result of that earthquake all the brick buildings of this Hospital are so badly damaged that they can not be occupied, and their falling walls caused the death of one hundred and twelve employés and patients, and the more or less serious injury of as many more.

Of course such a sudden and serious catastrophe involving every department, and every one of the twelve hundred inhabitants of the buildings, caused consternation and confusion. Immediately, however, those able to extricate themselves did so and hastened at once to the assistance of their more unfortunate associates. This was true alike of officers, employés, and patients, and very soon systematic and orderly rescue of those in the buildings began.

First, those uninjured and free from the débris of fallen buildings and those only partly covered, still living, and whose whereabouts could readily be ascertained, were rescued and brought to safety by means of ladders, stairways not wholly wrecked, or by climbing down over the débris itself.

Then the search for those known to be buried, but possibly alive. All day this work went on and many were rescued alive, some compara-

tively little injured, after being buried for hours. This constituted the first day's work, together with care of the wounded, disposing of the dead, and looking after the comfort of the uninjured.

In the rescue work, employés, patients, and volunteers from the outside, worked unceasingly and heroically side by side. Physicians and nurses from Santa Clara, San José, and even Alameda came to our assistance. Under the trees (not a building being available for the purpose) the wounded were dressed and given the best of care by skilled surgeons and nurses. Before night we had them all, except a few who were sent to hospitals in San José, in tents, on beds, and in charge of physicians with a regular corps of nurses. The well were all given food twice that day, and at night were either in tents or on the lawn with plenty of bedding to keep them comfortable.

The day following the earthquake and for several days, until all were removed, forty or fifty men were employed searching for the dead. These as fast as found were given to San José and Santa Clara undertakers to be claimed by friends for burial, or buried by the State.

Though the kitchen was wrecked and had to be abandoned, before night of the first day stoves had been procured and set up, as well as steam cookers, one of the boilers of our damaged powerhouse put in commission, and from a kitchen out doors regular well-cooked and abundant meals have been served to patients and employés since the first day. Fortunately one bake oven escaped destruction, and with it abundance of good bread has been supplied.

Since the second night all patients have had shelter in tents, sheds, and barns, with mattresses and plenty of cover. Indeed, so comfortable and contented are they that many, both employés and patients, ask to be allowed to camp all summer.

Though the laundry building suffered with the other buildings, we have arranged to use two of the washers; a lumber shed has been converted into an ironing-room, and all soiled clothing and bedding is promptly laundried, so that patients have regular change of clothing and bedding.

An engine and dynamo have been uncovered and repaired, wire taken from the wrecked buildings strung, and the grounds and camp are lighted by electricity. Our gas plant is out of commission, some of the apparatus being overturned, and the walls of the house must be rebuilt.

The carpenter shop did not escape the general destruction, and a new shop has been established under a canvas awning.

Three fourths of the Administration Building is leveled to the ground, while the other fourth stands with yawning cracks from top to bottom.

The ward buildings look badly wrecked from the exterior, but from

the interior of the portions standing the destruction appears much worse, and the wonder is that so many escaped uninjured.

The cottages for patients fared no better, and are wrecked to foundation. All buildings will have to be torn down to foundation and rebuilt.

I estimate that from one half to two thirds of the furniture throughout the building will be lost.

I may further report, that at this date, three weeks after the disaster, a temporary building to accommodate three hundred women patients, with bathrooms, lavatories, etc., sanitarily plumbed, is practically complete.

A similar building with somewhat larger capacity is well under way for the men, and will be completed in two weeks.

Ninety-nine patients have been transferred to the Stockton State Hospital. Dr. Clark, the Superintendent, kindly consented to receive them, though his hospital was crowded.

Whenever they desired to do so, relatives and friends of patients have been permitted to take them home for temporary care.

Though for several hours after the disaster but little attention was given to the patients beyond rescuing them from the ruins, very few wandered away, and they have been returned or are being cared for elsewhere.

By death, transfer, and home care, the ten hundred and seventy-three patients in the Hospital on the morning of April 18 have been reduced to eight hundred now being cared for here.

Among those dead, a list of whom is attached hereto, you will note eleven officers and employés. It grieves me deeply to record the loss of so many of my co-workers and associates, who were giving their services to our unfortunate sick, and who would have been so helpful to them in their sore need after the disaster.

Dr. Kelley, as Second Assistant Physician, had been with us three years, rendering efficient and faithful service. Dr. Dell had but recently entered upon her work with enthusiasm and promise of much usefulness.

Mr. Braden, as Supervisor, had served the Hospital many years with rare faithfulness and ability. Miss Holmes had served the State in a most capable manner for many years in other State Hospitals, but had only recently entered upon her work here. All the others, as well, were, in their various positions, giving their best service to the Hospital. All are missed and mourned by their associates.

I am also obliged to report a number of employés most seriously injured; some of whom may not survive their injuries. These have all been sent to hospitals or to their homes and are receiving every possible attention.

In this connection, I beg to recommend to the Board that the hospital and medical expenses of injured employés be paid by the Hospital, if the laws will permit.

I can not pay too high a tribute to the calm, efficient, untiring, and well-directed efforts of officers and employés in the rescue and care of both the injured and the well.

That the earthquake was not followed by disastrous fire, as in San Francisco, was no doubt due to the presence of mind and prompt action of chief engineer Johnson in cutting off the gas from the building and extinguishing the fires under the boilers.

I can commend with equal satisfaction the good behavior and helpfulness of patients. A patient first came to the assistance of myself and family, as many did to others, and they did most excellent work with cool, good judgment.

To those who came to our assistance from outside, we feel most grateful. Our near neighbors were first to our rescue and did not cease their efforts as long as their services were needed.

The wives of some of our employés and other thoughtful women brought coffee and broth to willing workers who could not stop in their merciful rescue work to seek needed refreshment. Word was sent to Santa Clara and San José of our condition and immediately physicians, nurses, citizens, and students responded.

I should be glad to mention each one and the good work done, but there were so many it would be impossible. Nor must I forget those who sent us tents and supplies, including large quantities of sandwiches. Santa Clara College especially, came to our aid with a large number of tents, supplies, and the assistance of her students and teachers.

The Sheriff of Santa Clara County, together with a number of other sheriffs attending a State sheriff's meeting in San José, came to our relief and gave us most needed help in the rescue work and in policing the grounds to keep out undesirable intruders.

Mr. Cushing, of the State Board of Charities, who happened to be in San José, came promptly to our assistance, rendered efficient aid and kindly undertook to notify the Governor of our disaster, there being no wire connections from here.

Dr. Hatch, of the State Commission in Lunacy, came from Sacramento as soon as he learned of our condition and remained several days, giving most needed and valued assistance.

Mr. Hale and Mr. Greeninger, the two members of your own Board who could reach us, were promptly on the scene, giving Agnews their services in preference to any other claim upon them. They remained with me the greater part of the first day, and for several days gave much time to providing relief. Later they were joined by Mr. White, and, acting for your Board, they gave me, as chief executive officer of the Hospital, much needed assistance and support.

To other members of the Board who could not reach Agnews, I feel deeply indebted for their assurance of confidence and direction to proceed with whatever measures I deemed necessary, promising the support and endorsement of the Board.

Never before in the history of the world has an institution of this character sustained a catastrophe of such magnitude, nor ever before has such a serious condition had to be met by the management of a hospital of this kind. In one minute's time every single department of this Hospital was rendered useless and we had in our care 1,073 patients—dead, wounded, or well and active—without a single provision or resource thought necessary for the care of such people. The matter of rescue, of burial, of surgical aid, of care, of food and water, of shelter, of sanitary conditions and other problems; all had to be met and solved. It would have been thought impossible, and yet has been done without any unfavorable incident, demonstrating that only sufficient stimulus and adequate discipline are necessary to influence to self-control and right conduct.

At the present time the wounded are doing well in a systematically organized hospital camp. The general health of those uninjured is good; and a more orderly and uncomplaining community among earthquake or fire sufferers can not be found in the State.

Respectfully submitted.

LEONARD STOCKING,
Medical Superintendent.

LIST OF OFFICERS KILLED.

Dr. E. A. Kelley, Second Assistant Physician.
Dr. Lillian A. Dell, Third Assistant Physician.
H. A. Braden, Supervisor.
Miss L. M. Holmes, Stenographer.
E. H. Cruson, Porter.
J. J. Lynch, Attendant.
Mrs. C. A. Walker, Night Nurse.
Miss A. M. Leete, Waitress.
Miss L. Burnette, Waitress.
Miss M. Fennell, Waitress.
Miss A. Thain, Waitress.

LIST OF PATIENTS KILLED.

Minos Apostolak
Ah Fook
John Henry Boxman
Antonio Borcioni
Charles Bernstein
John P. Clark
Charley Wong
Chin Wah
Michael Curran
S. P. M. De Cambronio
Louis Donner
John Doe (Chinaman)
Frederick J. Donnelly
F. T. K. Grady
Gottleib C. Grozinger
Lorenzo Guerelis
Edward F. Joseph
David Kelly
Andrew Kaney
Frederick Lemore
Lee Gee
L. H. Mower
Patrick Murphy
A. M. Mead
John McGovern
James Mulchay
James Fogarty
George L. Foster
Fong Sing
Henry Henry
Fred Rauschkolb
Dominic Ryan
José De Roble
Joseph Ratto
George Rowe
James Stafford

LIST OF PATIENTS KILLED—Continued.

Peter Sullivan
Harvey Sprague
G. W. Sutton
Dennis Sullivan
Adolph Uhl
John Wagner
John B. Wasson
H. D. Walrod
Richard M. White
Walter D. Wills
William Wade
Fred Weirr
Pearl Edna Benson
Rosa Blumenthal
Anna Betz
Christina Baumgartner
Lizzie Barker
Celia Callahan
Mrs. Mary A. Conden
Nevada Cherry
Mary Cleary
Jennie Deray
Annie Daley
Mary J. Enos
Catherine Finneran
Maria Bouscasse
Jane McCarthy
Anna Yager
Fred Otto
Alexander Coutar
Thomas Markey
Cena Wall
Barbara Meyer
Rose Graham
Lulu Gaugler
Laura V. Gohranson
Margaret A. Hunt
Candelaria Juarez
Frederica Jurgens
Victoire Jaubert
Agnes Koch
Catherine Long
Philomina Lavagnini
Winifred Lyons
Margaret Moffatt
Emelia McVay
Margaret McGarrity
Kate Moyne
Jessie McCormack
Rosanna McMurphy
Hannah Meehan
Anna Magnussen
Lucy Nirich
Matilda Olsen
Ida Ponce
Mary Rodrick
Carrie Schneck
Fannie Sinay
Justine Scharff
Josie Sands
Mary Sugrue
Frances Thorson
Hannah Westerlund
Mary E. Wicks
Margaret Walsh

AGNEW, CAL., June 12, 1906.

To the Board of Managers of Agnews State Hospital.

GENTLEMEN: I beg to further report on the result of the earthquake, subsequent events, and present conditions, as follows:

Since your last meeting and my first report of the disaster everything has moved along as quietly, orderly and systematically as before the earthquake, notwithstanding our changed conditions. I may quote from my last report to the Governor: "Good order and system have prevailed throughout our camp and not a single disorderly or even unpleasant event has occurred with either patients or employés since the day of the disaster. The patients have accepted the situation with its discomforts cheerfully and acquiesced readily in whatever was required. Employés have also accepted the discomforts, exposures, and long hours of day and night service under trying conditions, without a murmur and remained loyal and faithful to duty. One month from the morning when we were so suddenly turned out of every department all our women patients were again in a building erected for the purpose, with as good beds, baths, etc., as before; and with as good food well served in a commodious dining-room. In six weeks our male patients were also equally well housed with the exception of one hundred and eighty who are comfortable in tents with a measure of freedom which they enjoy."

Since the last meeting of the Board we have made very good progress in improving conditions and bringing into normal shape the affairs of the Hospital.

After providing first for the safety and comfort of the patients, other provision for carrying on the work of the Hospital has already been accomplished, as follows: An administration office, a general storeroom, a steward's office, a drug-room, a laboratory, a sewing-room, a matron's storeroom, a kitchen, and a dining-room for employés. Other buildings are in process of construction. Much other work has also been done in way of securing furniture, wrecking buildings, and making provision for our various needs.

On the morning of April 18 we had 1,103 patients, 30 of whom were home on leave. We now have 868 patients, 90 of whom are on leave and liable to return at any time.

After the stress of the first few weeks I issued the following order, feeling sure the Board would approve:

To Employés:

The faithfulness of employés during our present disaster, and uncomplaining willing spirit since, notwithstanding discomforts, are appreciated. Rigid discipline and continuous long-hour service have been necessary. As a rest from this arduous and trying work and continuous duty, each employé will be given a week's special vacation. This special vacation will in no way curtail or interfere with the regular vacations, which will be allowed as usual.

In accordance with the above, employés are now in turn, ten or twelve at a time, enjoying a well-earned rest.

Soon after the disaster, the Governor called upon me for a report to cover a number of questions regarding damage done, estimates of cost of restoring, suggestions as to rebuilding, and the buildings most urgently needed. I have reported to him to the best of my ability and judgment. From my last report to him I desire to further quote, as follows:

"I am sorry to say we have found both the buildings and furniture more damaged than I thought and have heretofore reported to you. It is now evident that but few of our foundations even will be safe to rebuild upon.

"I hope it may be found best and possible to at least give us at an early date sufficient money to rebuild four cottages, a kitchen, a bakery, a cold-storage plant, and a laundry. Our boiler and engine-rooms and lighting plant (most urgent) are now being repaired in a permanent manner.

"In this connection, I beg to recommend and urge that reconstruction be only with buildings calculated to withstand earthquake and fire, and which can be kept sanitary.

"I also wish to urge that modern lines of arrangement and construction, for purposes to be served, be followed, and that provision be made for the care and active treatment of the acute and curable. In fact, I would go so far as to recommend that the special features of this

Hospital, reconstructed, should be the treatment of this class of patients and original research which may lead to more knowledge and more successful treatment. It seems right that California should do her share in this great and promising work. The location here is most convenient and the climate and hygienic conditions unsurpassed. Many improvements had been made during the past three years which, with the improvements under way at the time of the disaster and to have been added during the summer, would have given us, we believe, an almost model institution, well equipped for the class of work I have indicated.

"In this report I do not attempt of course to elaborate my ideas, but only to outline a plan which I wish to suggest.

"If I did less than to offer from my experience such opinions and convictions as I have, I feel I should be remiss in my duty to my patients and to you."

I had hoped we might receive sufficient appropriation at the Special Session to build this summer the buildings I suggested, and for which the Board requested an appropriation at its last meeting. On visiting Sacramento, however, I found it had been decided to let Agnews wait till the next regular session for an appropriation large enough to rebuild.

As you know, $25,000 only has been given to help us to make necessary temporary provision. We shall be able, with funds at our disposal, to take good care of our patients, and we will have ample time to plan a new Agnews, the most modern and best that can be built. It means a period of discomfort and a break in our work which we had equipped ourselves to do; a period of hard work to again rebuild our beautiful institution in which we all took just pride. If, however, we may be permitted to work harmoniously together, as we have in building up the old Agnews, we will not become discouraged, remembering it will be for the unfortunate class to whose welfare we have given so many years.

Respectfully submitted.

LEONARD STOCKING,
Medical Superintendent.

MENDOCINO STATE HOSPITAL.

NOTE: For statistical tables, see Appendix.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS,

For the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1906.

To the State Commission in Lunacy.

GENTLEMEN: The Board of Managers of the Mendocino State Hospital, in compliance with the laws of California, respectfully submits for your consideration its annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, and also submits herewith the reports of the Medical Superintendent and the Treasurer for the same period.

Reference is made to these various reports for full and detailed information.

The institution, in its management during the past year, has been very successful in all of its departments; the progress made has been very satisfactory and a successful year in all respects has been attained.

The Assembly Hall building was completed and occupied in August, 1905. This building, with its apartments for officers and employés, and the spacious, well-lighted amusement hall is a most important addition to the Hospital buildings.

The concrete dam of the upper reservoir has been raised 6 feet, and the capacity of the reservoir more than doubled. To do this work over 400 tons of rock and cement were used, and the test of last winter's storms has proved that this work was well done.

The stream that supplies this reservoir with water has been inclosed with a strong and durable wire fence that is cattle and hog proof. Over four miles of this fence has been constructed. There remains yet to be built about one and one half miles, around the springs from which the stream starts; the material for this work is on the ground and the fence will be built this winter.

A very neat and substantial hothouse, 50 feet long by 20 feet wide, has been erected and equipped, and it presents a very nice appearance and is a valuable addition.

Considerable clearing of land at the ranch has been accomplished during the year. During the past three years about sixty acres have been cleared off, all of which has been cultivated and sown to hay, except six acres which were planted to vines last winter.

At the tent hospital plant, four wooden buildings have been added, increasing the capacity of this plant from fifteen to sixty patients, and the buildings have been inclosed by a neat wire fence. The results from this outdoor system have been highly satisfactory, and the great difference in the cost of this class of buildings to those built of brick and stone justifies this Board in believing that they have done the State a service in inaugurating this outdoor system in the State Hospitals of California.

The outside departments have been well managed by the Steward, and through his untiring efforts the products from the farm, dairy, poultry yards, gardens and orchards, etc., have been materially increased, both in quantity and quality.

During the year the usual amount of interior improvements has been made and all repairs have been kept up.

The overcrowded condition of the female wards makes it necessary to provide more room for female patients. It is the intention of the Board of Managers, as soon as the consent of the State Commission can be obtained, and their approval of plans and specifications given, to construct a cottage consisting of a basement and one floor, to accommodate about fifty patients. This will be a building of strong construction, fitted up with all of the modern appliances for hydrotherapeutic work, and will be especially used for the treatment of acute cases. It is estimated that the cost of this cottage will be about $35,000, and there are sufficient funds on hand to complete this work.

Another contemplated improvement, and for which the material has been purchased and is on the ground, is a fence for the front grounds of the Hospital, extending from the west end of the northern boundary to the south end of the eastern boundary of the State lands. That portion immediately in front of the buildings will consist of wire lawn fencing, with pointed 6 by 6 posts, and a milled top railing, and baseboard, all to be painted. The balance of the fence, around the sides and ends, to be of wire lawn fencing and 6 by 6 intermediate posts. The present fence was of cheap construction, and has rotted away to such an extent that a new fence is necessary.

At this time there are no printed rules and regulations for the government of the State Hospital, and the Board in this report strongly urges on the State Commission in Lunacy the adoption of such by-laws, rules and regulations as are necessary and expedient for the regulation of the duties of all officers and employés of this Hospital, and for the internal government, discipline, and management of the same.

Monthly meetings of this Board have been held during the year, and special meetings when necessary. Through its committees and individually, all needed visitations have been made to the Hospital.

Respectfully submitted.

A. B. TRUMAN,
G. D. CLARK,
E. B. MARTINELLI,
J. L. McNAB,
W. A. S. FOSTER,
Board of Managers.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT,

For the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1905.

To the Board of Managers of the Mendocino State Hospital.

GENTLEMEN: I herewith submit to you my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905. The following table shows the movement of patients from June 30, 1904, to June 30, 1905:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of patients in the Hospital June 30, 1904	436	184	620
Number received during the year	168	50	218
Number returned escapes	5	0	5
Number under care and treatment	609	234	843
Number discharged recovered	62	17	79
Number discharged improved	11	4	15
Number discharged unimproved	5	1	6
Number discharged not insane	1	0	1
Number died	32	16	48
Number eloped	5	0	5
Discharged, died, and eloped	116	38	154
Number of patients remaining June 30, 1905	493	196	689
Number on parole	5	7	12
Actual number in Hospital	488	189	677

The percentage of recoveries to commitments was 36.70. The word "recovery" is used as meaning restoration to former mental condition before the attack. In recurrent cases of course there is a liability to a return of the mental derangement. In such cases the word "restored" would be more accurate.

The percentage of deaths to the whole number treated was 5.73, which is somewhat lower than usual.

During the year we have had no epidemic or zymotic diseases, and the hygienic condition of the hospital has been excellent.

Of the 218 commitments, 7 were cases of acute alcoholism and 14 cases of chronic alcoholism, making 21 cases in which alcohol was the direct cause. Besides these, 15 cases of melancholia, 19 cases of mania, and 5 in various other forms of insanity, a total of 39 cases, used alcohol to excess. These added to the 21 cases of acute and chronic alcoholism make 60 cases, 27.5 per cent, in which alcohol was the chief factor in causing the disease. Cases of insanity caused by the indirect action of alcohol upon the human system, such as the effect of the excessive use of alcohol upon the offspring, does not enter into this calculation.

OUTDOOR TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOUS CASES AND CHRONIC INSANE.

In the fall of 1904, by the advice and consent of the State Commission in Lunacy, we constructed a small plant for the outdoor treatment of the tuberculous cases. This consisted of seven tents—three small dormitories capable of holding five beds each, a sitting-room, a dining-room and pantry, a tent for attendants, and one for a lavatory and bathroom. On November 11, 1904, 15 tuberculous cases were taken from the wards to the tents and put in charge of two attendants and a night watch. All of these cases were suffering from some form of insanity, except one which was a case of drug (morphine) habit, also tuberculosis. This case was very much emaciated on admission, October 10, 1904. He was treated for the drug habit and transferred to the tents. He gained in strength and flesh rapidly and was discharged in good condition January 1, 1905, without any cough or expectoration.

Of the 37 cases treated in the tents, 19 were tuberculous and suffering from various forms of insanity. Most of these cases were in the second and third stages of consumption, and of course hopeless cases, yet most of them have been benefited by the open-air treatment.

Five have died from phthisis, two from dementia paralytica, and 2 from heart disease; total, 9. All these cases were tuberculous patients and were taken from the wards and placed in the tents on November 11, 1904. The weather was wet, as we had a heavy rainfall last winter; notwithstanding this most of the patients soon showed a marked improvement in appetite and many increased in weight, and quite a number of patients who had been bedridden for months improved so as to be up during the day and sit out under the trees.

There have been no cases of grip and no cases of severe colds among the patients in the tents, while we have had many cases on the wards in

the main building. We are now putting up, and have near completion, what we call wooden tents, which will accommodate about 60 patients, for the chronic insane and untidy patients, believing that this class of patients will do much better in the mild climate of California by the open-air treatment. In our next annual report, which will be due before the next meeting of the Legislature, we will be able to report more definite results obtained by this mode of treatment. The entire plant, capable of accommodating from 60 to 70 patients, will cost about $3,500.

There has been a marked increase in the products of the farm, garden, and dairy, as the report of the Steward will show.

The average per capita cost for the fiscal year was 45.9 cents.

E. W. KING,
Medical Superintendent.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT,

For the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1906.

To the Board of Managers of the Mendocino State Hospital.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor of presenting to you my annual report for the year ending June 30, 1906.

It gives me pleasure to state that during the year there has been no unusual amount of sickness. One patient was committed from San Francisco who, on the third day after his admission, broke out with smallpox. Fortunately we had kept our employés and patients vaccinated, and no other cases developed. The patient was at once removed from the ward and his room and clothing sterilized. A small room was fitted up for the patient and an attendant who had had the disease was detailed to care for him. He made a prompt recovery.

In the statistics relating to patients there is nothing that requires special comment. The number of commitments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, was 205, of whom 138 were males and 67 females; an increase during the year of 23.

The percentage of recoveries to the number admitted was 38.54, and the percentage of deaths to the whole number treated was 7.38.

The following table shows the movement of patients from June 30, 1905, to June 30, 1906:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of patients in Hospital June 30, 1905	489	200	689
Number received during the year	138	67	205
Number returned escapes	5	0	5
Number under care and treatment	632	267	899
Number discharged recovered	56	23	79
Number discharged improved	19	4	23
Number discharged unimproved	8	1	9
Number discharged not insane	0	0	0
Number transferred to other hospitals	0	1	1
Number died	49	17	66
Number eloped	9	0	9
Discharged, died, and eloped	141	46	187
Number of patients remaining June 30, 1906	491	221	712
Number on parole	8	6	14
Actual number in Hospital	483	215	698

DAMAGE TO BUILDINGS ON THE MORNING OF APRIL 18, 1906.

The buildings were seriously damaged by the earthquake which visited the west coast of California, but no person was seriously injured. The Administration Building was badly damaged and it became necessary to remove the patients from Ward 6, in the Administration Building. Fortunately we had increased the capacity of our tent plant, Ward 7, and room was found for these patients in that ward, where they have remained up to this time.

The repairs on the buildings are progressing as rapidly as possible, and we hope to have them complete before the wet weather commences in the fall. The Legislature at its special session appropriated $30,000 for repairs and for a water tower, it having been found necessary to remove the water tanks from the buildings, as their great weight in the towers was a constant menace to them. The towers at the north and south ends of the Ward Buildings have been taken down one story, all the heavy stone ornamentations have been dispensed with, and the water tanks removed. The tower in the Administration Building has been taken down to the roof line, and will not be restored.

TREATMENT OF ACUTE CASES.

What this Hospital needs most at this time is cottages for the treatment of the acute insane—one for male and one for female patients.

These cottages should be constructed for the accommodation of not to exceed fifty patients each, and should be fitted with all the modern appliances for the treatment of this class of cases.

Such a cottage should have a large room attached to it fitted with all the various appliances for the use of water in the treatment of the insane. Recent investigation has demonstrated the fact that the use of water in some of its various forms can be made very useful and beneficial to this class of cases. Water as a therapeutic agent has long been recognized as a remedy of great value, but only recently has its real value been demonstrated in the treatment of the acute insane. It is safe to say that whatever is of real benefit in the treatment of acute cases, whatever will assist materially in the restoration of an insane person to a normal mental condition, is economical. All men of large experience in the treatment of the insane recognize the fact that to be successful the treatment must commence in the early stages of the disease; hence if the patient is to be restored to health, active treatment must commence before he reaches the stage of dementia.

We have sufficient money in our contingent fund to build one of these cottages, and we hope to get from the Legislature at its next session an appropriation to build the other, as it is very badly needed. The cottage for acute and convalescent female cases we hope to have in course of construction at an early date, as our wards are badly crowded. I would recommend that this Board of Managers ask the next Legislature for an appropriation of $40,000 to build a cottage for the treatment of acute male patients, and to furnish the same, and for furniture for the female cottage which we expect to build as soon as the architect has the plans completed.

TENT LIFE AT THE HOSPITAL.

The tent plant, which consisted originally of seven tents, has been enlarged by the addition of five wooden structures built of 2 by 3 surfaced studding covered with double-surfaced rustic so as to be painted on both sides. These wooden structures are 9 feet high on the sides, the roof being shingled. They are built with ventilators of sufficient capacity so that when open the air of the room will be pure and fresh. One of these buildings we use for a sitting-room, one for a dining-room, one for a dormitory, one for a hospital, and one for the attendants.

The wooden buildings are somewhat more costly, but they will last much longer than the canvas ones and are better adapted to the class of patients (chronic insane) which we have under treatment there. Around the whole we have a 6-foot smooth woven wire fence inclosing about 2½ acres of ground. This camp is conveniently located near the Hospital, and is connected with our water, electric light, steam, and sewer systems. Food is furnished from the main kitchen. Within the inclosure are plenty of shade trees, sunlight, and pure fresh air.

We have in this camp at present 69 patients, which is a little more

than it was designed to hold. The results of treatment at this camp during the last year show that outdoor life is better not only for tubercular patients, but also for those who are mentally unsound, and I might add for the sane as well.

Dr. R. A. Cushman, First Assistant Physician, who has had charge of this camp since it was opened, reports as follows: "The general health of the outdoor patients has been better than that of those who sleep on the wards. The only cases of pneumonia that we have had in camp have been hypostatic, in patients who were weak or old, demented and bedridden. No cases of lung or bronchial inflammation have so far occurred in camp, while our greatest mortality during the winter months on the wards is from pneumonia. This is not said to cast any reflection on the sanitary condition of the wards, for they are well kept and well ventilated, but rather to show that patients who spend most of their time out of doors are remarkably free from colds and from bronchial and lung diseases.

"It has also been found that old men and the demented patients who are inclined to be filthy have markedly improved when given an opportunity to have a continuous outdoor life. Their general health is much improved, and they are more cleanly in their habits and are much more contented and happy than when confined to the wards.

"This camp, which can easily accommodate 60 patients, was built at a cost of $3,600, or $60 per bed, about one tenth of the cost of beds in ward buildings.

"Since the camp was opened three tubercular cases have become sane, and have been discharged. At the time of their discharge they had no fever, no cough, the chest dullness had practically disappeared, and they had increased in weight. At the present time we have three active tubercular cases and twelve tubercular cases improved. None of the improved cases have had any fever for several months, they have no cough, and most of them are gaining in weight.

"All the demented cases in camp have shown marked improvement except the cases of paresis, and we think even in these cases their lives have been much prolonged.

"Present enrollment at camp: Active tubercular, 3; improved tubercular, 12; feeble dements, 8; improved dements, 12; chronic dements (workers), 5; convalescents, Ward 6, 29; total, 69.

"This tent plant, which was built for the accommodation of our male tuberculous cases, has proved of great value to that class of cases. It has done more; it has demonstrated its value as a place for the care and treatment of a large class of our chronic insane, and I can see no reason why with some modification acute cases could not be cared for in the same manner and with advantage to the patients. In our Cali-

fornia climate such buildings could be utilized for a farm colony of chronic cases, and for epileptic colonies with great benefit to the patients and economy to the State. In these tent colonies everything that reminds one of a prison is eliminated. The patients have more freedom; there are no locks except the one on the gate entrance, and this is simply to keep the old and demented patients from wandering away."

ASSEMBLY HALL.

This building was completed in July, 1905. It is a fine hall, well constructed, and suffered no injury from the earthquake of April 18, 1906. It is being used for a chapel and for amusements. It is something which we have long needed and will prove a valuable acquisition.

HOTHOUSE.

During the year we have built a nice roomy hothouse for the propagation of plants. It is 50 by 20, with heater and workroom, ventilating device, etc., brick foundation, with glass sides and roof. The cost was $846.13. Most of the labor was done by employés and patients.

SPRAYING THE ATTICS WITH ASBESTOS WHITEWASH.

During the year the attics of the Ward Buildings and the Administration Building have been carefully sprayed with asbestos fire-proof whitewash as a protection against fire. This was a tedious job and has taken a good deal of time, but it is a great protection against fire and was made necessary for that reason.

INCREASE IN THE CAPACITY OF RESERVOIR.

In July, 1905, an estimate was approved for increasing the capacity of the reservoir by an addition of 6 feet to the height of the dam. Work was commenced soon afterwards, and was completed before the fall rains. This addition has nearly doubled the capacity of the reservoir, enabling us to impound from 10,000,000 to 11,000,000 gallons of water. This will add materially to our water supply in the dry season. The cost of this work was $1,075.42.

About four miles of wire fence has been built along the creek to protect the water supply and to keep it pure and fit for use.

THE GROWTH OF ALGAE IN THE RESERVOIR.

During the summer season fresh-water algae grow rapidly in the impounded water of the reservoir. This to some extent impaired the quality of the water. Last season we treated the water in the reservoir with copper sulphate, as per instructions in a circular issued by the Agricultural Department of the United States Government.

Two treatments during the summer at intervals and at a very slight expense prevented the growth of algae and kept the water clean and fresh, and without in any way impairing the usefulness of the water.

FARM AND GROUNDS.

During the year there has been a notable increase in the products of our farm and garden. We have had an abundant supply of vegetables of all kinds. More hay has been cut and baled than will be needed for our stock. The dairy has furnished us with an abundance of fresh milk, and the chicken yard with eggs and chickens for the table. About 15,000 pounds of hams, bacon, and pork of an excellent quality were put up last winter. The Steward, Mr. F. C. Handy, who has had all these matters under his supervision, has proven himself invaluable to the State.

TRAINING SCHOOL.

During the fall, winter, and spring months regular lectures are given our attendants once a week by some one of the medical staff or officers of the Hospital relative to their duties and their relation to the patients and to the Hospital.

MAINTENANCE.

The number of patients actually in the Hospital at the end of the year June 30, 1906, was 698, with 14 on parole, making the whole number 712. The number of admissions since April 18 has rapidly increased, on account of the fact that Agnews State Hospital is not in a condition to receive new commitments; and inasmuch as it will take some years to restore the Hospital at Agnews to its former state of usefulness I do not think it safe to estimate for less than 800 patients for the next two fiscal years. This number, at a per capita of 45 cents, amounts to $131,400 per annum, or $262,800 for the next two fiscal years. This is a very conservative estimate.

The proper treatment of acute cases on the cottage plan will require a larger percentage of attendants than we have had in the past.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

During the year we have received from various sources quite a large amount of reading matter in the shape of magazines and periodicals for our patients. These have been distributed on the wards and have proved a source of enjoyment to the patients.

A large number of weekly newspapers in different portions of the State have sent us their publications, and this has added considerably to the reading matter received by our patients.

I wish to acknowledge gratefully the kindness of Father Duffy of Ukiah, who, since the completion of our Assembly Hall, has held

religious services here monthly, to the great gratification of many of the patients. He has always shown a willingness in case of severe sickness to administer spiritual comfort to the suffering.

It gives me pleasure to acknowledge gratefully the services of Drs. Cushman and Allen, who have always shown an active interest in the welfare of their patients and of the Hospital, and also to all of the other officers and employés, who, by their faithful discharge of duty, have made the work of the Hospital a pleasure.

To the State Commission in Lunacy, to Dr. F. W. Hatch, General Superintendent of State Hospitals, and to you, gentlemen of the Board of Managers, all of whom have ever been ready to assist me by advice and support, I am indebted for whatever measure of success has attended the management of the Hospital.

Respectfully submitted.

E. W. KING,
Medical Superintendent.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER,

For the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1905.

To the Board of Managers of Mendocino State Hospital.

GENTLEMEN: I herewith submit an abstract of moneys received and payments made by me as Treasurer of Mendocino State Hospital for the fifty-sixth fiscal year, ending June 30, 1905, under the provisions of Section 2159, Chapter I of the Insanity Law.

RECEIPTS.

Amount received from State Treasurer on State Controller's warrants, and payments made, for the several months of the fifty-sixth fiscal year, as follows:

Appropriation for Salaries of Officers and Employés.		Appropriation for Support of Hospital.	
1904—July	$3,925 52	1904—July	$4,689 93
August	3,938 96	August	5,244 17
September	4,192 30	September	4,880 07
October	4,085 12	October	5,196 25
November	4,212 16	November	5,390 79
December	4,329 04	December	5,379 47
1905—January	4,295 66	1905—January	5,069 59
February	4,348 45	February	5,041 21
March	4,290 87	March	4,562 12
April	4,293 36	April	3,901 94
May	4,295 16	May	4,954 13
June	4,394 54	June	8,747 16
Total	$50,601 14	Total	$63,056 83

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINGENT FUND.

Balance in fund July 1, 1904	$10,600 49	PAYMENTS.	
RECEIPTS.		1904—August	$600 00
1904—July	378 35	October	288 08
August	162 50	October	527 91
September	625 00	November	197 17
October	219 35	December	234 75
November	1,060 00	1905—January	383 29
December	300 50	January	220 25
1905—January	322 50	March	87 40
February	3,342 25	April	366 91
March	771 83	May	785 03
April	1,153 50	June	847 22
May	910 50	June	40 00
June	1,175 00	June	108 20
		Balance in fund July 1, 1905	16,335 56
	$21,021 77		$21,021 77

ASSEMBLY HALL OR CONNECTING BUILDING.

Appropriation for building and furnishing		$30,000 00
Amount paid on building contracts	$23,418 02	
Amount paid for sundries	1,850 87	
		25,268 89
Balance in fund		$4,731 11

Unpaid claims against above balance:

Due to building contractors	$3,062 98
Due architects	650 00
Due superintendent of construction	100 00

AMOUNT DUE TO CONTRACTORS.

S. M. Orr	Amount of contract	$8,105 00
	Amount paid	6,393 03
	Balance due	$1,711 97
J. G. Sutton	Amount of contract	$1,715 00
	Amount paid	958 20
	Balance due	$756 80
J. P. Doherty	Amount of contract	$1,901 00
	Amount paid	810 90
	Balance due	$1,090 10
Len Hendricks	Amount of contract	$520 00
	Amount paid	180 90
	Balance due	$339 10
Wilson-Lyon Co.	Amount of contract	$572 00
	Amount paid	432 00
	Balance due	$140 00

W. W. CUNNINGHAM,
Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER,

For the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1906.

To the Board of Managers of Mendocino State Hospital.

GENTLEMEN: I herewith submit an abstract of moneys received and payments made by me as Treasurer of Mendocino State Hospital for the fifty-seventh fiscal year, ending June 30, 1906, under the provisions of Section 2159, Chapter I of the Insanity Law.

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS.

Amount received from State Treasurer on State Controller's warrants, and payments made, for the several months of fifty-seventh fiscal year, as follows:

APPROPRIATION FOR SALARIES OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYÉS.

Amount of appropriation for the 57th fiscal year	$53,250 00
1905—July	$4,116 59
August	4,265 40
September	4,244 17
October	4,265 12
November	4,264 03
December	4,275 31
1906—January	4,282 23
February	4,338 27
March	4,312 22
April	4,356 17
May	4,421 12
June	4,343 72
January (supplementary)	45 00
March (supplementary)	35 00
	$51,764 35
Balance in fund	1,485 65
	$53,250 00

APPROPRIATION FOR SUPPORT OF HOSPITAL.

Amount of appropriation for 57th fiscal year	$64,000 00
1905—July	$4,607 58
August	4,859 28
September	5,321 88
October	4,903 77
November	5,198 62
December	4,854 24
1906—January	4,530 66
February	4,152 79
March	4,214 30
April	3,840 60
May	4,796 64
June	4,760 87
Expended for Hospital	$56,041 23
Expended for Lunacy Commission	2,760 17
Balance of appropriation	5,198 60
	$64,000 00

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINGENT FUND.

Balance in fund July 1, 1905	$16,335 56
RECEIPTS.	
1905—July	$704 75
August	970 05
September	465 00
October	316 50
November	905 90
December	381 00
1906—January	1,382 50
February	1,290 50
March	679 00
April	577 00
May	752 50
June	419 31
	$25,179 57

PAYMENTS.	
1905—July	$97 70
August	164 84
September	664 50
October	536 50
November	171 10
December	291 35
1906—January	7 00
February	49 00
April	241 00
May	334 60
June	496 64
Balance in fund July 1, 1906	22,125 34
	$25,179 57

ASSEMBLY HALL OR CONNECTING BUILDING.

Balance in fund July 1, 1905	$5,706 09
Payment of claims during fifty-seventh fiscal year	5,669 40
Balance in fund July 1, 1906	$36 69

IMPROVEMENT OF GROUNDS, ETC.

Amount of appropriation		$4,500 00
Payment of claims for—		
1905—September	$1,226 07	
October	124 33	
November	90 00	
December	400 05	
1906—January	97 22	
February	292 39	
March	156 11	
April	223 42	
		2,609 59
Balance in fund		$1,890 41

PATIENTS' CASH.

Amount in fund July 1, 1905	$1,796 58
Received from Medical Superintendent in June, 1906	500 00
Amount in fund July 1, 1906, and deposited in Savings Bank of Mendocino Co.	$2,296 58

W. W. CUNNINGHAM,

Treasurer.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA STATE HOSPITAL.

NOTE: For statistical tables, see Appendix.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS,

For the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1905.

PATTON, CAL., August 15, 1905.

To the State Commission in Lunacy.

GENTLEMEN: The Board of Managers of the Southern California State Hospital, in reviewing briefly the work of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, finds that an unusual number of important undertakings have been begun, particularly in adding to the buildings of the institution. The need for additional room has been very severely felt for a long time. The Hospital has been so crowded that the best results could not possibly be attained. This need was so striking that it was promptly recognized by visiting legislative committees, and by State officials when they inspected the institution, and appropriations were made by the last two Legislatures for ward buildings that should relieve the existing congestion.

The Central Ward Building, contracts for which were let in May, 1904, is now nearing completion, and it will to some extent relieve the condition prevailing. Officers will be able to do better work when comfortably housed, and the health of the patients—the first consideration in an institution of this kind—can not but benefit when many who are now compelled to sleep on the floors, and in poorly ventilated quarters, are cared for as they should be. The desired state of affairs can not be reached, however, until the completion of the east wing, contracts for which have been let, and the construction of which is expected to begin soon.

We are also building a cottage for female convalescent patients on the Hospital grounds. This cottage is of brick, of a style of architecture particularly suited to the demands of this climate, and it will further aid in relieving the crowded condition.

It is particularly desirable in this climate that proper quarters be provided for caring for the tuberculous insane. Owing to the fact that Southern California is to such a great extent one vast sanatorium, we get many of this class. It is not right, in the light of present knowledge of tuberculosis, that tubercular patients should be kept in the same wards with other patients, and we will welcome the time when proper quarters can be provided for this class of patients.

During the year the Board of Managers received the resignation of Dr. M. B. Campbell, Medical Superintendent, and elected to the position Dr. A. P. Williamson. The manner in which Dr. Williamson took hold of his duties, and has since performed them, seems to indicate that a wise selection was made, and that the Southern California State Hospital is directed by a capable, efficient, and energetic Superintendent. Many reforms have been brought about in the conduct of the institution, buildings have been renovated and remodeled, and with the completion of the buildings now in course of construction, this Hospital will be a distinct credit to the State.

The report of the Medical Superintendent goes into the statistics of cost, growth, etc., but we would briefly call attention to the large number of patients admitted during the year, and particularly in the closing months thereof. On June 30, 1905, we had 861 patients actually in the Hospital, the largest number on record.

With the installation of the telephone system throughout the buildings and grounds, the resetting of the present boilers and the purchase of two new ones of equal capacity with the old, and the completion of the storm water drain, in addition to the building work outlined above, the Board of Managers believe the institution intrusted to their care will be in excellent condition for carrying on the work for which it was planned. Medical, office, and nursing staffs are efficient and industrious.

For more detailed information, reference is respectfully made to the minutes of the monthly meetings of the Board of Managers, at which meetings there has almost without exception been a full attendance.

Respectfully submitted.

E. P. CLARKE,
JOHN McGONIGLE,
J. W. A. OFF,
H. B. WILSON,
G. P. ADAMS,
Board of Managers.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT,

For the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1906.

To the Board of Managers of the Southern California State Hospital.

GENTLEMEN: I hereby take pleasure in submitting to you the sixth biennial report of this Hospital for the period ending June 30, 1906.

This institution was opened for the reception of patients on August 3, 1893. Since that time 3,299 patients have been admitted and 2,354 have been discharged or died. Of the number discharged, 1,394 had recovered and were restored to the State as useful and producing citizens. A small proportion of this number were recommitted, namely 166, of which 118 were males and 48 females. It will thus be observed that the percentage of recoveries on the number admitted was 42.30, while the rate on the number discharged was 59.21. We think that a consideration of the above statement will display a cause for congratulation on your part, as it certainly reflects credit upon your administration and shows the wisdom of the policy pursued in the management of this institution.

At the close of the fifty-sixth fiscal year, June 30, 1905, there were 863 patients in the Hospital, of this number 569 were males and 294 females. The number of admissions during the year was 349, 249 of which were males and 100 females; the number discharged was 206, of which 119 were males and 87 females; the number died was 83, of which 62 were males and 21 females; the number on parole was 79, of which 40 were males and 39 females; the number escaped from the institution was 32, and of this number 10 were returned.

At the close of the fifty-seventh fiscal year, June 30, 1906, there were 889 patients in the Hospital; of this number 577 were males and 312 females. The number of admissions during the year was 306, of which 201 were males and 105 females; the number discharged was 207, of which 131 were males and 76 females; the number died was 102, of which 73 were males and 29 females; the number on parole was 44, of which 23 were males and 21 females; the number escaped from the institution was 22, and of this number 10 were returned to the hospital.

The net increase of patients during the biennial period over that of the previous one was 65. For further statistical information you are respectfully referred to the Appendix.

NON-RESIDENTS.

Before leaving this subject we would respectfully call your Honorable Board's attention to the number of persons admitted to this institution who have no legal claim upon this State. This institution probably

admits more persons non-resident of the State in which the Hospital is located than any other one in the United States. During the fifty-sixth fiscal year there were 54 patients admitted to this institution who had been in the State less than one year, and during the last fiscal year there were 44 such persons admitted. Thus it will be observed that for the first fiscal year of the last biennial period 15 per cent of the patients who were admitted had no real claim upon this State for their care, as they had been within its borders less than one year, and during the year just closed 14 per cent of the patients admitted had no claim on the bounty of this State. Some of these persons became insane after they entered California; some of them were insane prior to their coming here and were brought under the impression that the mild climate for which this State is noted would benefit them; another proportion of these patients, and not a small one by any means, was sent into the State by the local authorities in some other State with the intention of abandoning them and making them a charge upon the bounty of this commonwealth. Whenever it has been possible we have returned these non-resident patients to their friends or to the State to which they belong. This is not always easy of accomplishment. Often the friends are too poor to accept the patients, and sometimes it is difficult to prove that the individual was a resident of the State to which he claimed to belong; again, another difficulty arises in consequence of some communities refusing to accept these persons except when the proof is very positive; other states, however, are generous and will accept them when the evidence reasonably proves the residence of the person.

GENERAL HEALTH.

We are very glad to be able to report that during the last biennial period the general health of the population has been fairly good. Overcrowding still exists, but when the new east wing is occupied we hope that, for the present at least, sufficient accommodations for all patients admitted will be provided.

Tuberculosis is still too common, and the number of patients admitted to this institution suffering from this form of disease is large. The number of deaths seems to have lessened to a slight degree, and we also think that there are fewer cases at the close of the biennial period than at its commencement. However, the schedule showing the causes of death does not truly give the actual number of persons dying from tuberculosis. In some of these cases an intercurrent disease has carried off the patient when the tubercular disease was quiescent, yet no doubt had an influence on the cause of death, but could not be noted in the classification which we follow. The separate cottages for tuberculous patients which we expected to have had in use at this time are not yet built. The plans, however, we are assured, will be approved very

shortly and the work of erection of three cottages will commence at once. We have fought this disease on our wards as energetically as conditions would allow and have followed the following programme: When a patient is found to be suffering from an active tubercular condition in the lungs we quarantine him in a separate room, with the windows open night and day; we also place a sheet saturated with a solution of chloride of zinc over the door to prevent infecting the ward; all of the vessels, of every kind, coming in contact with the patient are thoroughly cleaned in a strong solution of chloride of zinc; the bed clothing is sterilized with steam; the floors are scrubbed daily with carbolic acid, and the walls are cleaned with a solution of corrosive sublimate. We believe that no case of tuberculosis has originated in our wards since these means of prevention were instituted.

We regret very much to say that the death-rate is higher this year than it was in some previous ones, owing to the number of old and feeble persons and others in a more or less moribund state which were sent to this institution and who died within forty-eight hours after arrival. Eliminating these patients from our statistics the mortality from insanity has been very small.

GENERAL DISCIPLINE.

In all large undertakings an executive head, to whom and through whom orders from a superior body may be given, is necessary to carry on any great work. In the case of a hospital for the insane such a head is found in the person of the Medical Superintendent. Upon his shoulders should be placed the responsibility of carrying out the wishes of the Board of Managers, and he should be held accountable for the conduct of the institution. In order that the institution may be successful in its endeavors this responsibility should be passed on by the Superintendent to the heads of the various departments, and each in his turn should require implicit obedience from those below him in rank. I will not go into detail of how this responsibility is thus passed from those higher in authority to those lower, but will in a few words state how this system has worked during the past two years in this institution.

This Hospital is divided into departments, each of which is presided over by a head, who reports daily to the Medical Superintendent, giving him a written and detailed statement of the events occurring during the previous twenty-four hours. The department heads consist of three medical officers, a supervisor, a matron, an engineer, a carpenter, a painter, a cook, a mason, etc. In the case of the medical officers, they report the condition of every patient requiring medical care in the institution,—each reports for the wards under his immediate supervision. These gentlemen also make any other report or suggestion for

the good of the institution. The supervisor and matron likewise present written reports of the condition of patients, as they see them, and the work done by them and all other matters which would aid in any way in the general care of the patients. The engineer, carpenter, painter, and mason present a written report of the work done in their respective departments in the previous twenty-four hours, and when new materials are used the cost of the same. The farmer, florist, gardener, irrigator, and other persons in charge of departments outside of the building communicate with the Superintendent as frequently as matters in their respective spheres of usefulness require a consultation with that officer.

We have given the above system a very careful and studied trial and believe that it has proved entirely successful. It has lessened friction: as each individual has his own field of work, he can not encroach upon that of any one else, and no work can be done except upon order of the Superintendent, or, in his absence, the Steward, and there is a complete history on file in the Superintendent's office every day of the events happening and the work done in all departments of the Hospital.

OCCUPATION.

It is a well-known fact that work of some kind is as necessary for the maintenance of the health of the insane as of that of the sane. We therefore employ as many patients as we can devise methods of work for, so that between the work on the ward and that in other places we have daily a large number of patients employed.

As far as possible we try to turn this labor to useful account; but we encourage patients to work even if it is not profitable to the institution, as we think it will be at least helpful to the patient. We have male helpers that work with the steward, the florist, the gardener, the assistant gardener, the farmer, the dairyman, the hostler, the engineer, the carpenter, the laundryman, the painter, and the mason. The work of these men is valuable. In addition to the above we have a nurse detailed to take charge of a party of patients, generally about twenty in number, who gather a few weeds in the vegetable garden, pick up paper from the roads, and do other work that employs the patient but which is of no particular advantage to the institution. This party is largely made up either of those who are mentally incapable of performing any labor or of those who are inclined to run away when the opportunity offers; in the case of this latter class this is about the only way that we can systematically give them any large amount of outdoor air.

Within the institution we have men at work with the cook, the baker, in the various dining-rooms, in the marking-room, with the shoemaker, in the mattress-room, in the pharmacy, in the patients' library, with the

janitor in custodial charge of the Administration Building, and on the wards.

On the female side we work a large number of women in the laundry, in the sewing-room, in the several dining-rooms, and at times they pick the fruit—peaches, apricots and plums—and also prepare this fruit for drying or preserving. A large number of women are also provided with work on the ward.

A little more than 25 per cent of our patients are in bed. All new patients, irrespective of their mental or physical condition, are placed in bed for observation and are kept there until their histories are completed or it seems advisable to allow them to be up and dressed. This number of course must be deducted from those who are unable to do any labor. We find that about two thirds of our patients are employed in some kind of useful labor every day. All patients, except those too ill or infirm, are required to be out doors six hours every day, and as there are only a few days when the weather is too inclement for this purpose, about 60 per cent of our patients are on the lawn or in the yards for six hours practically every day in the year.

AMUSEMENTS.

During the past year the monotony of hospital life has been broken, as heretofore, by the weekly dances. We have also had several concerts given by our good friends residing in Riverside, San Bernardino, and Redlands. On suitable occasions picnics have been held in the beautiful cañons in the neighborhood of the institution. The wards are abundantly supplied with games of suitable kinds, and we also have a very excellent library, which is largely patronized by the patients and which we are enlarging by the addition of new books each month.

MEDICAL SERVICE.

We are making very earnest efforts to take advantage of the vast amount of valuable clinical material which is presented in this institution. With this end in view the staff has had weekly meetings, during which new cases were discussed, subjects relating to insanity were considered, and magazine articles and new books were studied. These meetings we believe are not only very profitable, but also promote good feeling and fellowship among the members of the staff. Careful histories are taken of all new patients, and notes are made daily or as frequently as the patient's condition seems to require. Our pathological, bacteriological, and physiological laboratories being well equipped with modern instruments, are a great aid in the study and treatment of the patients committed to this institution.

During the past year an operating-room has been furnished with modern fixtures of every kind and up-to-date apparatus. We have also purchased all the instruments which are likely to be needed in the performance of any surgical work which might arise in an institution of this size. The operating-room is well located, being on the third floor of the Administration Building and removed from the noise of the wards; the light is excellent, being supplied by a large bay window. The floor is covered with hard polished tile; the wainscoting is likewise tile, and extends from the floor six feet high. Above the wainscoting the walls, which are of hard plaster, are covered with six coats of paint, the last two being enamel; thus we are able to sterilize by scrubbing all parts of the room. This operating-room has only been in service about six months and we are not yet ready to report upon our success of the cases, but in passing we will state that we have performed a herniotomy, several perineorrhaphies, three trachelorraphies, one removal of breast for carcinoma, and three amputations. Several of these were emergency cases. In every case the wound healed promptly and without the presence of pus, although several of the patients were in such very poor condition that if pus had occurred no fault could have been found with either the operating-room or the operator.

VISITORS—INSPECTORS.

During the last biennial period this institution has been inspected several times by Dr. F. W. Hatch, General Superintendent of State Hospitals, by other members of the State Commission in Lunacy, twice by the Board of Health, twice by committees from the State Board of Charities, and each month by your Honorable Board. His Excellency, Governor Pardee, visited us on October 14, 1905.

IMPROVEMENTS.

During the past biennial period a number of improvements have been made in this Hospital.

1. *Central Ward Building.*—The Central Ward Building has been finished and furnished. This building contains in the high basement the bacteriological, physiological, and pathological laboratories, the pharmacy, the patients' library, and the electro-therapeutic room.

On the first floor is located the administrative department of the institution: the superintendent's office, the offices of the several assistant physicians, the secretary to the Superintendent, the stenographer, the matron, the supervisor, the telephone exchange, and the meeting-room for the Board of Managers. On this floor, too, there is a reception room for the friends of patients.

On the second floor will be found the living quarters of the assistant physicians and also those of the matron. On this floor are likewise located the guest chambers for the use of those officers whose duty requires them to visit this institution from time to time.

On the third floor there is a ward for the accommodation of sixty-four patients. The sleeping rooms on this ward consist of small dormitories holding from six to ten beds.

It is worthy of remark that this building was built, finished, and furnished completely for much less than the appropriation made by the Legislature. When the bills of every kind and description were paid there was found to be a balance of $17,000, which was turned into the treasury of the State.

2. *East Wing.*—The East Wing, for which an appropriation was received from the last Legislature, is rapidly nearing completion. When this is finished it will accommodate one hundred and seventy male patients.

3. *Female Cottage.*—During the last year we built a modern cottage for the accommodation of forty-four female patients. This was erected and furnished entirely out of the contingent fund, and was opened for the reception of patients at about the same time as the Central Ward Building, namely January 15, 1906. The architecture of this cottage resembles, to a certain degree, the romanesque style of the main building; the interior is finished in the so-called mission style; the wood work is dark and is relieved by dark green dado and colonial buff walls. The object desired was to relieve this cottage from all institutional appearances. With that end in view the furniture, carpets, and decorations were chosen with the design of being as homelike as possible. Cosy corners were located at suitable places and furnished with large cushions and numerous fancy pillows. In furnishing the dining-room small tables were especially made to accommodate five patients each. This cottage has been filled from the day it was opened and seems to meet the approval of patients and their friends and carries out the general idea of avoiding institutional appearance.

4. *Septic Tank.*—A septic tank has been made to receive the sewage from the female cottage. This was erected by our own employés, and the materials were bought from our contingent fund. It has now been in use more than six months, and in spite of the fact that a portion of this time the weather has been very warm and sultry it has been absolutely successful in the performance of its functions, which are the receiving of the sewage, the rendering of it free from noxious odors, and the spreading of the liquid upon the ground. We hope to place

more of these tanks in position, so that we can take care of all of the sewage of the institution in this modern and practical way.

5. *Telephone System.*—We have installed a complete telephone exchange with a capacity of sixty drops. The offices, the living quarters of the officers, the wards, and all of the outbuildings are now connected with one another through this exchange. This system has not only proved very satisfactory and successful in every way, but also absolutely invaluable to the institution.

6. *Fire Protection.*—The question of fire protection has been carefully studied. The hose and apparatus of every kind have been tested, and any part that seemed to be weak has been condemned and replaced by new material. Fire drills have been held regularly every month, several fire alarms were turned in through mistake by patients, and one small fire occurred in a flue. All these tended to drill the patients and employés in their respective duties in the event of a fire. We have placed fire doors in positions in the basement so as to shut off each building from the others and also located one at the foot of each stairway as well as at all places where there seems to be a draft. We have in course of erection a fire-alarm system which will notify the engineer immediately on the discovery of a fire of its exact location. The wiring is completed, but we have been unable to get the boxes desired, although we are assured that these will be supplied at a very early date. We shall place twenty-six of these fire stations in position, each with its distinctive number.

This Hospital has an abundant supply of hose and fire extinguishers, and these are located at places which we deem the best points for fighting fire. There is a reel of fire hose at each end of each building and on each floor. There is a legend printed beneath each of these reels which designates the employé whose duty it is to man the hose at this particular reel. We have placed on each ward a small red arrow which shows the direction which the patients on that ward are to take when leaving in case of fire. The halls through which the patients pass are also supplied with these arrows; thus the passage from the ward to the door of exit from the building is marked by small red arrows with the letter or number of the ward above it, and we have arranged these exits so that not more than one ward leaves the building by any exit. The precaution against fire, the means of extinguishing it, and the safety of the patients in such a calamity have received very careful attention, and we think that when our new fire-alarm boxes are placed in position we will have taken all reasonable precautions in relation to this difficulty.

7. *Changes in the Kitchen.*—Another improvement which has proved of more value than its description would suggest is the renovating, rehabilitating, and re-arranging of the kitchen. The walls of this very important portion of the institution are smooth finished, and during the fourteen years which the kitchen has been in service have necessarily accumulated grease and soot in spite of the constant efforts made at cleanliness. We scrubbed these walls, including the ceiling, repeatedly with chloride of ammonia, until every particle of oil and grease was removed. After this we painted them four coats thick of enameloid paint, white in color, so that they might be kept constantly clean by the free use of water from the fire hose. We removed a large but not very ornamental hot water boiler from the kitchen floor to an alcove outside, and we changed the steam cookers and roasters from a location within six inches of the wall to one more than four feet away, thus permitting the floor between the walls and the cookers to be kept absolutely clean. All the pipes connected with these culinary articles were taken down and new ones placed in position. By the old plan there was a multiplicity of pipes, but under the new one there is one supply steam pipe going to all of the vessels and a corresponding return, and in addition a cold water pipe so connected to each of these vessels that when needed an abundant quantity of fresh water could be obtained by simply turning on a faucet.

The dump where the garbage was deposited likewise received very careful attention. Under the old plan there was a pair of wooden doors in the floor of the kitchen. These were taken off and the opening filled with sand and cement. A galvanized iron chute was constructed through the wall in such a position that the garbage could be readily deposited in it and carried directly to the waiting car beneath. This avoided the noxious odors and the little scraps of garbage which were inseparable from the wooden door.

The kitchen range likewise received careful attention, and a large hood was placed over it to carry off the offensive odors arising from the cooking. New and large tables were built to replace those in service, which were largely water-soaked.

8. *Dietary.*—The question of dietary has continued to receive careful study. We are now using a table devised by the Commission in Lunacy, based upon the fuel value of foods. This has proved to be excellent, and we trust that a permanent and improved system of feeding the patients will be evolved from the tentative schedule now in use.

9. *Pigs.*—The employés and inmates of this institution eat quite a large amount of pork. During the summer season we kill about twelve hogs per month, while in the winter time about sixteen are slaughtered.

These hogs are all of aristocratic blood. Some are Poland-China and some are Berkshire. We make every effort to keep the respective strains clean, and believe that we secure better and more tender pork by this means than by any other. In order that the pork should be brought to the very highest standard possible we have carefully studied the dietary of the pigs and likewise have considered their personal care. The dietary of the pigs does not differ materially from that used wherever pigs receive thoughtful attention. Their houses, however, display a somewhat marked departure from the ordinary pig pen. There are two long sheds, one of which is kept for sows with litters, and in the other are penned the pigs from the time they are weaned until they are large and fat enough for food. The interior of each of these houses is the same in appearance. There is an aisle extending the length of the pen, through which the food is carried to the troughs where the pigs eat their rations twice a day. Beyond the troughs are the sleeping quarters; beyond this again is a yard varying in size according to the number of pigs to be accommodated. This yard is covered with cement and is 40 feet long. At the lower end of this yard there is a bathtub which is kept constantly full of water. These tubs in the yards where the sows are kept are 5 feet long, 3 feet wide, and 4 inches deep. Where there are a number of pigs in a pen the yard is supplied with two of these tubs, or else there is a single large one, so that several pigs can be accommodated with a bath at a time. Separating these two houses there is a driveway made of cement, in which there is a large vat, where the food is all carefully mixed before being given to the pigs.

The advantages of thus caring for our pigs are many, but a few of the most pronounced are, first, the pigs keep absolutely clean, they go into the bathtub as many times a day as they desire, and after they have washed themselves they delight in lying in the sun to dry. We note also that the pens themselves are kept clean. We never yet have discovered any urine or feces in the sleeping quarters. Even the small pigs learn to go to the extreme end of the yard to empty their bowels and bladders. The second and great advantage is that these pigs are kept absolutely healthy. We have not had a sick hog since the new pens were completed. Beyond the cement-covered yards we have inclosed a space of fifteen acres, divided into fields of convenient size. In these we have sown alfalfa. These yards are used for exercise purposes, and the pigs take delight in eating the alfalfa and wandering around this space. It is also worthy of note that the pigs do less rooting than formerly, and also that the stream of water which passes through the pasture does not offer any particular inducement to them to wallow; in other words, they would rather wash in clean water in their bathtubs than to wallow in the filthy mud of the pasture.

10. *Training School.*—In November, 1904, we opened a training school for nurses, in obedience to the directions of the Commission in Lunacy. The subjects covered are those prescribed by the Commission, and include the same as taught in general hospitals, with the addition of thorough instruction in the care and management of the insane. The school has now been carried on for two years, and we hope by the close of another one to present a class for graduation. We believe that this school has displayed its practicability by the greater interest taken in the work by the nurses and by the marked improvement in the care of patients.

11. *Watchman's Clock.*—The entire institution has been re-wired and connected up with the watchman's clock. This clock has been in service for some years and seemed to have come to the end of its usefulness. It was only connected with a few wards. One of our employés took the clock and its electrical apparatus apart and practically renewed it and connected it with every ward in the institution and such outbuildings as seemed desirable. These wires extend now to places not heretofore under control of this clock. Since the clock has been overhauled it is doing excellent service.

12. *Employés' Time Recorder and Key Closet.*—One of the problems in an institution of this kind is the question of keeping the time of employés and caring for their keys when not on duty. We think we have solved this problem. We have introduced a time recorder, and one of our employés has very ingeniously connected a small closet on each side of it containing pigeonholes for keys, and when the time of an employé is recorded on the cylinder the door of this closet opens and the keys are either placed in the proper pigeonhole, or if the person is returning to the institution he can remove the keys from the pigeonhole and close the door; so now when a nurse leaves the institution, whether for his half day, afternoon off, full day, Sunday, or a semi-annual vacation, he is obliged to push a spring which registers the time of leaving the institution and at the same time opens the closet door and permits him to deposit his keys in the pigeonhole intended to receive them, and on his return to the institution pressure on this spring records the time of his return as well as the occasion of his going away and again opens the closet door and permits him to obtain his keys.

13. *Storm Ditches.*—We have built a number of storm ditches to protect our land from washing by rain. We have also placed in position in some of the arroyos broad dams, with a sluiceway near the top, in order to prevent the washing of the land and the enlargement of the arroyos. This work has been done by our own employés.

14. *New Boilers.*—During the fall of 1905 we placed in position two 75-horsepower Babcock & Wilcox boilers and rebuilt another pair which have been in service since the institution was opened. These latter are practically as good now as new ones. This gives us 450-horsepower boiler space. New floors have been laid in the boiler-room, and the entire plant has been renovated and materially enlarged.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. *Reception Cottages.*—In order to insure the best results in the munificent work of caring for and curing the unfortunate insane we urgently need two cottages for the reception of patients. Those persons who are best qualified to express an opinion on the point are unanimous in the belief that the nearer the patient can be brought to his normal environment the better is his or her chance for recovery. In other words, the more the patient can be individualized the better for the patient. This individualization is practically impossible in a large ward such as most of ours are. Our present receiving wards are 197 feet long and accommodate from 112 to 115 patients. Another very important fact which has developed since this institution was established is that the very best means of treating the acute insane is by the application of water. At the present time we have no proper facilities for using water for therapeutic purposes, as special apparatus is necessary to obtain the best results.

(*a*) We would therefore respectfully recommend for a cottage to accommodate thirty male patients, completely furnished, there be appropriated the sum of $18,000.

(*b*) That a similar cottage be erected for female patients, at the cost of $18,000.

(*c*) That between these two cottages there be located a small building, accessible to each, in which the necessary apparatus for the internal and external uses of water as a therapeutic measure may be furnished. We would respectfully recommend that for this building and its furniture and apparatus complete there shall be an appropriation of $7,000.

2. *Roofs.*—The original roofs of this Hospital were tin shingles. Some of the roofs have now been in continuous service more than thirteen years. The expansion and contraction due to the great change in the temperature which occurs daily in this vicinity and to which the roofs have been thus exposed for a long period of time have disarranged the tin shingles and has likewise caused minute pin holes to appear through the tin. In consequence of these two causes all of our roofs, except those of the Central Ward Building and East Wing, which are slate, leak badly. When it rains we are obliged to assign employés to

the special duty of piling up small heaps of sawdust under each individual leak in the several attics, in order to protect the ceilings and the floors below. We have had these roofs repeatedly inspected by competent persons with the hope that the leaks could be found and permanently repaired. Each time a few leaks have been discovered and remedied, but the vast majority are impossible of detection. In many places the water passes through the roof, drops on to some wooden structure, and perhaps runs to a second wooden beam, or other structure, before it drops so as to be observed. Another very important defect in the roofs, and one which should receive attention, as we are within the earthquake belt, is that their weight is borne by the fire walls and there is a pronounced thrust outward, which has produced cracks in the buildings, spoiling the ceilings and materially weakening the walls. We urgently recommend that new roofs replace these defective ones, that the weight of the new roofs shall not be borne by the fire walls, and that the roofs shall be covered with slate. We would recommend for this purpose that there be appropriated the sum of $16,000.

3. *Barn.*—This institution is in very urgent need of a suitable horse barn and carriage shed. The original wooden structure has been in use, I understand, fourteen years. This has fallen to pieces slowly through the ravages of time and it must be replaced at once. We would respectfully recommend an appropriation of $3,500 for rebuilding the barn and carriage shed.

4. *Model Dairy.*—One of the pressing needs of this Hospital is a model dairy building. The present building in which the cows are housed is a hay barn; it is not modern, it can not be made sanitary, and it is not a proper place for cattle. A new building is required at once, and this should be erected along the lines recommended by the Agricultural Department of the National Government. There is no question but that cattle give better milk, and more of it, if their surroundings are sanitary and they receive proper individual care. Again, this institution is located near a number of dairies, and the State certainly should have a building which would be an example and model to the citizens employed in furnishing milk to the inhabitants of this valley. The dairy should be a concrete building, with all of the necessary rooms and apparatus for keeping the house, the cattle, and the milk absolutely clean. We would respectfully recommend that for the purpose of erecting the building and installation of the machinery and apparatus of every kind there be appropriated the sum of $12,000.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

In closing my first biennial report to your Honorable Board it is becoming that I should acknowledge my obligations to you for the appointment to this office. I wish also to thank you for the kind support which you have invariably given me and the courteous hearing which my recommendations have received at your hands.

I wish also to extend my thanks to every faithful and industrious employé, especially to the Steward, Mr. F. W. Nutter, whose efficient services as purchasing agent have materially lightened my load and whose tactful assistance has insured a high degree of efficiency among those engaged in the management of the ranch and other outside work.

I wish also to note my obligation to the house staff, Drs. E. Scott Blair, Gustave Wilson, and S. S. M. Jennings, for the readiness with which each has performed every duty assigned him, as well as for the high degree of professional proficiency which each has maintained in the performance of his duty.

Very respectfully submitted,

A. P. WILLIAMSON,
Medical Superintendent.

June 30, 1906.

HOME FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS,

For the Two Fiscal Years ending June 30, 1906.

ELDRIDGE, CAL., October 12, 1906.

To the State Commission in Lunacy:

GENTLEMEN: We have the honor to submit herewith our biennial report for the fifty-sixth and fifty-seventh fiscal years, as required by law.

In making this report we have adopted that of the Superintendent of this institution, Dr. William J. G. Dawson, as it covers all the ground required; and the recommendations therein made, and the appropriations and the needs of the institution as a basis for appropriations therein asked for from the State Legislature, meet with our full approval.

ROBERT A. POPPE, President,
A. C. BANE,
C. E. HAVEN,
WILLIAM LYONS,
SAMUEL C. IRVING,
Board of Managers.

F. A. CROMWELL,
Secretary of Board of Managers.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT,

For the Two Fiscal Years ending June 30, 1906.

To the Board of Managers of the California Home for the Care and Training of Feeble-Minded Children.

GENTLEMEN: I herewith submit my biennial report covering the two fiscal years ending June 30, 1906.

DAMAGE BY EARTHQUAKE.

On April 18, 1906, at 5:14 A. M., an earthquake of great severity wrecked our buildings badly, many portions of which were rendered unfit for use, thus necessitating the housing of many of the inmates in improvised quarters until our buildings are reconstructed or repaired.

A few days after the earthquake, at the request of the Hon. George C. Pardee, Governor, I submitted a complete report and an itemized estimate of damages, the same having been approved by your Honorable Board, of which the following is a summary:

BENTLEY HALL—BOYS' WING.

All brick and stone work	$15,000 00	
Plastering entire wing	12,500 00	
Painting	3,750 00	
Window glass	125 00	
Slate roof repairs	750 00	
Carpenter work, lumber, and nails	6,250 00	
Plumbing and electric wiring	3,125 00	
		$41,500 00

JUDAH HALL—GIRLS' WING.

All brick and stone work	$15,000 00	
Plastering entire wing	12,500 00	
Painting	3,750 00	
Window glass	125 00	
Slate roof repairs	750 00	
Carpenter work, lumber, and nails	6,250 00	
Plumbing and electric wiring	2,500 00	
		40,875 00

KITCHEN WING, STONEMAN HALL, SECOND FLOOR.

Brick and stone work, including tank tower	$6,250 00	
Plastering	3,750 00	
Painting, including materials, etc.	1,250 00	
Carpenter work, materials, etc.	1,875 00	
Repairing iron balconies	937 00	
Electrical work and plumbing	650 00	
Glass windows	62 00	
Repairing slate roof	1,250 00	
Plastering kitchen wing, first floor	312 00	
		16,336 00
Carried forward		$98,711 00

Brought forward		$98,711 00

ASSEMBLY HALL, TWO CONNECTING CORRIDORS.

Brick mason work, stone materials, etc.	$2,500 00	
Plastering	3,750 00	
Painting	625 00	
Carpenter work, lumber, nails, etc.	250 00	
Electrical work and plumbing	125 00	
Repairs on roof	65 00	
		7,315 00

CHILDREN'S DINING-ROOM UNDER ASSEMBLY HALL.

Plastering ceiling		650 00

MANSE.

Brick and masonry work	$6,250 00	
Plastering	2,500 00	
Painting	1,250 00	
Repairing gutters	625 00	
Repairing roof	1,250 00	
		11,875 00

SUPERINTENDENT'S COTTAGE.

Brick and masonry work	$125 00	
Plastering and papering	625 00	
Painting	62 00	
		812 00

MANOR HOUSE.

Brick and masonry work	$75 00	
Plastering and papering	625 00	
Painting	125 00	
		825 00

MADRONA HALL—LAUNDRY, BAKERY, SHOE SHOP, AND ATTENDANTS' DORMITORY.

Brick work	$625 00	
Plastering	1,000 00	
Painting	1,000 00	
		2,625 00

NURSERY COTTAGE.

Brick work	$125 00	
Plastering	1,000 00	
Painting	625 00	
		1,750 00

HOSPITAL.

Plastering and brick work		250 00

DRUG STORE.

Stock, bottles, tinctures, and pills, shelf bottles, cost to replace		100 00

STONE TOOL HOUSE AND YARD LAVATORY.

Estimated cost to repair		65 00

PAINT SHOP.

Estimated cost to replace with wood		25 00

DAIRYMAN'S COTTAGE.

Estimated cost to take down and rebuild chimney		25 00

STONE WALLS, RAILINGS, AND SIDEWALKS.

Estimated cost to replace		625 00
Carried forward		$125,265 00

Brought forward		$125,265 00
Stone Barn.		
Estimated cost to restore stone walls	$1,850 00	
Estimated cost to stud up and rough wood	500 00	
		2,350 00
Lavatory, Boys' Playground.		
Estimated cost to restore		200 00
Lavatory, Girls' Basement, Judah Hall.		
Estimated cost to restore		100 00
Damaged Furniture.		
Rolling chairs, beds, etc., estimated cost to restore		100 00
Total loss on buildings		$128,015 00
Damage to drugs and furniture		200 00
Total		$128,215 00

The special session of the Legislature (June, 1906) appropriated the sum of $72,500 for reconstruction purposes, which amount will be expended as the law directs and as judiciously as possible.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The Legislature of 1903 appropriated the sum of $52,500 for necessary improvements. The sum of $32,500 was made available at once, and expended as directed.

The remaining $20,000, not being available until July 1, 1904, has been mostly expended since, as per the following items:

For Hospital Building	$6,500 00
For furnishing and equipping said Hospital Building	3,500 00
For the erection of three cottages for cripples and paralytics	8,500 00
For furnishing said cottage	1,500 00

The above amounts being found inadequate to complete the buildings, the Legislature of 1905 appropriated the sum of $8,000 additional for this purpose, and also made the following appropriations:

For the erection of an additional cottage for female inmates, and furnishing same (This amount not available until July 1, 1906.)	$17,500 00
For the erection of a dormitory for attendants and employés	3,000 00
For the payment of outstanding claims of a previous administration (otherwise known as Deficiency Fund)	1,500 00
For reservoir and additional fire hose	5,000 00

TREASURER'S BALANCES.

The following list of our Treasurer's balances will give a better idea of our cash accounts up to July 1, 1906:

General Funds.	Balance June 30, 1906.
Support Fund	$10,047 52
Salary Fund	5,978 77
Hospital Fund	393 86
Three Cottages Fund	1,546 04

General Funds—*Continued.*	Balance June 30, 1906.
Hospital and Cottages Completion Fund	$2,042 61
Contingent Fund	3,376 20
Deficiency Fund	367 67
Dormitory Fund	2,997 00
Power House Fund	444 34
Lavatory and Bath Fund	1 37
Food Elevator	01
Laundry Fund	3 20
Reservoir Fund	199 76
Fire Protection Fund, 1903	34
Sewer and Septic Tank Fund	73

Trust Funds.

Inmates' Personal Account, in hands of Treasurer	$513 17
Inmates' Personal Account, in hands of Medical Superintendent	103 80
Eastman Fund	1,165 80
John Bubb Trust Fund	1,484 93

Contingent Fund. Total Receipts.

The receipts from all sources, including farm products and sums paid for the maintenance of patients for the Fifty-sixth Fiscal Year were	$5,534 92
And for the Fifty-seventh Fiscal Year were	6,960 43

A considerable portion of the latter amount was secured from delinquent maintenance accounts.

THE CAPACITY OF THE INSTITUTION.

The demands upon our capacity have been great, and in order that justice might be done all applicants we have endeavored to admit according to seniority on file and special fitness for the various wards of the institution.

By referring to Tables I and II you will note that we have increased the population 54, and now have 594 patients.

I realize the fact that I am overcrowding the capacity of the institution, although I have felt that the conditions surrounding the feeble-minded and epileptics all over the State at the present time justify our action.

We have facilities for nearly 600 patients, imperfectly segregated into wards with capacities approximately as follows:

Bentley Hall	110 high and medium grade adult males.
Bentley Hall Annex	55 high and medium grade males (kindergarten class).
Boys' Nursery	40 low grade males (all children).
Paxton Hall	60 low grade males (mostly adults).
Manse	60 epileptic males (mostly adults).
Judah Hall	200 high and medium grade females (all ages).
Stoneman Hall	55 lowgrade and cripples (females).
Lux Cottage	20 high grade females (adult).
Total	600

There are more males applying than females, and a heavy preponderance of low over the higher grades.

HOSPITAL BUILDING.

Since my last report we have completed and equipped a hospital for the sole needs of the inmates. This building is an up-to-date brick structure, having a commodious operating-room, with tiled walls and floors, also containing the necessary outfit for operative purposes. Another room is set apart and furnished with modern sterilizing apparatus.

The hospital is in charge of a trained nurse, who, under the direction of the medical staff, renders efficient service to those needing medical and surgical care.

SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

Our school department is divided into three heads: Kindergarten, Physical Culture, and Grade work, with efficient teachers in charge of each section.

Out of nearly six hundred inmates about one-quarter are capable of instruction. Every effort is being made to develop the defective minds with satisfactory progress in many cases.

WOMAN PHYSICIAN.

We have recently added to our medical staff a woman physician, who will have the direct medical care of the Female Department.

LEGISLATIVE WANTS.

As a basis for legislation, I respectfully submit the following:

First—An appropriation of $70,000 to finish our main buildings, the plans for which provide for a structure about 50 by 80 feet, directly in front of and between the two main wings that have been in use for the past fifteen years. It is our purpose to use this building for administrative purposes, thus enabling us to occupy the present offices, waiting-rooms, etc., for housing inmates. This will enable us to admit about sixty more patients. It is also intended that the Assistant Physician should have living rooms provided, so that he may at all times be near at hand. It is further contemplated that the first floor rear be used for an additional dining-room for the children, the present one being entirely inadequate.

Second—An appropriation of $17,500 for the construction and furnishing of two wooden pavilions for colonizing sixty males and sixty female epileptic patients.

Third—An appropriation of $5,000 for fencing and improving grounds.

Fourth—An appropriation of $5,000 for the construction of dairy buildings and better dairy apparatus.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

To the efficient services of Drs. Edward Gray and Zilda Turner, Assistant Physicians, I am indebted in no small degree for the satisfactory medical care and treatment of the inmates.

I also desire to heartily thank all the various officers and employés for their faithful and loyal support and commend them for the zeal with which they have uniformly performed the various duties assigned them.

To you, the Honorable Board of Managers, I desire to say that I am ever mindful of the confidence you have reposed in me, and I thank you sincerely for your kindly assistance and uniform good counsel.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. J. G. DAWSON,
Medical Superintendent.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER,

For the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1905.

To the Board of Managers of the California Home for the Care and Training of Feeble-Minded Children.

GENTLEMEN: I submit the following as my annual report of the fiscal affairs of the California Home for the Care and Training of Feeble-Minded Children for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1904, and ending June 30, 1905.

SUPPORT FUND.

July 1, 1904—Balance of appropriation for 55th fiscal year	$8,056 89	*Disbursements—*	
Appropriation for 56th fiscal year	58,800 00	1904—July 28	$4,941 69
		Aug. 20	4,257 63
		Aug. 26	20 00
		Sept. 7	373 71
		Oct. 5	115 50
		Oct. 8	6,084 05
		Oct. 27	4,638 07
		Nov. 21	4,620 00
		Dec. 23	4,709 38
		1905—Jan. 20	5,453 91
		Mar. 3	5,349 37
		Mar. 30	4,423 59
		Apr. 24	4,752 78
		May 25	4,463 03
		June 26	5,089 40
			$59,292 11
		Expense Lunacy Commission	1,302 40
			$60,594 51
		Balance July 1, 1905	6,262 38
	$66,856 89		$66,856 89

SALARY FUND.

July 1, 1904—Balance of appropriation for 55th fiscal year	$5,217 89	*Disbursements*—	
Appropriation for 56th fiscal year	41,400 00	1904—July 11	$3,415 00
		Aug. 12	3,333 55
		Sept. 15	3,375 00
		Oct. 11	3,425 00
		Nov. 14	3,548 39
		Dec. 13	3.550 84
		Jan. 14	3,567 58
		Feb. 11	3,564 35
		Mar. 10	3,569 64
		Apr. 14	3,601 76
		May 16	3,648 17
		June 9	3,728 88
			$42,328 16
		Balance July 1, 1905	4,289 73
	$46,617 89		$46,617 89

CONTINGENT FUND.

July 1, 1904—Balance in State Treasury, as per last report		$5,706 93	*Disbursements*—		
Receipts from Medical Superintendents deposited with State Treasurer:			1904—July 5		$933 93
1904—July 2	$183 30		July 25		370 00
Aug. 3	443 35		Aug. 26		469 53
Sept. 3	696 05		Nov. 25		3,249 00
Oct. 4	258 20		Nov. 26		125 00
Nov. 4	894 08		Dec. 22		483 35
Dec. 5	693 57		1905—Jan. 30		462 65
1905—Jan. 4	564 25		Mar. 7		127 50
Feb. 4	369 15		Mar. 27		145 00
Mar. 3	471 96		May 25		164 03
Apr. 4	208 25				$6,529 99
May 3	368 40				
June 2	360 21				
		5,510 77			
Nov. 26, 1904—Withheld from McMahon on bridge contract and deposited with State Treasurer		125 00	Balance July 1, 1905		4,812 71
		$11,342 70			$11,342 70

NOTE.—The books of the State Controller will show a balance of $166.37 less than the foregoing balance, owing to the fact that, on June 30, he drew a warrant on the State Treasurer against the Contingent Fund for $166.37, but said sum was not received by me until after July 1, consequently is not included in my disbursements for the year ending June 30, 1905.

Statement of Lavatory and Bath, Food Elevator, Laundry, Steam Heating, Power House, and Electric Fixtures funds, authorized by Chapters CLXXVIII-CLXXIX, Statutes of 1903, are herein first cumulated to accord with books of State Controller, following which are separate statements of each of the above named funds.

Balance July 1, 1904	$13,948 43	*Disbursements—*	
		1904—July 25	$2,885 36
		Aug. 26	953 32
		Sept. 29	3,540 87
		Oct. 5	366 11
		Oct. 21	300 00
		Oct. 26	622 55
		Nov. 17	1,676 76
		Dec. 17	300 00
		Dec. 22	991 87
		Dec. 31	254 83
		1905—Jan. 20	251 00
		Jan. 30	66 30
		Mar. 3	88 00
		Mar. 27	610 97
			$12,907 96
		Balance July 1, 1905	1,040 47
	$13,948 43		$13,948 43

Separate statement of foregoing funds, as follows:

LAVATORY AND BATH FUND.

Balance July 1, 1904	$232 17	No disbursements during year.	
		Balance July 1, 1905	$232 17

FOOD ELEVATOR FUND.

Balance July 1, 1904	$588 01	*Disbursements—*	
		1904—Oct. 21	$300 00
		Dec. 22	200 00
		1905—Mar. 3	88 00
			$588 00
		Balance July 1, 1905	01
	$588 01		$588 01

LAUNDRY FUND.

Balance July 1, 1904	$125 10	*Disbursements—*	
		1904—Nov. 18	$80 00
		Nov. 18	13 86
		Dec. 22	1 22
			$95 00
		Balance July 1, 1905	30 02
	$125 10		$125 10

STEAM HEATING FUND.

Balance July 1, 1904	$6,503 15	*Disbursements—*	
		1904—July 25	$20,060 38
		Sept. 29	1,986 77
		Oct. 5	366 11
		Nov. 18	515 50
		Nov. 25	723 50
		Oct. 31	35 00
		Dec. 22	749 65
		1905—Jan. 30	66 30
			$6,503 21
		July 1, 1905—Overdrawn	06
	$6,503 15		$6,503 21

POWER HOUSE FUND.

Appropriation	$2,500 00	*Disbursements—*	
		1904—July 25	$825 00
		Aug. 26	108 00
		Sept. 30	360 50
		Dec. 19	300 00
		Dec. 31	128 17
			$1,721 67
		Balance July 1, 1905	778 33
	$2,500 00		$2,500 00

ELECTRIC FIXTURES FUND.

Appropriation	$4,000 00	*Disbursements—*	
		1904—Aug. 26	$845 32
		Sept. 30	470 10
		Oct. 31	587 55
		Nov. 18	1,067 40
		Dec. 31	167 66
		1905—Jan. 20	251 00
		Mar. 27	610 97
	$4,000 00		$4,000 00

SEWER AND SEPTIC TANK FUND.

Balance July 1, 1904	$865 81	*Disbursements—*	
		1904—July 25	$280 08
		Sept. 30	535 00
			$815 08
		Balance July 1, 1905	50 73
	$865 81		$865 81

NOTE.—Controller's books show balance $50 less, for the reason that June 30 he drew warrant for $50, which sum was not received and disbursed by me until after July 1.

HOSPITAL AND THREE COTTAGES FUNDS. (CUMULATED.)

Chapter CLXXVI, Statutes of 1903.

Appropriation	$20,000 00	*Disbursements—*	
		1905—Jan. 20	$76 52
		Apr. 22	3,112 16
		Apr. 25	502 66
		Apr. 27	1,008 00
		May 25	4,791 38
			$9,490 72
		Balance July 1, 1905	10,509 28
	$20,000 00		$20,000 00

NOTE.—Controller's books show balance $13.95 less than my books. June 30 he issued two warrants for $7.95 and $6.00 respectively. Money not received and disbursed by me till after July 1.

HOSPITAL FUND.

Appropriation	$10,000 00	*Disbursements—*	
		1905—Jan. 20	$33 52
		Apr. 22	3,112 16
		Apr. 25	26 50
		Apr. 27	715 50
		May 25	699 79
			$4,587 47
		Balance July 1, 1905	5,412 53
	$10,000 00		$10,000 00

NOTE.—Controller's books show balance $6 less than foregoing. June 30 his warrant was drawn for $6, which sum was not received and disbursed by me until after July 1.

THREE COTTAGES FUND.

Appropriation	$10,000 00	*Disbursements—*	
		1905—Jan. 20	$43 00
		Apr. 25	476 16
		Apr. 27	292 50
		May 25	4,091 59
			$4,903 25
		Balance July 1, 1905	5,096 75
	$10,000 00		$10,000 00

NOTE.—Controller's books show balance $7.95 less than foregoing. June 30 his warrant was drawn for $7.95, which sum was not received and disbursed by me until after July 1.

FIRE PROTECTION FUND.

Chapter CCXCVII, Statutes of 1903.

Balance July 1, 1904	$37 84	No disbursements.	
		Balance July 1, 1905	$37 84

TRUST FUNDS.

MIRANDA LUX FUND.

Balance July 1, 1904	$300 83	*Disbursements—*	
		1904—July 16	$296 75
		Dec. 15	3 07
		1905—June 26	1 01
	$300 83		$300 83

COTTAGE DONATION FUND.

Balance July 1, 1904	$500 00	*Disbursements—*	
		1904—July 16	$118 94
		Aug. 15	100 00
		Dec. 15	172 00
		1905—Feb. 18	5 26
			$396 20
		Balance July 1, 1905	103 80
	$500 00		$500 00

INMATES' PERSONAL ACCOUNT.

Balance July 1, 1904	$452 15	*Disbursements—*	
Received from Medical Superintendent—		1904—July 18	$169 22
1904—Aug. 3	160 00	Aug. 27	6 00
Dec. 22	94 44	Dec. 13	113 20
1905—Jan. 12	95 00		$288 42
		Balance July 1, 1905	513 17
	$801 59		$801 59

EASTMAN FUND.

Balance July 1, 1904	$1,199 05	*Disbursements—*	
		1904—Oct. 13	$70 25
		1905—June 19	1,128 80
	$1,199 05		$1,199 05

NOTE.—June 19, 1905, the account known as Eastman Fund was closed with the bank by the withdrawal of the money, $1,128.80, and redeposited on certificate of deposit in Petaluma Savings Bank. Certificate No. 20,097 for $1,128.80, dated June 19, 1905, payable to President and Secretary of Board of Managers Home for Feeble-Minded.

Respectfully,

F. A. CROMWELL, Treasurer.

TABLE I.

Movement of Patients during the Year ending June 30, 1905.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of patients June 30, 1904	302	238	540
Number of returned escapes	6	0	6
Number admitted to June 30, 1905	16	34	50
Number under care and treatment	324	272	596
Number discharged recovered	0	0	0
Number discharged improved	6	2	8
Number discharged unimproved	3	4	7
Number transferred insane	0	2	2
Number discharged by order of court	0	0	0
Number died	7	12	19
Number escaped	6	0	6
Total died, discharged, and escaped	22	20	42
Number remaining June 30, 1905	302	252	554

TABLE II.

Movement of Patients during the Year ending June 30, 1906.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of patients June 30, 1905	302	252	554
Number of returned escapes	13	0	13
Number admitted to June 30, 1906	45	40	85
Number under care and treatment	360	292	652
Number discharged recovered	0	0	0
Number discharged improved	8	5	13
Number discharged unimproved	1	2	3
Number transferred insane	0	4	4
Number discharged by order of court	0	0	0
Number died	11	14	25
Number escaped	13	0	13
Total died, discharged, and escaped	33	25	58
Number remaining June 30, 1906	327	267	594

TABLE III.

Showing Counties of California from which Patients were Received during the Biennial Period ending June 30, 1906.

Counties.	June 30, 1905.	June 30, 1906.	Counties.	June 30, 1905.	June 30, 1906.
Alameda	4	14	San Diego	1	2
Contra Costa	1	0	San Francisco	12	19
Fresno	2	2	San Joaquin	5	1
Glenn	0	1	San Luis Obispo	0	1
Kern	0	2	Santa Barbara	0	2
Kings	0	1	Santa Clara	2	4
Los Angeles	11	11	Santa Cruz	0	2
Madera	1	0	Shasta	0	1
Mendocino	1	1	Siskiyou	2	0
Merced	0	1	Solano	1	0
Modoc	1	0	Sonoma	2	4
Monterey	0	1	Tulare	0	2
Napa	0	1	Tuolumne	0	2
Nevada	2	0	Ventura	0	1
Riverside	1	0	Yuba	1	1
Sacramento	0	7			
San Benito	0	1	Totals	50	85

TABLE IV.

Nativity of Patients Admitted during the Biennial Period ending June 30, 1906.

State or Country.	June 30, 1905.	June 30. 1906.	State or Country.	June 30, 1905.	June 30, 1906.
United States.			*United States.*		
California	33	65	Tennessee	2	1
Colorado	0	1	Texas	1	0
Hawaii	1	1	Wyoming	1	0
Iowa	1	1	*Foreign Countries.*		
Illinois	1	2			
Indian Territory	1	0	Canada	1	0
Kansas	2	2	England	0	1
Massachusetts	0	1	Germany	1	1
Michigan	0	2	Island of Martinique	0	1
Minnesota	1	0	Italy	0	1
Nevada	0	1	Wales	0	1
New York	0	2			
Ohio	1	1			
Oregon	3	0	Totals	50	85

TABLE V.

Showing Age at Time of Admission of Patients Admitted during the Biennial Period ending June 30, 1906.

Age.	June 30, 1905.	June 30, 1906.
Between 1 and 10 years	11	24
Between 10 and 20 years	27	45
Between 20 and 30 years	8	8
Between 30 and 40 years	1	5
Between 40 and 50 years	3	2
Between 50 and 60 years	0	0
Between 60 and 70 years	0	1
Totals	50	85

TABLE VI.

Showing Civil Condition of Patients Admitted during the Biennial Period ending June 30, 1906.

Civil Condition.	June 30, 1905.	June 30, 1906.
Married	0	1*
Divorced	0	0
Single	50	83
Widowed	0	1
Totals	50	85

TABLE VII.

Assigned Causes of Mental Defect in the Patients Admitted during the Biennial Period ending June 30, 1906.

Cause.	1904–05.		1905–06.	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Nervous dyspepsia	1			
Congenital (heredity)	8	7	18	13
Fall: blow on the head or spine	1	2	4	6
Maternal impression		4	1	2
Infantile paralysis		1		1
Epilepsy	1		3	3
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	1	1	2	1
Brain fever cerebral meningitis		2	2	4
Spinal meningitis		2	1	
Depressed fracture			1	
Whooping-cough		2	1	
Scarlet fever		1		1
Forceps delivery		1	1	1
Neurasthenia of mother	1			
Infantile convulsions		2		
Diphtheria		1		
Difficult dentition		1		
Pneumonia			1	
Gastro-enteritis		1	1	
Alcoholism (father)		2	2	1
Hydrocephalus			1	
Measles			1	
Diabetes			1	
Chorea			1	1
Hereditary syphilis			1	
Malaria				1
Tuberculosis	1		1	
Rachitis				1
Premature closure of fintanelle				1
Osteitis		1		
No cause assigned	1	3	1	1
Mental state of mother	1			
Playing in cold water		1		
Totals	16	34	46	39

*Re-admitted.

TABLE VIII.

Forms of Defect in Patients Admitted during the Biennial Period ending June 30, 1906.

Forms of Defect.	1904-1905.		1905-1906.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Feeble-mindedness (simple)	8	13	13	17
Imbecility	1	13	15	9
Idiocy	2	1	9	6
Epilepsy	5	7	6	7
Paralytics				2
Hydrocephalus			1	
Totals	16	34	44	41

TABLE IX.

Showing Movement of Population Year by Year—1905–1906.

Year ending June 30.	Admitted.	Dis-charged.	Died.	Resident At End of Year.	Increase.	Percent-age of Deaths.	Whole Number Treated.
1905	50	17	19	554	14	.0344	1,211
1906	85	20	25	594	40	.040+	1,296

TABLE X.

Showing Articles Made in the Sewing-Room during the Biennial Period ending June 30, 1906.

1904–05.	No.	1905–06.	No.
Aprons	670	Aprons	150
Bibs	414	Bags, all kinds	89
Bags, all kinds	191	Bibs	249
Blouses, denim	48	Bedticks	237
Bedticks	8	Bandages	61
Collars	26	Buggy robe	1
Curtains of all kinds	109	Curtains of all kinds	83
Caps of all kinds	7	Camisoles	52
Camisoles	45	Camisole strings	144
Camisole strings	169	Costumes, minstrel	1
Chair cushions	10	Commode covers	102
Costumes, minstrel	16	Covers of all kinds	35
Commode covers	110	Dresses	323
Covers of all kinds	35	Drawers	85
Dresses	227	Eyeshades	7
Drawers	79	Garters	156
Eyeshades	3	Jackets, outing flannel	24
Flags	10	Jackets, pneumonia	3
Garters	270	Nightshirts	533
Jackets, pneumonia	2	Nightgowns	107
Nightshirts	142	Nightingales	6
Nightgowns	93	Napkins, sanitary	482
Neckties	26	Napkins, table	151
Napkins, sanitary	367	Operating gowns	6
Napkins, table	80	Pads, bed	322
Operating gowns	2	Pillow slips	656
Pads, bed	56	Rugs, carpet	3
Pillows of all kinds	16	Sheets	950
Pillow slips	1,074	Shrouds	6
Rugs, carpet	6	Suspenders (pairs)	458
Sheets	776	Shoes, bed (pairs)	6
Shrouds	28	Stretchers	6
Suspenders (pairs)	255	Sunbonnets	25
Stretchers	3	Skirts, outing flannel	26
Sunbonnets	58	Skirts	6
Skirts, outing flannel	193	Shams, pillow	25
Skirts, muslin	3	Tents	4
Skirts, dress	22	Tablecloths	7
Sleeves (pairs)	6	Towels, roller	218
Tablecloths	27	Towels, dish	179
Towels, roller	208	Towels, surgical	31
Towels, bath	92	Towels, glass	77
Towels, dish	579	Towels, bath	324
Towels, face	724	Underwaists	109
Towels, surgical	12	Union suits	5
Underwaists	12	Waists, dress	5
Union suits	6	Waists, corset	6
Waists, dress	7		
Waists, corset	2		
Wall pocket	1		

TABLE XI.

Showing Autopsies made from July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1906.

7. July 18, 1904—A. S., f. Skull hydrocephalic and very thin. Old pachymeningitis on the dura of right side. Subarachnoid cavity contained 56 ounces of fluid. Hydrocephalus and true porencephalus present. A thin fibrous sac over left hemisphere with brain matter absent, probably atrophied by pressure. A tough leathery membrane, probably the result of some former pachymeningitis, lay in the right temporo-parietal region. The ventricles were two great cavities dilated so as to have lost completely their original form.
Cause of death, chronic hydrocephalus with epilepsy.
8. Feb. 6, 1905—F. T., f. Cause of death, broncho-pneumonia and pericarditis.
9. Mar. 28, 1905—H. R., f. Traces of an old hepatitis and an old spinal meningitis.
Cause of death, spinal meningitis with hyperpyrexia.
10. April 23, 1905—S. D., f. Complete transposition of viscera. Ascites; some pleural exudation. Mesenteric glands everywhere tuberculous. Three tubercular ulcers of intestines.
Cause of death, tuberculosis of intestines.
11. May 15, 1905—J. T. C., m. Lower lobe of right lung full of tubercles. Calcareous degeneration in middle and lower lobes.
Cause of death, chronic pneumonia and status epilepticus.
12. June 22, 1905—G. H., f. Cranium only examined. Chronic leptomeningitis found.
Cause of death, hyperpyrexia due to epilepsy.
13. June 23, 1905—N. S., f. No lesions found.
Cause of death, status epilepticus.
14. Sept. 15, 1905—E. W. B., m. Rickets and heart.
Cause of death, status epilepticus.
15. Dec. 1, 1905—F. R., m. Leptomeningitis. Consolidation of lower lobes of both lungs.
Cause of death, leptomeningitis and pneumonia.
16. Dec. 28, 1905—G. S., m. Skull thick. Old adhesions over longitudinal sinus. Pneumonia, second stage in left lung.
Cause of death, epilepsy and pneumonia.
17. Dec. 28, 1905—D. McN., m. Cranium only examined. Old adhesions.
Cause of death, status epilepticus.
18. Jan. 17, 1906—O. A., f. Lungs everywhere studded with miliary tubercles.
Cause of death, miliary tuberculosis.
19. Feb. 27, 1906—K. K., f. Very soft spleen, large liver. Gangrene of lung. Ante-mortem clot.
Cause of death, gangrene of lung.
20. Mar. 25, 1906—G. M., f. Ante-mortem clots in pulmonary artery. Spleen congested. Softening of left anterior lobe of cerebellum. Thymus persistent and large.
Cause of death, hyperpyrexia due to status epilepticus.
21. April 3, 1906—J. B., m. Tuberculosis with double pleuritic effusion.
Cause of death, pulmonary tuberculosis and pleurisy.
22. April 11, 1906—L. M., f. Empyema of left side. Abscess of lung with external fistula.
Cause of death, empyema.
23. April 29, 1906—G. C., m. Compression of brain by blood-clot.
Cause of death, fracture of skull.
24. June 19, 1906—J. C., m. Skull microcephalic. Brain weighed but 16 ounces. Deposit of miliary tubercles through lungs.
Cause of death, miliary tuberculosis.

LICENSED PRIVATE ASYLUM SYSTEM.

CLARK'S SANITARIUM—STOCKTON.

ASA CLARK, M.D., Physician in Charge.

Located at the corner of South and Center streets. Distance from Southern Pacific Railroad, about one mile; from Santa Fé Railroad, one half mile. Cars of Central Traction Company pass the Sanitarium. Number of patients September 1, 1906, 40. Number of patients limited to 75. Minimum rate for care and treatment, $60 per month.

The buildings are two stories in height, and the sanitary conditions are perfect. The corridors are wide, airy, and light, affording such patients as can not be trusted on the grounds, and all others during stormy weather, ample room for exercise.

The Sanitarium is located on a tract comprising forty-two acres, the greater part of which is devoted to dairy purposes. The milk, butter, chickens, and eggs are products of the place and are supplied in abundance.

Our requirements for admission are justification by consent of patient or patient's natural or legal guardian.

P. O. box, 297. Telephone, Green 351.

LIVERMORE SANITARIUM—LIVERMORE.

JOHN W. ROBERTSON, M.D., Physician in Charge.

Located a quarter of a mile from Southern Pacific Railroad depot. Number of patients September 1, 1906, 54. Number of patients limited to 60. Minimum rate for care and treatment, $100 per month. Mental department contains eight segregated cottages for proper isolation and segregation. All cottages one story, containing from six to ten patients in separate rooms or suites. No inclosures or barred windows. Hydrotherapy basis of treatment. No legal steps necessary, but must have statement from friends and physician.

Postoffice address, Drawer S. Telephone, Main 71.

GARDNER SANITARIUM—BELMONT, SAN MATEO COUNTY.

A. M. GARDNER, Superintendent and Physician in Charge.
H. C. McCLENAHAN, Assistant Physician.

On coast division of Southern Pacific Railroad, depot Third and Townsend streets, San Francisco. All patients and visitors are met on arrival at Belmont by carriages and taken to the Sanitarium, distance one-half mile.

Number of patients limited to sixty. Lowest rate for care and treatment, $125 per month. Number of patients September 1, 1906, 33. Patients suffering from contagious diseases are not admitted.

The Sanitarium buildings consist of those erected by the late Senator Ralston as his summer home. The rooms are large and well ventilated and so arranged as to be filled with sunshine the greater portion of the day. All sewage is carried from the buildings through private sewers to the bay, thereby doing away with the necessity of cesspools.

The ornamental grounds consist of about fifteen acres, under a high state of cultivation. Old oaks and other trees give an abundance of shade, adding materially to the pleasure and comfort of the patients. The entire landed property of the Sanitarium consists of seventy-seven acres, through which are drives and walks which allow of abundance of exercise without the patients coming in contact with persons not connected with the Sanitarium.

All the latest and approved means and methods adapted for the treatment and care of mental and nervous disorders, the drug and liquor habits, are in daily use at the Sanitarium.

Nurses are not allowed to wear uniforms, as it is desired that no apparent distinction should exist between nurses and patients when out walking or driving.

Postoffice address, Belmont, San Mateo County, Cal. Telephone, Main 41.

OSBORNE HALL—SANTA CLARA.

DR. ANTRIM EDGAR OSBORNE, Physician in Charge.

Located on block bounded by Franklin, Lincoln, Jefferson, and Liberty streets, Santa Clara, Cal.; office, 1590 Franklin street. It is three fourths of a mile from Santa Clara station, Southern Pacific Railroad train, bus, or street car. Electric line from San José has terminus opposite block.

Number of patients limited to 50.

Number of patients on hand September 1, 1906, 25.

Minimum rate for care, etc., $30 per month.

There is a department for the care, training, and education of children suffering from nervous disorders and from all forms of mental

weakness; a department for adults suffering from the milder and more tractable forms of mental disease; and a department for the aged: senility, dementia, etc. Epileptics and paralytics are also admitted when accommodations can be so applied.

Cottages are of frame, with modern conveniences and suitably equipped for the work. Patients are segregated and cared for according to class as far as possible. Grounds are kept attractive and offer seclusion and privacy. There are no special forms governing admission. Patients may be entered or removed at any time.

Postoffice address, Santa Clara, Cal. Telephone, North 201.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA SANITARIUM FOR NERVOUS DISEASES.

J. H. McBRIDE, M.D., Physician in Charge.

Accessible by Pacific electric cars from Los Angeles and Pasadena, and Santa Fé Railroad at Lamanda Park station. Number of patients limited to 30. Number of patients September 1, 1906, 21.

Main building heated by hot water; three cottages heated by furnace and lighted by electricity. Best modern equipment. All forms of baths. Massage and electrical treatment. Minimum rate, $25 per week.

Postoffice address, Pasadena, Cal.

APPENDIX.

STATISTICS OF STATE HOSPITALS.

TABLE A.

Showing Number of Attacks in those Admitted during the Biennial Period ending June 30, 1906.

	Stockton.			Napa.			Agnews.			Mendocino.			So. California.			Grand Total.		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Year Ending June 30, 1905.																		
First	250	114	364	110	58	168	73	66	139	70	32	102	61	22	83	564	292	856
Second	41	27	68	27	18	45	18	21	39	31	10	41	41	15	56	158	91	249
Third	9	10	19	1	4	5	3	5	8	6	1	7	6	5	11	25	25	50
Fourth or more	7	3	10	0	0	0	5	2	7	3	0	3	6	3	9	21	8	29
Unknown	0	0	0	29	9	38	28	11	39	58	7	65	135	55	190	250	82	332
Totals	307	154	461	167	89	256	127	105	232	168	50	218	249	100	349	1,018	498	1,516
Year Ending June 30, 1906.																		
First	240	99	339	125	80	205	64	44	108	67	24	91	25	27	52	521	274	795
Second	29	19	48	32	13	45	13	16	29	22	10	32	26	19	45	122	77	199
Third	5	6	11	4	3	7	1	3	4	6	6	12	6	4	10	22	22	44
Fourth or more	8	4	12	1	1	2	4	5	9	3	0	3	3	0	3	19	10	29
Unknown	0	0	0	35	31	66	19	9	28	40	27	67	141	55	196	235	122	357
Totals	282	128	410	197	128	325	101	77	178	138	67	205	201	105	306	919	505	1,424

TABLE B.

Showing the Counties from which the 2,940 Patients were Committed during the Biennial Period ending June 30, 1906.

Counties.	Stockton.		Napa.		Agnews.		Mendocino.		Southern California.		Total.
	1905	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	
Alameda	69	49	7	28	8	18	17	15	2		213
Alpine											
Amador	7	3	2	1							13
Butte	1	1	9	17							28
Calaveras	13	4	1	1							19
Colusa	1		4	2							7
Contra Costa	14	13	7	5	1						40
Del Norte			1	2			1				4
El Dorado	4	4		1					1		10
Fresno	34	36								1	71
Glenn			3				1	1			5
Humboldt			11	10			1	2			24
Inyo	3	2									5
Kern	11	13									24
Kings	4	5		1	2						12
Lake							2	7			9
Lassen			2	3							5
Los Angeles	2		3	1	1	1			228	235	471
Madera	10	7									17
Marin							14	11			25
Mariposa	3	4									7
Mendocino			1	1			21	19			42
Merced	9	15									24
Modoc											
Mono			1								1
Monterey		1	1		22	19		2		1	46
Napa			16	16						1	33
Nevada	5	7	4	4	1	1					22
Orange									19	13	32
Placer	10	8			1						19
Plumas					2						2
Riverside									25	9	34
Sacramento	47	54	9	4	1	1			1		117
San Benito					1	8					9
San Bernardino									30	17	47
San Diego									14	8	22
San Francisco	143	103	115	145	90	69	125	119			909
San Joaquin	36	37		1	1	2					77
San Luis Obispo					6	9		2		1	18
San Mateo		1		1	9	5					16
Santa Barbara					3	1			17	15	36
Santa Clara		6		1	69	30	1				107
Santa Cruz				3	14	12		1			30
Shasta			10	11		1					22
Sierra			2	1							3
Siskiyou	2	2	9	16							29
Solano			16	15							31
Sonoma			4	4		1	17	18			44
Stanislaus	11	10									21
Sutter	2	2	1	2							7
Tehama		2	9	13			2				26
Trinity				1							1
Tulare	8	7			1						16
Tuolumne	6	6									12
Ventura								1	12	5	18
Yolo		1	2	6							9
Yuba	4	5	3	4							16
San Quentin Prison			2	1	1		3				7
Folsom Prison	1	2		1							4
Home for Feeble-Minded Children	1		1								2
U. S. Naval Stat'ns Mare Island and Puget Sound							13	7			20
Totals	461	410	256	325	232	178	218	205	349	306	2,940

TABLE C.

Showing Those Born in the United States, Admitted during the Biennial Period ending June 30, 1906.

	Stockton.		Napa.		Agnews.		Mendocino.		Southern California.		Total.
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	
Alabama	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	6
Arizona Territory	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	3
Arkansas	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8
America	0	20	12	8	0	0	6	5	17	13	81
California	71	71	54	68	36	46	37	44	32	27	486
Colorado	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	2	6
Connecticut	1	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	9
Delaware	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Dist. of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Florida	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Georgia	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	10
Hawaiian Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois	10	5	5	4	4	2	4	2	21	19	76
Indian Territory	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	3
Indiana	5	3	2	1	4	2	4	1	11	9	42
Iowa	9	5	3	5	3	1	2	4	8	8	48
Kansas	4	3	1	2	3	2	2	0	2	6	25
Kentucky	2	1	2	1	2	1	5	4	6	2	26
Louisiana	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	9
Maine	2	2	1	5	5	0	1	1	2	2	21
Maryland	0	0	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	3	10
Massachusetts	9	4	5	9	4	1	2	4	12	4	54
Michigan	4	3	0	2	2	0	1	2	11	7	32
Minnesota	3	4	0	0	1	1	2	1	3	3	18
Mississippi	0	1	1	1	2	0	2	0	0	3	10
Missouri	7	14	9	10	3	4	6	5	10	6	74
Montana	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	4
Nevada	0	2	3	2	3	0	1	0	0	3	14
New Hampshire	1	3	0	4	1	0	0	0	1	1	11
New Jersey	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	6
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York	15	15	9	17	10	14	10	8	15	13	126
North Carolina	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	7
Ohio	10	13	7	11	7	4	4	3	17	17	93
Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Oregon	4	1	0	2	2	1	2	0	1	0	13
Pennsylvania	13	7	7	7	3	1	1	3	9	9	60
Rhode Island	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	5
South Carolina	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
South Dakota	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5
Tennessee	3	5	3	1	0	0	2	1	1	4	20
Texas	2	1	0	1	1	0	2	0	4	4	15
United States	22	0	2	3	16	10	0	0	6	3	62
Utah	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	3
Vermont	1	1	0	0	2	3	0	2	4	2	15
Virginia	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	0	17
Washington	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
West Virginia	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	6
Wisconsin	2	0	3	1	0	2	2	1	6	6	23
Totals	217	206	141	172	124	98	107	95	218	195	1,573

TABLE D.

Showing Those Born in Foreign Countries, Admitted during the Biennial Period ending June 30, 1906.

	Stockton.		Napa.		Agnews.		Mendocino.		Southern California.		Total.
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	
Africa	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Atlantic Ocean	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	2	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	2	13
Austro-Hungary	6	7	6	3	2	1	1	3	1	3	33
Belgium	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Canada	12	10	1	11	7	4	5	2	13	15	80
Chile	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	5
China	29	22	1	3	2	1	8	3	2	4	75
Denmark	3	0	2	2	3	3	4	3	3	3	26
East Indies	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
England	18	14	6	12	6	10	8	5	21	8	108
France	7	14	4	7	10	5	7	3	6	3	66
Germany	39	29	21	19	12	8	12	18	16	23	197
Greece	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Holland	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
India	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Ireland	36	28	19	35	25	18	13	24	14	4	216
Italy	15	16	11	13	3	5	5	5	7	3	83
Japan	10	11	2	2	4	0	4	0	2	3	38
Mexico	4	4	3	0	2	4	2	2	12	9	42
New Zealand	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Norway and Swed'n	17	16	7	13	10	4	5	9	13	6	100
Portugal	4	11	4	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	25
Russia	6	5	6	7	3	1	11	4	3	3	49
Sandwich Islands	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Scotland	5	0	1	4	1	1	3	2	4	5	26
South America	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Spain	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	7
Switzerland	5	4	4	3	4	3	2	4	3	5	37
Turkey	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Wales	2	0	2	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	8
West Indies	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Western Isles	3	0	2	4	1	2	3	0	0	1	16
Totals	230	204	107	145	102	74	96	89	124	102	1,273

Recapitulation.

	Stockton.		Napa.		Agnews.		Mendocino.		Southern California.		Tot.
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	
United States	217	206	141	172	124	98	107	95	218	195	1,573
Foreign countries	230	204	107	145	102	74	96	89	124	102	1,273
Unknown	14	0	8	8	6	6	15	21	7	9	94
Totals	461	410	256	325	232	178	218	205	349	306	2,940

TABLE E.

Showing Age at Time of Admission of Patients Admitted during the Biennial Period ending June 30, 1906.

Age.	Stockton.		Napa.		Agnews.		Mendocino.		Southern California.		Total.
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	
Between 1 and 10 yrs.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Between 10 and 20 yrs.	7	7	12	9	6	8	3	4	15	9	80
Between 20 and 30 yrs.	103	79	56	38	50	27	59	45	69	64	590
Between 30 and 40 yrs.	119	107	75	81	63	37	51	40	103	88	764
Between 40 and 50 yrs.	100	81	47	78	45	46	39	49	77	75	637
Between 50 and 60 yrs.	61	49	22	42	23	23	22	20	44	25	331
Between 60 and 70 yrs.	37	28	23	36	18	14	9	13	25	30	223
Between 70 and 80 yrs.	25	28	10	23	11	14	11	9	14	10	135
Between 80 and 90 yrs.	9	9	2	9	8	5	3	2	2	5	54
Between 90 and 100 yrs.	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Unknown	0	22	8	9	7	4	21	23	0	0	94
Totals	461	410	256	325	232	178	218	205	349	306	2,940

TABLE F.

Showing Civil Condition of Patients Admitted during the Biennial Period ending June 30, 1906.

Civil Condition.	Stockton.		Napa.		Agnews.		Mendocino.		Southern California.		Total.
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	
Married	138	110	79	112	92	68	38	46	111	85	879
Single	211	186	123	118	100	62	107	73	70	59	1,109
Widowers	20	15	5	10	6	9	13	5	7	8	98
Widows	26	18	16	21	16	19	10	13	2	10	151
Divorced	16	13	5	6	6	5	8	4	5	6	74
Unknown	50	68	28	58	12	15	42	64	154	138	629
Totals	461	410	256	325	232	178	218	205	349	306	2,940

TABLE G.

Showing Assigned Causes of Insanity in Cases Admitted during the Biennial Period ending June 30, 1906.

Causes.	Stockton.				Napa.				Agnews.				Mendocino.				Southern California.				Total.	
	56th Fiscal Year.		57th Fiscal Year.		56th Fiscal Year.		57th Fiscal Year.		56th Fiscal Year.		57th Fiscal Year.		56th Fiscal Year.		57th Fiscal Year.		56th Fiscal Year.		57th Fiscal Year.			
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
MORAL:																						
Adverse condition (such as loss of friends, business troubles, etc.)	9	8	11	7	5	2	8	0	3	2	2	3	6	2	3	2	7	3	9	5	63	34
Mental strain, worry, overwork (not incl'ded in above)	13	13	14	10	5	11	7	26	12	8	7	10	6	0	7	4	9	6	8	6	88	94
Religious excitement and spiritualism	3	5	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	2	2	3	2	4	2	19	14
Love affairs (incl. seduction)	4	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	9	6
PHYSICAL:																						
Intemperance, alcoholism and dissipation	46	10	34	4	16	4	20	2	11	3	10	2	21	3	13	4	28	4	14	1	213	37
Sexual excess	1	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1
Venereal diseases	4	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	4	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	5	0	25	0
Masturbation	12	2	11	1	8	0	12	0	8	0	3	2	16	0	7	1	5	1	12	0	94	7
Sunstroke and overheat	3	1	2	0	1	0	3	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	16	1
Accident or injury	14	1	15	2	5	4	15	1	0	1	7	1	7	1	6	1	17	1	6	0	92	13
Parturition and puerperium	0	6	0	7	0	5	0	2	0	9	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	5	0	42
Change of life	0	9	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	7	0	40
Fevers	4	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	10	4
Privation and overwork	0	0	2	0	3	0	7	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	7	2	4	3	27	8
Epilepsy	7	6	15	5	6	1	3	1	1	2	5	2	1	4	5	0	16	3	12	2	71	26
Diseases of skull and brain	8	4	7	1	7	2	4	1	7	1	5	1	2	0	3	0	2	1	6	1	51	12
Old age	19	4	12	1	6	3	9	5	3	5	4	2	1	2	2	4	6	2	5	1	67	29
Epidemic influenza	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	6	1
Abuse of drugs and tobacco	3	0	4	0	5	1	2	1	1	0	1	0	13	1	9	2	9	2	7	3	54	10
All other bodily disorders and ill health	1	9	7	3	1	5	3	4	6	2	0	3	3	0	3	3	5	3	3	5	32	37
HEREDITY	19	21	12	11	15	7	11	5	14	9	10	5	2	2	3	2	18	9	10	8	114	79
CONGENITAL DEFECTS	0	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	3	1	0	0	1	7	8
UNASCERTAINED	137	54	131	69	78	42	87	72	54	49	36	39	81	31	69	38	107	52	92	54	872	500
Totals	307	154	282	128	167	89	197	128	127	105	101	77	168	50	138	67	249	100	201	105	1,937	1,003

TABLE H.

Showing Forms of Insanity in Those Admitted during the Biennial Period ending June 30, 1906.

Forms.	Stockton.				Napa				Agnews.				Mendocino.				Southern California.				Total.	
	56th Fiscal Year		57th Fiscal Year.		56th Fiscal Year.		57th Fiscal Year.		56th Fiscal Year.		57th Fiscal Year.		56th Fiscal Year.		57th Fiscal Year.		56th Fiscal Year.		57th Fiscal Year.			
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Mania, acute	83	35	41	18	46	19	23	14	26	25	15	21	5	6	4	8	70	26	47	17	360	189
Mania, simple	0	0	19	2	0	10	1	8	5	0	1	0	3	1	15	5	0	0	0	0	44	26
Mania, chronic	3	18	2	20	1	3	1	3	5	4	8	6	31	3	10	7	9	4	11	21	82	89
Mania, acute delirious	4	1	4	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	12	5
Melancholia, acute	27	20	17	14	8	8	5	21	10	22	13	18	0	1	8	1	36	17	44	23	168	145
Melancholia, simple	4	0	8	1	13	4	26	1	3	2	3	0	8	1	6	3	0	0	1	0	72	12
Melancholia, chronic	0	8	0	7	1	4	1	0	1	11	1	4	35	10	11	10	1	4	5	4	56	62
Melancholia, stuperous	1	0	2	0	3	0	4	8	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	14	13
Confusional insanity	19	1	16	4	5	0	3	7	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	3	5	53	23
Terminal dementia	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	15	1
Primary dementia	0	0	0	0	8	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	19	1	6	0	40	7
Recurrent mania	41	4	39	5	1	4	9	13	6	9	3	4	9	7	7	4	14	6	13	5	142	61
Recurrent melancholia	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	1	5	4	1	0	0	5	1	2	2	18	15
Circular insanity	1	5	0	9	0	1	0	0	1	3	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	20
Paranoia	19	21	13	9	17	8	28	11	13	4	3	0	5	1	3	0	8	6	1	2	110	62
Alcoholic, acute	16	0	23	5	9	2	0	2	4	1	3	0	5	2	19	1	5	3	5	1	89	17
Alcoholic, chronic	7	6	15	2	6	2	1	3	5	1	3	1	13	1	15	1	8	2	8	0	81	19
Drugs	1	1	7	1	0	2	33	2	1	0	1	1	10	4	8	3	5	1	2	2	68	17
Epileptic insanity	11	8	15	8	6	4	8	4	3	4	7	5	8	4	6	1	11	4	11	3	86	45
Hysterical insanity	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	6
Choreic insanity	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	1
General paresis	12	1	18	1	12	3	11	3	11	0	16	1	6	0	11	2	14	2	16	0	127	13
Senile dementia	21	10	27	12	11	7	24	14	14	8	11	6	11	6	7	14	24	9	21	12	171	98
Secondary dementia	10	7	5	5	1	0	12	4	6	4	4	2	2	0	0	2	1	2	3	5	44	31
Imbecility	4	5	3	2	6	0	1	1	2	0	4	1	3	1	0	3	7	1	1	1	31	15
Idiocy	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Not insane	18	1	6	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	6	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	38	2
Not known	0	0	0	0	2	0	11	6	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	7	7
Totals	307	154	282	128	167	89	197	128	127	105	101	77	168	50	138	67	249	100	201	105	1,937	1,003

TABLE I.

Showing Causes of Death of Patients who Died during the Biennial Period ending June 30, 1906.

Cause of Death.	Stockton.				Napa.				Agnews.				Mendocino.				Southern California.				Total.	
	1905.		1906.		1905.		1906.		1905.		1906.		1905.		1906.		1905.		1906.			
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Specific infectious diseases:																						
Typhoid fever	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
Erysipelas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Septicemia and pyemia	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	8	4
Dysentery	0	0	3	2	0	0	1	1	0	2	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	8	10
Syphilis	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	4	1
Tuberculosis	18	9	15	15	13	15	13	23	9	2	12	7	12	1	5	3	15	2	10	1	122	78
Constitutional diseases:																						
Rheumatism (or rheumatic affections)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diabetes melitus and diabetes insipidus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diseases of digestive system:																						
Diseases of the stomach	1	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	5
Diseases of the intestines	14	2	12	7	0	0	1	0	2	1	6	6	0	0	1	0	5	0	5	1	46	17
Diseases of the liver	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2
Diseases of the peritoneum	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3
Diseases of respiratory system:																						
Diseases of the bronchi	7	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	4
Diseases of the lungs	7	7	11	1	6	3	3	1	3	1	2	1	4	0	8	1	3	5	1	0	48	20
Diseases of the pleura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Diseases of circulatory system:																						
Diseases of the heart	2	1	7	0	5	5	10	5	0	6	6	3	3	1	2	1	7	3	5	5	47	30
Arterio sclerosis	2	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	9	8
Aneurism	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	1	0
Diseases of the blood and ductless glands:																						
Anemia, pernicious anemia, and leukemia	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Diseases of the genito-urinary system	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	9	0

Diseases of the nervous system:																						
Diseases of the spinal cord	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1
Diseases of the meninges	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	8	1
Organic diseases of the brain (tumor, abscess, embolism, thrombosis, hemorrhage, and other gross lesions)	19	2	11	10	11	4	16	9	9	3	7	3	0	1	2	0	8	0	2	0	85	32
Functional nervous diseases (paralysis, agitans, chorea, esclampsia, hysteria, neurasthenia)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Epilepsy	4	2	4	5	11	3	4	1	1	1	3	2	3	1	2	2	1	0	6	2	39	19
Mental diseases:																						
Exhaustion of acute mental disease	7	0	9	5	3	4	9	2	1	2	2	3	0	0	5	0	3	2	4	2	43	20
Exhaustion of chronic mental disease	0	2	2	4	19	2	15	4	3	7	8	9	1	5	9	4	8	1	9	7	74	45
General paralysis of insane	18	0	18	0	3	0	5	3	12	0	10	1	4	1	4	2	4	0	17	1	95	8
The intoxications; heat stroke; obesity:																						
Heat stroke	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Debility of old age	6	5	8	9	1	3	6	4	1	0	2	13	1	4	4	3	4	0	11	7	44	48
Accident	1	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	51	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	57	50
Suicide	4	1	2	2	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	9	5
Nephritis	5	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	11	7
Malignant new growths or cancer	2	1	3	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	11	4
Bright's disease	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	7	1
Gangrene	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
Unknown (died on parole)	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	3
Totals	124	44	127	68	78	43	91	63	60	26	127	105	32	16	49	17	62	21	73	29	823	432

TABLE J.

Showing Occupations of Those Admitted during the Biennial Period ending June 30, 1906.

Occupation.	Stockton.				Napa.				Agnews.				Mendocino.				Southern California.				Total.	
	56th Fiscal Year.		57th Fiscal Year.		56th Fiscal Year.		57th Fiscal Year.		56th Fiscal Year.		57th Fiscal Year.		56th Fiscal Year.		57th Fiscal Year.		56th Fiscal Year.		57th Fiscal Year.			
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Professional Architects, artists, authors, clergy, lawyers, surveyors, civil engineers, etc.	2	0	10	1	7	1	2	0	3	2	7	0	6	0	1	1	9	1	13	2	60	8
Commercial Bankers, merchants, accountants, clerks, salesmen, shopmen, stenographers, etc.	23	0	12	1	12	1	17	0	9	2	17	3	11	0	10	1	23	4	32	9	166	21
Agricultural and pastoral Farmers, gardeners, herdsmen, etc.	24	1	30	0	16	0	21	0	14	0	16	0	15	0	11	0	38	0	23	0	208	1
Mechanics at outdoor vocations Blacksmiths, carpenters, painters, plumbers, police, etc.	78	0	29	0	25	0	19	0	23	0	15	0	19	0	12	0	30	0	26	0	276	0
Mechanics, etc., at sedentary vocations Bookbinders, compositors, weavers, tailors, seamstresses, bakers, shoemakers, etc.	30	3	17	4	6	1	8	5	11	3	6	3	23	7	20	2	27	4	20	1	168	33
Exposed vocations Sailors, soldiers, fishermen, etc.	11	0	8	0	8	0	7	0	5	0	3	0	21	0	15	0	15	0	5	0	98	0
Domestic service Waiters, cooks, servants, etc.	16	19	20	22	6	9	11	13	4	11	2	6	12	5	2	28	2	11	2	12	77	136
Educational and higher domestic duties Governesses, teachers, students, housekeepers, nurses, etc.	0	96	1	81	2	53	3	66	3	62	1	47	0	22	0	1	7	66	10	62	27	556
Laborers	102	0	130	0	70	0	83	0	44	0	26	0	40	0	37	0	74	0	61	1	667	1
Gamblers, paupers, tramps, etc.	----	----	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	1	6	3
No occupation	9	24	8	9	8	23	9	12	3	20	5	9	6	10	2	6	14	7	3	11	67	131
Unascertained	12	11	16	10	7	1	16	32	8	5	2	9	15	6	27	28	8	5	6	6	117	113
Totals	307	154	282	128	167	89	197	128	127	105	101	77	168	50	138	67	249	100	201	105	1,937	1,003

TABLE K.

Showing Number of Admissions, Discharges, Deaths, etc., from Foundation of the Hospitals to July 1, 1906.

	STOCKTON.									NAPA.									AGNEWS.									
	Admissions	Discharges.				Transferred	Deaths	Escapes	Returned Escapes	Admissions	Discharges.				Transferred	Deaths	Escapes	Returned Escapes	Admissions	Discharges.				Transferred	Deaths	Escapes	Returned Escapes
		Recoveries	Improved	Unimproved	Not Insane						Recoveries	Improved	Unimproved	Not Insane						Recoveries	Improved	Unimproved	Not Insane				
1851	13	6	0	0	0	0	1	0	0																		
1852	124	58	0	0	0	0	10	0	0																		
1853	160	108	0	0	0	0	12	0	0																		
1854	199	145	0	0	0	0	21	0	0																		
1855	213	168	0	0	0	0	18	0	0																		
1856	232	199	0	0	0	0	23	0	0																		
1857	228	179	0	0	0	0	28	5	0																		
1858	244	112	0	0	0	0	32	15	0																		
1859	276	124	0	0	0	0	49	6	0																		
1860	248	137	0	0	0	0	54	10	0																		
1861	314	210	26	12	0	0	49	18	0																		
1862	301	120	14	7	0	0	65	12	0																		
1863	252	92	13	4	0	0	47	12	0																		
1864	219	102	19	6	0	0	82	12	0																		
1865	268	93	11	4	0	0	82	27	0																		
1866	279	131	8	5	0	0	62	12	0																		
1867	313	125	14	0	0	0	89	9	0																		
1868	387	146	13	0	0	0	134	10	0																		
1869	482	225	16	0	0	0	159	15	0																		
1870	562	221	30	6	0	0	156	22	0																		
1871	523	245	24	12	0	0	176	23	0																		
1872	506	240	30	3	0	0	188	12	0																		
1873	401	185	18	1	0	0	152	12	0																		
1874	524	209	40	6	0	0	178	23	0																		
1875	615	259	63	8	0	0	181	26	0																		
1876	414	252	52	8	0	0	172	18	0	321	69	11	5	4	0	20	4	0										
1877	201	83	29	1	0	0	100	7	0	451	140	30	18	23	0	49	4	0										
1878	219	80	18	1	0	0	106	7	0	433	148	34	20	17	0	70	11	0										
1879	106	58	14	2	0	0	100	7	0	615	184	97	17	19	0	104	8	0										
1880	114	40	8	1	0	0	72	4	0	572	189	120	34	9	0	91	4	0										

TABLE K—*Continued.*

Showing Number of Admissions, Discharges, Deaths, etc., from Foundation of the Hospitals to July 1, 1906.

	STOCKTON.									NAPA.									AGNEWS.								
	Admissions	Discharges.				Transferred	Deaths	Escapes	Returned Escapes	Admissions	Discharges.				Transferred	Deaths	Escapes	Returned Escapes	Admissions	Discharges.				Transferred	Deaths	Escapes	Returned Escapes
		Recoveries	Improved	Unimproved	Not Insane						Recoveries	Improved	Unimproved	Not Insane						Recoveries	Improved	Unimproved	Not Insane				
1881	149	54	15	1	0	0	92	1	0	563	133	109	8	5	0	124	2	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1882	179	71	11	0	0	0	93	11	0	543	125	147	6	8	0	107	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1883	258	68	9	1	0	0	86	5	0	463	127	149	21	4	0	112	3	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1884	264	113	16	6	0	0	87	11	0	500	130	155	12	10	0	90	3	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1885	341	60	13	6	0	0	87	11	0	479	119	146	7	2	0	110	5	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1886	504	201	33	12	0	0	135	16	0	346	80	100	15	6	0	113	5	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1887	414	179	18	9	0	0	133	8	0	363	95	124	8	14	0	98	6	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1888	463	214	15	4	0	0	130	7	0	355	86	105	13	8	0	117	11	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1889	529	194	44	15	3	200	134	8	0	401	114	78	6	11	177	138	0	3	389	3	2	0	0	1	17	1	0
1890	326	138	45	19	4	0	111	5	0	296	106	69	7	8	5	103	3	0	289	44	20	7	1	1	54	1	0
1891	314	161	46	14	7	0	96	12	0	299	68	48	9	7	1	100	7	3	357	81	52	8	3	0	85	12	8
1892	280	82	42	13	7	0	101	9	0	277	96	46	16	2	0	109	7	7	381	96	38	4	5	0	89	4	5
1893	352	121	38	11	9	0	120	11	0	325	114	31	11	3	1	130	8	4	356	97	52	6	4	0	95	1	4
1894	241	78	35	5	1	100	150	7	0	243	83	32	2	1	103	131	2	1	244	62	47	5	5	50	91	2	2
1895	213	76	20	4	5	0	137	6	0	233	67	25	3	2	1	115	4	2	202	57	27	7	4	0	88	2	2
1896	252	91	27	3	0	0	136	16	0	247	58	30	2	3	0	97	14	8	185	54	26	4	2	0	74	1	0
1897	327	112	20	22	5	0	120	4	0	229	62	19	2	2	2	116	5	9	163	56	25	5	0	48	60	2	0
1898	305	80	34	5	5	0	136	14	0	237	41	37	3	4	1	103	16	11	208	51	42	5	0	0	79	6	1
1899	325	96	33	14	3	0	151	10	0	246	51	24	1	6	1	105	17	15	248	59	19	10	0	0	72	2	1
1900	319	95	35	11	2	0	154	9	5	261	62	67	9	3	3	127	14	9	246	93	64	20	0	0	78	9	9
1901	365	92	19	8	5	0	197	14	5	279	64	34	7	0	2	157	20	13	196	48	42	8	1	0	90	8	6
1902	388	119	65	16	6	3	190	7	0	281	50	52	5	4	1	153	15	14	205	53	41	5	1	0	89	7	7
1903	399	123	30	5	3	0	192	16	6	269	75	43	13	0	3	152	21	18	231	51	44	13	0	0	99	7	9
1904	371	104	37	10	2	1	180	18	8	302	94	11	25	4	3	162	5	2	193	54	20	11	0	0	93	8	4
1905	461	132	19	7	3	5	168	21	4	256	76	18	7	2	2	121	16	13	232	61	26	8	0	0	86	15	8
1906	410	133	38	9	4	1	195	16	8	825	70	12	15	0	1	154	24	11	178	65	22	6	0	99	232	39	21
Totals	17,706	7,339	1,217	317	74	310	8,809	597	36	11,010	2,976	2,003	327	191	307	3,476	264	143	4,503	1,085	609	132	26	199	1,571	127	84

TABLE K—Continued.

Showing Number of Admissions, Discharges, Deaths, etc., from Foundation of the Hospitals to July 1, 1906.

	MENDOCINO.									SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.								
	Admissions	Discharges.				Transferred	Deaths	Escapes	Returned Escapes	Admissions	Discharges.				Transferred	Deaths	Escapes	Returned Escapes
		Recoveries	Improved	Unimproved	Not Insane						Recoveries	Improved	Unimproved	Not Insane				
1894	237	13	1	0	0	1	7	0	0	290	43	11	0	0	0	15	13	0
1895	182	63	4	1	2	0	27	4	0	243	62	9	5	1	0	29	0	0
1896	192	74	7	4	2	1	45	4	4	269	127	7	1	1	0	32	0	0
1897	219	76	12	9	1	0	66	1	1	262	138	2	2	0	0	40	0	6
1898	211	56	13	4	0	0	67	6	2	199	95	1	2	0	20	38	0	0
1899	178	59	13	3	9	0	51	5	3	186	63	0	0	0	22	45	16	7
1900	182	67	10	7	1	0	55	5	1	203	159	2	0	2	0	49	14	17
1901	186	44	10	7	1	0	64	8	2	193	84	0	1	2	21	45	22	20
1902	140	51	8	6	3	3	67	6	1	257	107	1	0	0	1	79	19	21
1903	133	46	10	6	5	0	63	6	3	267	113	2	5	0	1	82	42	39
1904	142	57	24	4	3	0	45	5	1	275	99	11	0	2	3	70	48	43
1905	218	79	14	5	1	1	48	5	5	349	161	33	11	1	1	83	32	34
1906	205	79	23	9	0	1	66	9	5	306	143	48	6	10	3	102	22	19
Totals	2,425	764	149	65	28	7	671	64	28	3,299	1,394	127	33	19	72	709	228	206

RECAPITULATION.

	Admissions.	Discharges.				Transferred from.	Deaths.	Escapes.	Returned Escapes.
		Recoveries.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not Insane.				
Stockton	871	265	57	16	7	6	363	37	12
Napa	581	146	30	22	2	3	275	40	24
Agnews	410	126	48	14	0	99	318	54	29
Mendocino	423	158	37	14	0	2	114	14	10
Southern California	655	304	81	17	11	4	185	54	53
Totals	2,940	999	253	83	20	114	1,255	199	128

TABLE L.

Showing Whole Number Treated, and Percentages of Recoveries and Deaths, from Foundation of the Hospital to July 1, 1906.

	STOCKTON.						NAPA.						AGNEWS.						MENDOCINO.						SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.					
	Resident at End of Year	Increase	Decrease	Whole Number Treated	Per Cent of Recoveries to Admissions	Per Cent of Deaths to Number Treated	Resident at End of Year	Increase	Decrease	Whole Number Treated	Per Cent of Recoveries to Admissions	Per Cent of Deaths to Number Treated	Resident at End of Year	Increase	Decrease	Whole Number Treated	Per Cent of Recoveries to Admissions	Per Cent of Deaths to Number Treated	Resident at End of Year	Increase	Decrease	Whole Number Treated	Per Cent of Recoveries to Admissions	Per Cent of Deaths to Number Treated	Resident at End of Year	Increase	Decrease	Whole Number Treated	Per Cent of Recoveries to Admissions	Per Cent of Deaths to Number Treated
1851	6	6	.....	13	46.16	7.69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1852	62	56	.....	130	46 77	7.69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1853	102	40	.....	222	67.50	5.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1854	134	32	.....	304	72.86	6.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1855	162	28	.....	348	78.80	5.07	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1856	172	10	.....	394	81.46	5.83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1857	188	16	.....	400	78.50	7.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1858	273	85	.....	432	45.90	7.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1859	370	97	.....	549	44.92	8.91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1860	417	47	.....	618	55.24	8.73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1861	416	.....	1	731	66.88	6.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1862	499	83	.....	717	39.86	9.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1863	583	84	.....	751	36.50	6.26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1864	581	.....	2	802	46.57	10.29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1865	632	51	.....	849	34.70	9.66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1866	693	61	.....	911	46.95	6.81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1867	769	76	.....	1006	40.00	8.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1868	853	84	.....	1156	37.73	11.59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1869	920	67	.....	1335	46.68	11.91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1870	1047	127	.....	1482	39.32	10.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1871	1090	43	.....	1570	46.84	11.21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1872	1123	33	.....	1596	47.43	11 78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1873	1156	33	.....	1524	46 13	9 97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1874	1224	68	.....	1680	39.88	10.59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1875	1302	78	.....	1839	41.95	9.84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1876	1204	.....	88	1716	61.26	10.03	208	208	.....	321	21.49	6.23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1877	1195	.....	19	1415	41.29	7.06	395	187	.....	659	31.04	7.43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1878	1202	7	.....	1414	36.53	7.49	528	133	.....	828	34 11	8.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1879	1127	.....	75	1308	54.71	7.64	714	186	.....	1143	29.91	8.22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1880	1116	.....	11	1241	35.08	5.80	839	125	.....	1286	31.29	7.08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1881	1102	.....	14	1265	36.24	7.19	1021	182	.....	1402	23.62	8.84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
882	1095	.....	7	1281	39.67	7.27	1172	151	.....	1564	23.02	6.84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

1883	1184	89	.....	1353	26.35	6.35	1219	47	.....	1635	27.43	6.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1884	1215	31	.....	1448	42.80	6.01	1319	100	.....	1719	26.00	5.24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1885	1379	164	.....	1556	17.60	5.59	1409	90	.....	1798	24.84	6.12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1886	1486	107	.....	1883	39.86	7.17	1436	27	.....	1755	23.12	6.43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1887	1553	67	.....	1900	43.23	7.00	1454	18	.....	1799	26.17	5.53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1888	1646	93	.....	2016	46.22	6.00	1469	15	.....	1829	24.22	6.47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1889	1580	.....	66	2175	36.67	8.48	1349	.....	120	1873	28.17	6.94	365	365	.....	389	.77	4.37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1890	1588	8	.....	1906	42.33	5.82	1344	.....	5	1645	35.81	6.26	527	183	.....	654	15.23	8.26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1891	1573	.....	15	1902	51.27	5.05	1406	62	.....	1646	22.74	7.11	651	124	.....	892	22.19	9.53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1892	1606	33	.....	1853	29.29	5.45	1414	8	.....	1690	34.65	7.07	801	150	.....	1037	24.82	8.58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1893	1657	51	.....	1958	34.28	6.13	1445	31	.....	1743	35.00	7.40	902	101	.....	1161	27.25	8.18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1894	1523	.....	134	1898	32.37	7.90	1335	.....	110	1689	34.57	7.76	886	.....	16	1148	25.40	7.95	215	215	.....	237	.55	2.95	221	221	.....	290	14.83	5.17
1895	1493	.....	30	1736	35.68	7.89	1353	18	.....	1570	28.75	7.32	905	19	.....	1090	28.21	8.07	296	81	.....	397	34.62	6.80	360	139	.....	464	25.51	6.25
1896	1472	.....	21	1745	36.11	7.78	1404	51	.....	1608	23.48	6.03	933	28	.....	1090	29.18	6.79	355	59	.....	492	38.54	9.15	454	94	.....	602	47.22	5.14
1897	1521	49	.....	1799	34.25	6.67	1434	30	.....	1642	27.07	7.06	900	.....	33	1096	34.35	5.47	410	55	.....	575	34.65	8.71	537	83	.....	716	52.67	5.54
1898	1556	36	.....	1826	26.23	7.45	1466	32	.....	1682	17.30	6.12	926	26	.....	1109	24.52	7.12	470	60	.....	623	26.54	10.75	575	38	.....	736	47.73	5.16
1899	1578	21	.....	1882	29.54	8.02	1522	56	.....	1727	20.73	6.07	1013	87	.....	1175	23.79	6.13	518	48	.....	658	32.59	7.75	622	47	.....	716	33.87	5.89
1900	1593	15	.....	1902	29.75	8.09	1507	.....	15	1792	23.75	7.08	1004	.....	9	1268	37.81	6.15	556	38	.....	701	36.61	7.84	616	.....	6	825	78.32	5.75
1901	1623	30	.....	1958	26.57	10.06	1514	7	.....	1799	22.90	8.72	1009	5	.....	1206	24.80	7.46	611	55	.....	744	29.03	8.60	663	47	.....	838	43.52	5.37
1902	1608	.....	15	2011	32.21	9.45	1526	12	.....	1809	17.79	8.46	1025	16	.....	1221	25.85	7.29	611	.....	.....	752	36.43	10.85	733	70	.....	941	41.63	8.39
1903	1644	36	.....	2007	30.82	9.56	1506	.....	20	1813	27.88	8.38	1047	22	.....	1261	22.08	7.85	620	9	.....	750	34.50	8.40	794	61	.....	1039	40.23	7.89
1904	1672	28	.....	2015	28.57	8.93	1506	.....	.....	1810	31.12	8.95	1058	11	.....	1244	27.98	7.48	629	9	.....	762	40.10	6.80	880	86	.....	1112	36.00	6.29
1905	1782	110	.....	2137	28.63	7.86	1533	27	.....	1775	29.68	6.82	1101	43	.....	1298	26.29	6.62	689	60	.....	843	36.24	5.69	951	71	.....	1229	46.13	6.75
1906	1896	114	.....	2299	26.71	8.70	1593	60	.....	1869	21.54	8.24	856	.....	*245	1280	36.52	†18.12	712	23	.....	894	38.54	7.38	945	.....	6	1267	46.73	8.05

	1905.	1906.
Percentage of recoveries to admissions	33.40	34.01
Percentage of deaths to whole number treated	6.75	10.10

*This large decrease is due to the fact that 101 patients were killed in the destruction of the Hospital buildings by the earthquake and also to the fact that 99 patients were transferred to Stockton.

†This large percentage is due to the fact that 101 patients lost their lives in the Hospital buildings, destroyed by the earthquake, April 18, 1906.

SECOND BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

State Board of Charities and Corrections

OF THE

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

FROM

July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1906.

SACRAMENTO
W. W. SHANNON, - - - - - - - - - SUPT. STATE PRINTING
1906

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

GOVERNOR GEORGE C. PARDEE, *ex officio* ..... SACRAMENTO

ANDREW M. DAVIS ..... SAN FRANCISCO
Term expires June 30, 1907.

W. C. PATTERSON ..... LOS ANGELES
Term expires June 30, 1907.

O. K. CUSHING ..... SAN FRANCISCO
Term expires June 30, 1911.

E. C. MOORE ..... LOS ANGELES
Term expires June 30, 1911.

J. K. McLEAN ..... BERKELEY
Term expires June 30, 1915.

CHARLES A. RAMM ..... SAN FRANCISCO
Term expires June 30, 1915.

ORGANIZATION OF BOARD.

O. K. CUSHING, San Francisco ..... *President*
J. K. McLEAN, Berkeley ..... *Vice-President*
W. A. GATES, Berkeley ..... *Secretary*
GERTRUDE V. TUCKER, San José ..... *Clerk*

General Temporary office of Board,
1652 O'Farrell street, San Francisco.
Temporary office of Secretary,
2108 Shattuck avenue, Berkeley.

STANDING COMMITTEES FOR THE CURRENT YEAR.

1. PENAL AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS—Messrs. McLean, Moore, and Cushing.
2. INSANE AND DEFECTIVES—Messrs. Ramm, Patterson, and McLean.
3. COUNTY INSTITUTIONS—Messrs. Moore, Ramm, and Patterson.
4. STATISTICS AND PUBLICATIONS—Messrs. Patterson, Moore, and Davis.
5. AUDITING—Messrs. Davis and Ramm.

San Francisco, Cal., October 8, 1906.

To Hon. George C. Pardee, *Governor.*

Dear Sir: In compliance with law, we, the State Board of Charities and Corrections, have the honor to transmit herewith our report concerning:

First—The condition of the institutions under our supervision, together with such suggestions as we deem necessary and pertinent for their future usefulness.

Second—Such further suggestions as we deem essential for the best interests of this State in the broad field of Charities and Corrections; and,

Third—The transactions of this Board for the biennial period commencing July 1, 1904, and ending June 30, 1906.

Respectfully,

O. K. CUSHING,
W. C. PATTERSON,
CHARLES A. RAMM,
J. K. McLEAN,
ANDREW M. DAVIS,
E. C. MOORE,

State Board of Charities and Corrections.

W. ALMONT GATES, *Secretary.*

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An Act to create a State Board of Charities and Corrections, prescribing its duties and powers, and appropriating money therefor.

[Approved March 25, 1903.]

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. A State Board of Charities and Corrections is hereby created of six members, to be appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, not more than three of whom shall be of the same political party. Such members shall hold office for the period of twelve years and until their successors are appointed and qualified; *provided*, that the members of the first Board appointed under this Act shall, at their first meeting, so classify themselves by lot that two of them shall go out of office at the end of four years, two at the end of eight years, and two at the end of twelve years, and an entry of such classification shall be made in the minutes of said Board, and a duplicate thereof shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State. Women may be appointed members of said Board, or hold any position in the appointment of said Board. No person shall be appointed a member or continue to act as such, while he is a trustee, manager, director or other administrative officer of an institution, subject to the terms of this Act. Appointments to fill vacancies before the expiration of such terms shall be made for the residue of terms in the same manner as original appointments. The Governor shall be ex officio a member of said Board.

SEC. 2. The members shall act without compensation, but shall be allowed their actual necessary expenses. The said Board may appoint a secretary, who shall receive such salary as may be determined by said Board, not to exceed twenty-four hundred ($2,400) dollars per annum. All the expenses of said Board, including the salary of the secretary, shall not exceed the sum of six thousand ($6,000) dollars in any one fiscal year, and said sum of six thousand ($6,000) dollars is hereby appropriated annually therefor out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated. The secretary of said Board shall execute a bond in the sum of five thousand ($5,000) dollars, and take the oath of office prescribed by the Political Code for the executive officers of this State. The Board shall provide itself with an office in the city and county of San Francisco. Meetings of the Board may be held at such times and in such places in the State of California as said Board may

deem fit. It may make such rules and orders for the regulation of its own proceedings as it may deem necessary, and may fix the number of members necessary to constitute a quorum. The failure of a member to attend three consecutive meetings of said Board during any calendar year, unless excused by formal vote of the Board, may be construed by the Governor as a resignation of said non-attending member.

SEC. 3. The Board is hereby empowered and authorized, and it shall be its duty as a whole, or by committee, or by its secretary, to investigate, examine, and make reports upon the charitable, correctional and penal institutions of the State, including the State hospitals for the insane, of the counties, cities and counties, cities and towns of the State, and such public officers as are in any way responsible for the administration of public funds used for the relief or maintenance of the poor in public institutions or of any of the inmates of said institutions. All the persons or officers in charge of or connected with such public institutions, or with the administration of said funds, are hereby required to furnish to the Board or its committee or secretary such information and statistics as they may request or require, and allow said Board, committee or secretary free access to all departments of such institutions and to all of their records. In order to secure accuracy, uniformity and completeness in such statistics and information, the Board may prescribe such forms of report and records by the State Commission in Lunacy regarding the State hospitals for the insane and by such other officers, boards, or institutions as it may deem necessary, and also such forms of registration at all public institutions referred to in this section as it may require. The State Commission in Lunacy, on behalf of the institutions under its charge, and the officers of all other institutions, and all officers in any way responsible for public funds used for the relief of the poor or the maintenance of any inmates of said public institutions, are hereby required to follow such forms, records and registration so prescribed; *provided*, that the intent of this law is that, so far as possible, the Board shall make use of the forms of report, record and registration now obtaining in the State Commission of Lunacy and other State boards and institutions. All plans of new buildings, or parts of buildings for any of the public institutions coming under the provisions of this Act, or any additions or alterations in such buildings, shall, before their adoption by the proper officials, be submitted to the Board for suggestions and criticism.

SEC. 4. The Board shall have power to issue compulsory process to compel the attendance of any witness before said Board or any member thereof, and to require the production of such books or papers relating to any public institution mentioned in section three of this Act as they may deem necessary; *provided*, that no witness shall be required to attend before said Board out of the county in which he resides. Any

member of said Board shall have power, and he is hereby authorized to administer an oath to any and all witnesses coming before said Board, or any member thereof, for examination, and to examine such witness or witnesses in reference to any matter relating to public institutions mentioned in section three of this Act, appertaining to the inquiry before the Board or said member. Disobedience of a subpœna issued by said Board or refusal to be sworn, or to answer, shall subject such person disobeying or refusing to a forfeiture of one hundred dollars, to be recovered in a civil action brought in a court of competent jurisdiction by said Board in its name as plaintiff, the money recovered to be appropriated to the use of said Board.

SEC. 5. No provision in this Act contained shall in any way be construed as preventing the Governor of this State from making a plenary investigation in reference to the conduct of any public institutions under the terms of an Act of the Legislature of this State. Furthermore, the Governor may at any time order an investigation by the Board, or by a committee of its members, of the management of the above-named institutions or any thereof.

SEC. 6. Three months prior to each regular session of the Legislature the Board shall make a full and complete report to the Governor of all its transactions during the preceding two years, showing fully and in detail all expenses incurred and moneys paid out by it, and giving a list of all officers and agents employed, and the actual condition of all institutions under its supervision with such suggestions as it may deem necessary and pertinent, and with recommendations for legislative and executive action.

SEC. 7. The provisions of this Act shall not apply to the Veterans' Home of California, located at Yountville, Napa County, nor to the Woman's Relief Corps Home at Evergreen, Santa Clara County.

SEC. 8. All Acts and parts of Acts in conflict with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 9. This Act shall be in force and take effect from and after its passage.

BY-LAWS.

OFFICERS.

The Board shall elect a President, whose duty it shall be to preside at all meetings and perform such other duties as usually pertain to the office of President, and who shall hold office for one year from and after the second Tuesday in August of each year.

The Board shall elect a Vice-President, who shall hold office for the same time, and who shall perform the duties of the President in case of the absence of the latter or his inability to act.

The Board shall elect a Secretary, who shall hold office during the pleasure of the Board, and who shall receive such salary as the Board may determine, and whose duty it shall be to keep a record of the proceedings of the Board, to have charge of its office as executive officer, and to perform such other duties as are contemplated by the law creating the Board and as the Board may from time to time direct.

MEETINGS.

The Board shall hold regular quarterly meetings on the second Tuesday of February, May, August, and November of each year, at seven o'clock P. M., at its offices in San Francisco.

Special meetings may be held at the call of the President or of three members, at such times and places as may be fixed. Notices of special meetings shall be mailed to the address of each member at least five days before the date of meeting.

The Board may meet at any time and place without notice, if six of the members are present or give their written consent thereto.

The nature of the business to be transacted shall be stated in the notice of special meetings, and no other business shall be transacted at such meeting without the consent of five members of the Board.

The President, Vice-President, and Secretary shall be elected or appointed only at a regular meeting or an adjourned regular meeting.

EXPENDITURES.

The Secretary shall keep an itemized account of the expenditures of the Board, and of each member or officer thereof.

An auditing committee of two shall be appointed, whose duty it shall be to audit all expenditures of the Board, or any of its members or officers.

QUORUM.

Four members shall constitute a quorum, and a less number can not transact any business except to adjourn from day to day.

AMENDMENTS.

These by-laws may be amended by the vote of four members at any regular meeting without notice; or at a special meeting, provided notice in writing of the proposed amendment is mailed to each member five days before the date of meeting. The by-laws may be amended or suspended at any time by the unanimous vote of six members.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LEGISLATION.

STATE PRISONS.

1. That the system of grading prisoners into three classes with distinguishing uniforms, or dress, based upon meritorious conduct, as practiced in the best prisons of the country, be immediately established in our two State prisons. (See pages 28 to 30.)

2. That the Warden of each prison be authorized and required to appoint a parole agent, who shall have the general care of all prisoners on parole and find places of employment for prisoners; such agent to be subject to the direction of the Warden; and that a special appropriation be made therefor. (See page 41.)

3. That a State reformatory be created as soon as possible for prisoners under 30 years of age who have never before been convicted of felony, such prisoners to be committed to such reformatory upon an indeterminate sentence only. (See page 41.)

4. That the system of employment of prisoners, known as "The State Use System"; that is, the manufacture of articles for use in other institutions of the State, but not for sale in the market in competition with either labor or manufacturer, be established in our prisons. (See pages 36 to 40.)

STATE REFORM SCHOOLS.

1. That the laws governing the State reform schools be so redrawn as to make similar the provisions applicable to each, and to classify the cadets upon an age limit, sending to Whittier State School all boys under 16 years of age and to Preston School of Industry all boys over 16 years of age. (See page 48.)

2. That the Superintendent of each reform school be authorized and required to appoint a parole agent, who shall, under the direction of such Superintendent, procure places for and have general oversight over all boys or girls on parole from such school; and perform such other duties as the Superintendent may direct; and that an appropriation be made therefor. (See pages 48, 49.)

3. That, in all cases where boys are committed to a State reform school from a county in which such boy has no legal residence, such county be released and exempted from the charges made by law, now or hereafter, for the support of such boy in said reform school. (See page 130.)

4. That an appropriation be made for the necessary equipment, materials and instructors for the teaching of manual training, or sloyd, to boys; and for dressmaking, millinery, stenography and office work to girls, in the Whittier State School. (See page 47.)

STATE HOSPITALS FOR INSANE.

1. That the State Insane Hospital heretofore located at Agnew, and recently destroyed by earthquake, be rebuilt on the present location, and that in the rebuilding the cottage plan, or a modified cottage plan, be followed. (See pages 58, 59.)

2. That such enlargements as may be necessary at the other insane hospitals be made by means of cottages only.

3. That cottages especially designed for the care and treatment of the acute insane be provided as soon as the State can see its way clear to do so at all of the State hospitals. (See pages 64, 65.)

4. That for the demented, tubercular and paralytic cases, and such chronic cases as can be easily managed outside the main building, cheaper cottages, preferably of wood, be constructed of such size and arrangement as is best adapted for these various classes. (See page 65.)

THE HOME FOR FEEBLE-MINDED.

1. That as soon as possible a cottage be provided to accommodate from 60 to 75 female patients, and two wood cottages to accommodate not less than 60 each, one for male and one for female epileptics. (See page 68.)

2. That additional teachers and school facilities be provided for this home. (See page 68.)

3. That as soon as expedient provision be made for completing the main building. (See page 68.)

4. That as soon as expedient a separate colony for adult women be established. (See page 69.)

HOME FOR ADULT BLIND.

That provision be made for a dormitory to accommodate not less than 100, and also for a refectory building. (See page 74.)

DELINQUENT CHILDREN.

1. That a law be enacted making it a cause for probation for a child under 16 years of age to smoke cigarettes or tobacco in any form, or drink alcoholic liquors in saloons, or at all to excess, or to use cocaine, morphine, opium, or any similar drug, except upon prescription of a competent physician, and making it a misdemeanor for any adult to contribute to any child delinquency. (See pages 125, 126.)

2. That in all the larger counties of the State, there should be paid probation officers, and that such probation officers, when paid, should be paid by the county. (See page 126.)

3. That Section 5 of the Juvenile Court Law (Chapter 610, Statutes of 1905) conferring power upon the judge to set aside, change or modify an order of commitment of a minor child, be amended by adding the words: "This section shall not apply to any child, now or hereafter, committed to one of the State reform schools."

DEPENDENT CHILDREN.

1. That a law be enacted requiring that the question of dependency of a child shall be first determined by a court before the State shall assume any obligations for the maintenance of such child, and providing the method of such determination; and providing further that in the hearing upon the case of dependency of any child the court shall have the power to sever the parents' rights in and control over such child in cases of abandonment, willful neglect, ill treatment or abuse, or when it appears that the parent is morally unfit to have the custody and training of such child. (See page 127.)

2. That the various "child-placing" agencies or associations now operating in this State in the work of procuring and placing dependent children into homes be brought under the supervision of some State board, or officer, to whom they shall make such reports as may be called for, and from whom they must obtain permission or consent to engage in such work. (See page 127)

PROTECTION OF FEMALE WARDS.

We recommend that a law be enacted making it a felony for any male officer or person having charge of any female in any hospital, almshouse, prison or jail, or any male employé of any such institution, to have sexual relation with any such female under his care. (See page 139.)

STATE CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

That an appropriation of $500, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be made annually to be expended under the direction of this Board for the expenses of a State Conference of Charities and Corrections. (See page 141.)

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

That a law be enacted authorizing this Board to send its Secretary and any members thereof to the National Conference of Charities and Corrections and the National Prison Congress of the United States, the

necessary railroad and hotel expenses to be paid in the usual manner, out of the annual appropriation for the expenses of this Board, the total of such expenses not to exceed $500 in any one year. (See page 141.)

TENEMENT HOUSES.

That a law be enacted regulating the building and construction of tenement houses. (See page 144.)

BUREAU OF CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION.

That an appropriation be made to re-establish the Bureau of Criminal Identification provided for by the last Legislature. (See page 146.)

INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

1. The State Prison at San Quentin. John C. Edgar, Warden.

2. The State Prison at Folsom. Archibald Yell, Warden.

3. The Preston School of Industry. Wm. T. Randall, Superintendent.

4. The State School at Whittier. J. P. Greeley, Superintendent.

5. The State Insane Hospital at Stockton. Fred P. Clark, M.D., Superintendent.

6. The State Insane Hospital at Napa. Elmer E. Stone, M.D., Superintendent.

7. The State Insane Hospital at Agnew. Leonard Stocking, M.D., Superintendent.

8. The State Insane Hospital at Ukiah. E. W. King, M.D., Superintendent.

9. The State Insane Hospital at Patton. A. P. Williamson, M.D., Superintendent.

10. The Home for the Care and Training of Feeble-Minded Children at Eldridge. Wm. J. G. Dawson, M.D., Superintendent.

11. The Institution for the Deaf and the Blind at Berkeley. Warring Wilkinson, Principal.

12. The Industrial Home for the Adult Blind at Oakland. Joseph Sanders, Superintendent.

13. County hospitals and almshouses, 60.

14. County jails, 57.

15. City prisons and village lock-ups.

REPORT

OF

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

INTRODUCTION.

The statute creating this Board provides that "three months prior to each regular session of the Legislature the Board shall make a full and complete report to the Governor of all its transactions during the preceding two years, showing in detail all expenses incurred and moneys paid out by it, giving a list of all officers and agents employed and the actual condition of all institutions under its supervision, with such suggestions as it may deem necessary and pertinent, and with recommendations for legislative and executive action."

This Board has, during the biennial period, continued its study of the various institutions of the State, the conditions prevailing in them, and the general field which each is expected to occupy. Its conclusions will appear in detail under the appropriate headings in this report.

The offices of the Board were located in the Parrott Building, in San Francisco, and were burned in the conflagration which consumed the greater portion of the city. The Secretary was out of the city when the fire occurred, and was therefore unable to save any of the records and reports. All statistical matter gathered for this report prior to April 18th was burned and can not be replaced. The Board had also collected much data concerning other important questions, particularly that of "vagrancy," and regrets very much that it can not give the results of these inquiries.

INSPECTIONS.

During the biennial period the members of the Board have visited all the State institutions coming under its supervision, and the Secretary has inspected them frequently. In the beginning the Board directed its Secretary to make official inspection, and in doing so he goes unannounced at irregular intervals. In making an inspection he endeavors to see every inmate and every room; to know the condition of the inmates, the condition of the institution itself, and the methods of administration and management.

The Secretary has also visited every county jail and every county hospital in the State. He has also inspected city jails. Written reports of inspection are made upon each visit and filed in the office of the Board.

PLANS OF NEW BUILDINGS.

The Board has received for its suggestions and criticism plans and specifications as follows: for a two-story cottage for Agnews State Hospital; for a three-story wing to the Southern California State Hospital; for four cottages at same institution; for three cottages and hospital at the Home for Feeble-Minded. In all these cases the Board has endeavored to be of assistance to the Superintendents and Boards of Managers. The policy of the Board is to help, and never to obstruct or create friction. We are making a constant study of buildings adapted to the purpose of State and county institutions, and it stands to reason that with such study and having before us the best in other states that we might make some valuable suggestions. After made, the suggestions of the Board must stand on their own merits, for no board is compelled to adopt them.

Plans for new county jails in the counties of Alameda, Humboldt, and Solano, for the rebuilding of the jail in Napa County, for a new city jail in Fresno, and for a cottage for the county hospital of San Benito County, have been submitted to the Board for suggestions and criticism, which it has been pleased to make in writing and file with the proper officers. The aim of the Board in its suggestions has been to get the best possible for the money expended, and it believes the County Boards have adopted the Board's suggestions without exception and are pleased with the help it has been able to give them.

Members of the Board have also, at their own expense, visited institutions in other states. Dr. Moore visited the prisons in the city of Mexico. Mr. Davis visited the New York State Prison at Sing Sing. Mr. Cushing visited the different State institutions of Oregon, located at Salem. Two members and the Secretary, at their own expense, attended the National Conference of Charities and Corrections held at Portland, Oregon, in July, 1905.

The Board has, in some cases, been called upon by Boards of Supervisors to advise with them concerning the needs of the county in reference to a jail or a hospital, and the best methods in which to proceed. In such cases the Board has freely responded.

One of the duties of the Board is to investigate all complaints or reports of mismanagement, or of abuse of inmates in State or County institutions. This is a duty which it is on the alert to perform. It stands between the public and the institutions and must represent the public and protect at all times the interests of the inmates. The institutions must have the confidence of the people, and it is in the

interests of both management and people, as well as of the inmate himself, that prompt and thorough investigation be made, and the results thereof made known. If the charges are unfounded the management should be at once relieved from suspicion, and if true, measures should as promptly be taken to provide against a repetition.

The Board has no power of appointment and no part in the management of any institution, but it has the power and duty to make the investigation on behalf of the people and report the results to the proper authorities who have the power to act. The duty and power of this Board ends with making its report. During the biennial period the Board has on two different occasions investigated charges against the Whittier State School and promptly placed its reports in the hands of the Governor, and the results were at the time made public. In two cases the Board was called upon to investigate charges against county institutions, and the facts and conclusions as found by the Board were reported to the body responsible for executive action in the premises, and were also given to the public press.

We submit in subsequent pages our conclusions as to the needs and requirements of the State institutions, and recommend such legislation as we may think necessary to their highest usefulness. We also give you some conclusions upon certain general subjects pertaining to charitable and correctional work of the State. We have adopted the policy of recommending nothing which does not receive our unanimous approval.

PART I.

THE STATE INSTITUTIONS.

CHAPTER I.

THE STATE PRISONS.

BOARD OF PRISON DIRECTORS.

ROBERT T. DEVLIN, *President*	Sacramento.
CHARLES N. FELTON	Menlo Park.
DON RAY	Galt.
TIREY L. FORD	San Francisco.
CHARLES M. BELSHAW	Antioch.

1. STATE PRISON AT SAN QUENTIN.

JOHN C. EDGAR, Warden.

The number of prisoners in San Quentin Prison June 30, 1906, was 1,563 men and 25 women, an increase over two years previous of 115 men, and a decrease of 3 women, or a net increase for two years of 112. The number of new prisoners committed during the two years was 976, and the number who were discharged, paroled, or pardoned was 843.

The last Legislature appropriated the sum of $310,000 for additional cell houses, cells, and other improvements at San Quentin. It has been decided by the Prison Directors to remove the hill on the south of the present prison yard and place thereon the new cell house. This will constitute a new yard at a higher elevation than the old. Before any buildings could be constructed it became necessary to remove the largest part of this hill, in all about 200,000 cubic yards of earth. On October 2d about 70,000 cubic yards of this dirt and rock had been removed, leaving about 130,000 cubic yards yet to remove. This is being done at the rate of about 500 cubic yards per day. At this rate it will require 260 working days, or nearly eleven months, yet to get this hill removed. There are now an average of 180 men daily at work on this excavation, and 20 additional men are laying new water pipes to a new reservoir to take the place of the one on the hill being removed. Fifty men were transferred from Folsom to be placed on this work. The Warden says he can not spare any more men for this work without decreasing the output of the jute mill.

From this hill is obtained a considerable quantity of stone which would make good concrete, and thus provide convenient material for walls The removed dirt is being filled into the low ground to the west, thereby adding a considerable area to the prison grounds in that direction.

The jute mill has been operated as successfully as the statute placing a limit on the profits will allow. The jute mill account is carried separately, and to it is charged not only the cost of raw material, but all salaries of jute mill employés. The profits the past two years have been $80,604.02. The last Legislature amended the law governing the sale of jute bags by modifying the restrictions on sales. This law was a wise measure to provide for the sale of any surplus left over, but so far we are informed the Warden has not found it necessary to avail himself of this law.

The earthquake caused about $800 damage to buildings, and additional cost of supplies by reason of the inability of contractors to furnish as per contract was about $3,000. In order to obtain supplies after the fire it became necessary to commander a steamer and collect the necessary supplies. This method continued for twenty days, when the original contractors were again ready to assume their obligations.

There has been a change of Wardens during the past year, Warden Tompkins retiring and Warden Edgar taking the place February 1, 1906. The factional strifes and bad feelings which had for some time existed have now apparently disappeared. There seems now to be coöperation and good feeling on the part of the officers and employés. This spirit of harmony on the part of the officers and employés has its influence on the prisoners, and problems of discipline become easier. We believe that the prison is now under good discipline.

The straitjacket as a means of punishment is much less frequently used, and its application is for a shorter time. No man is now kept in this instrument of torture longer than six hours at a time, and if not then ready to obey is given a rest of six hours before taking a second treatment.

2. STATE PRISON AT FOLSOM.

ARCHIBALD YELL, Warden.

The number of prisoners in Folsom Prison June 30th last was 1,045 men, and the number two years previous, 883, making an increase of 162 in the two years. The number of new prisoners received was 731, and the number discharged and paroled was 489.

There was, on June 30th last, in the two prisons a total population of 2,608 men and 25 women, making a grand total of 2,633; an increase in the two years of 277 men and a net increase of 274. The largest number at any time was in April, 1906, when the total number in the two prisons was 2,672.

Two years ago we recommended an appropriation for cells and cell house and wall at Folsom Prison, and the Legislature made an appropriation of $168,000 for these purposes. A portion of this appropriation has been available since July 1, 1905. We are sorry we can not

record more progress in the work of building. Great quantities of stone have been taken from the quarry and prepared for laying and are now piled in the yard. The site for the cell house has been graded, but no building has been done, and we do not appear to be much nearer new additional cell accommodations than we were two years ago. In the meantime we have increased our number of prisoners here 162.

The Legislature also appropriated $25,000 for the construction of a hospital for insane criminals, to be erected by prison labor on land of the State at Folsom Prison. The site has been selected on the hill near the dam, about a third of a mile from the present cell buildings, and has been graded, but the work of construction has not been commenced.

These buildings are seriously needed. The money is available and we have abundant labor needing employment. The work of construction should be hastened.

The general conditions at Folsom are good. The discipline is excellent. The general management under the Warden is to be commended. The straitjacket is now very sparingly used, and when a prisoner is punished by this means he is rarely given more than one hour at a time. It is seldom that a prisoner does not ask to see the Warden before an hour has passed. He can always be released at any time by sending word to the Warden that he is ready to obey.

3. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS UPON THE STATE PRISONS.

In the last biennial report of this Board it was shown that the State prisons were in the most unsatisfactory condition, because the buildings were not adapted to the purposes and were overcrowded. At the time that report was written there were 1,448 prisoners, exclusive of females, at San Quentin, and 883 at Folsom, making a total of 2,331 in the two prisons. On June 30, 1906, these numbers had increased to 1,563 at San Quentin and 1,045 at Folsom, a total of 2,608, showing an increase of 277 males in two years.

The last Legislature appropriated the sum of $310,000 for the construction of additional cells at San Quentin, and for the extension of a wall around the prison, and for other improvements. The sum thus appropriated is made available in separate installments of from $30,000 to $40,000 for each six months for a period extending from July 1, 1905, to July 1, 1909. Assuming that the prison population increases at the same rate in the future as during the preceding two years, we may expect to have in the two prisons by the end of the year 1909 in round figures 3,000 prisoners. If new cells could be constructed at a cost of not over $200 each (a sum far below the actual cost), the present appropriation would not provide separate cells for all of the prisoners

now in custody. We pointed out in our last report that the first essential for a properly conducted prison is a separate cell for every inmate. This is a point upon which all prison men and students of the subject agree. Such being the case, it is obvious that the appropriation made by the last Legislature will not solve the prison problem of this State. For various reasons, hereinafter referred to, California has an unusually large prison population. This condition will continue for many years, and it will be the part of wisdom to so deal with the criminal class that its numbers may be kept within the smallest possible limits.

The lawbreaker is imprisoned for the good of society, and to that end it is for the good of society that he come out of prison a better man than he was when he went in. That form of treatment which is best calculated to reform the prisoner and to make of him a useful and law-abiding citizen is clearly the form best calculated to subserve the interests of society. The officials in charge of our State prisons labor under certain disadvantages, because the prisons are so badly overcrowded; but notwithstanding this fact it may be that some reformative influences can be introduced that are not now in effect in the prisons. The greater the difficulty the greater will be the credit for whatever is accomplished.

At both of the prisons all of the convicts are clad in stripes and there is no systematic effort made to classify them. Of course, the fact that the men are crowded two, three, four or more, in one cell will detract somewhat from the benefits of classification, as will also the lack of proper facilities for separating the men in the yards. Under the graded system, as it is established in other states, the prisoners are divided into three classes. Each new arrival is put into the second class, from which he has an opportunity to rise to the first or fall to the third. Those in the first and second classes usually wear suits of gray or blue, different colors being used for each class, or the same color may be used with bands on the sleeves or some other appropriate mark to designate the first class. The prisoners in the third class are clothed in stripes or red suits. The men in the first class are given extra privileges at the table, sometimes going to the extent of seating them four or six at a table with tablecloths and a slightly better dietary than is furnished the other prisoners. Besides this, they have the privilege of taking more books from the library and of corresponding more frequently with their families or friends. Where separate cells can be given, or where the first-class men can be kept together they may be given certain advantages in the cell furnishings. It must be obvious that all of these things will be highly prized by the prisoners, and any man who has ambition enough to work into the first class will almost certainly be affected for the better by the advantages he obtains there.

The second-class men have much fewer privileges than the first class. The third-class men have practically none at all. Prisoners of this class are not allowed to write letters and are restricted to the plainest diet and locked in a cell with most limited conveniences and subjected to the most severe prison routine. They should, as far as possible, be kept separate from the other classes when not at work. Generally the third class is small, and it would be practicable to require men in this class to occupy a certain part of the yard so that they would be isolated from the other classes. A certain established line of conduct to be maintained up to a certain standard for a given period, say six months, should be required to entitle a prisoner to promotion to a higher class. This system affords an effective means of discipline and should go far to minimize the necessity for the different forms of disciplinary punishments now used in the prisons. The fact that promotion from the third class gives the prisoners the right to a suit of clothes other than stripes is itself a great incentive to good behavior, for the convicts universally dislike the striped suits. The striped suit is degrading and the depressing influence it must have on the mind of the prisoner must delay his progress toward reformation.

It has been suggested that to change from the striped suits would facilitate escapes. Mr. Frederick C. Pettigrove, chairman of the Massachusetts prison commissioners, says that when this objection was made, when the Warden of the State prison in Massachusetts proposed to change the uniforms from a parti-color to a plain gray, the Warden challenged any officer to name an instance where a convict who had got clear of the prison grounds had been recaptured by means of the prison uniform, and not a case of that kind could be cited. It may also be urged that the change from stripes to a solid color is a sentimental step, and that the striped uniforms should be retained because they are distasteful to the prisoners. The answer is that the reason for subjecting a prisoner to certain treatment is not that such treatment is distasteful to him, but that it is good for him. It is good for a convict to wear a decent-looking uniform because it makes him more self-respecting and more like the normal man. The very fact that by maintaining a record of good conduct for a certain period he can earn a change from the stripes to the gray uniform, gives him something to live for and helps to inculcate those habits of obedience and forethought that he will need if he is to remain a law-abiding citizen. The classification of prisoners thus briefly touched upon is a very different thing from the detailed record of conduct needed under the indeterminate sentence laws.

We think that a system of classifying the prisoners, similar to that here outlined, should be established in both State prisons. To introduce the graded system in our prisons as they are to-day would involve

some expense, but the change would be of great benefit. Such an appropriation should be made as is necessary to enable the Prison Directors to classify the prisoners.

Upon visiting either of our State prisons, but especially at San Quentin on account of the crowded condition there, one's attention is immediately called to the number of idle men lounging about. The prison records show that nominally all except the sick are employed, but the fact is otherwise, for there is not employment enough to go around. It would seem that a thorough military drill under competent leadership, with setting-up exercises, would be a good thing for the prisoners. This is a recognized reformative measure; one that would cost but little, and it could be introduced in both State prisons without interfering with the work required of the prisoners.

A large number of the inmates of both prisons are poorly educated; more than ten per cent are illiterate. No doubt lack of opportunity for proper education has brought many of them where they are. Better home conditions, better education, would have made good men of many of those now in our prisons. It is the duty of the State to make a good man of every criminal, if it can. To do this under the conditions now existing in our State prisons is impossible. But much could be done to educate the prisoners. There are some who will say that the convict is not entitled to any education, and that the money of the State should not be spent in that way. Such a view is narrow in the extreme. The training incident to educational work in the prison would be of great value in inculcating habits of industry and thoughtfulness, thereby making for good discipline in the prison and for better character after discharge. The schooling received would give the prisoner a better chance to be self-supporting upon his discharge. It is apparent, therefore, that from selfish motives, if for no other reason, the State ought to improve the educational facilities of its prisons. The introduction of the military drill and systematic educational work, with such other reformative measures as may seem advisable, to occupy all the time of the prisoners not devoted to prison labor, should have a most beneficial effect upon the prisoners. Every prisoner ought to be kept busy from the moment he arises in the morning until bedtime. This will improve the prison discipline, make for reformation, and render our prisons much more terrible to the criminal than they now are. The foregoing is a brief outline of some of the measures that have been adopted in modern State prisons, as best calculated to reform the prisoners. It is now generally recognized that the treatment which makes for reformation is that which should be established in all penal institutions. In our last report we recommended the establishment of a reformatory for first offenders in this State as being in line with the most modern ideas of penologists. It is clear that if a certain line of

treatment in a reformatory will win a man away from a criminal career and make of him a good citizen, similar treatment in a State prison should have, to a certain extent, the same effect upon the inmates there. We say, to a certain extent, because, when a reformatory for first offenders is established, those sent to the State prisons will be the more hardened criminals or older men, and hence not so easily reformed. But the effort to reform should not be abandoned, and many of the most effective reformative measures can be applied as well in a prison as in a reformatory.

There are those who think that the idea of reforming criminals is sentimental and impracticable, and that a State prison should be a place of punishment and nothing else. The fact that this view is entertained justifies us in going into this subject at some length. In this connection we quote from a paper read by Hon. D. E. Meyers of Riverside at the Fourth California Conference of Charities and Corrections, held at Los Angeles in January, 1906. He said: "I have often been surprised at intelligent people asking me the question, 'Can a large per cent of criminals be reformed?' I can but wonder that such people do not learn something from their own experience and observation. The work of reformation is actually going on right in their own lives, and in the lives of their neighbors. Bad men are being made better every day, and good ones, too, for that matter. I should be sorry to think that there was any one present who is not getting better as he is getting older. Do not be misled—it has been amply proven, not only by the practical workings of the Christian religion, but by the experience of humanity as well, that bad men can be made better, can be reformed from their evil ways. The only question to be discussed is, How can it be done? Which are the best methods to be pursued to bring about such desirable results? To begin with, I think we ought to have a better understanding of what we mean by the term 'criminal.' I think it is too often assumed that because a man is sentenced to prison he is wholly bad; that all criminals belong in the same grade or class; that they are to be shunned like evil wild beasts; that they are to be treated so by the State. Doubtless the way society has dealt with her criminals has had much to do with educating such a sentiment in the minds of the people. Nothing is farther from the truth. There are just as many grades of criminals as there are of honest men. And if dealt with by the State as they should be, there is just as much hope of reclaiming a large per cent of them, and returning them to society again as good and useful citizens, as there is of reclaiming the thousands who are hovering about the border line of crime on the outside of prisons, many of whom have actually committed crime and have not been caught at it. Do not fall into the error of thinking that all the criminals are in prison. They are not. I shall assume then that,

measured by exact standard of morality, all men are more or less criminal; that the difference between the criminal and the honest man is not a question of fact but of degree; thus the only index to a man's character are the habits he has acquired; that if a man thinks good thoughts, and performs good actions, he is a good man; that if he habitually thinks bad thoughts, and performs bad actions, he is a bad man. In other words, the sum total of a man's habits constitutes his character. There is an old axiom that habit becomes a second nature. I want to say to you that habit becomes a first nature as well—is a first nature. If a man's first nature is bad, then his habits must be changed. He must be introduced into a new atmosphere, have new surroundings, new associations, new habits, and these must be continued until a new character is created in him through the force of habit."

A moment's reflection convinces one of the soundness of the view thus expressed. This view is further borne out by a visit to the State prisons, for the population there will be found to include all kinds of men. Many are there as the result of some crime committed in sudden anger--men who, up to the moment of committing the particular offense, were in no sense criminal. There are others who have drifted into crime from weakness of character or as the result of bad associations, and who are not inherently bad men. There are many first offenders, who, while they may have willfully disobeyed the law, are not criminals at heart, and who will be glad to obey the law if given a fair opportunity. All of these men are entitled to a chance to reform, and should be given not only an opportunity but every incentive to do so. There are in the prisons many hardened and confirmed criminals who likewise should be given an opportunity to reform, though they will probably not do so. Under the reformative treatment, however, they will earn just as much for the State as they do now, and, incidentally, will find the prison much less to their liking.

It is probable that a majority of the inmates of the penal institutions of the country are there because of disturbed home conditions or neglected opportunities in youth. If, after the commission of the overt act that brings the offender into prison, the State can subject him to such treatment that he will not offend again, it is clear that it ought to do so. Indeed, that is the theory upon which all retributive punishment is administered; but long experience has shown that it does not produce the desired results. The treatment that has for its object the reformation of the prisoner is shown by statistics to be much more effective.

It is sometimes said that the reformative treatment is soft and sentimental, and that the prisoners like it. Nothing could be farther from the truth. A graduate from Sing Sing was committed to one of our State prisons not long ago, and when he walked into the prison yard he

said, "You call this a prison? I call it a hotel." If that prisoner had found himself in an institution where all his waking hours were taken up with work, military drill, study, and other systematic exercises, he would not have thought of the place as a hotel. The average criminal finds the reformative treatment most irksome and distasteful, because it is calculated to change his habits of life, a process which is distasteful to any of us. This it does by inculcating in him those habits of industry, forethought, and self-denial which he needs to prevent his again lapsing into crime.

Were all of the best reformative methods introduced into our State prisons, California would still have a big task before it in dealing with the criminal class. This State has in its prisons a much greater number of criminals in proportion to its population than most states in the Union. This is the result of a number of causes. The geographical situation on the western edge of the continent makes it the stopping place for many wandering criminals from all over the United States, who are unable to go farther west, and naturally they eventually find themselves in prison. The climate attracts tramps from all parts of the country, especially during the winter months, and these roving loafers include in their ranks many criminals. Being a seaboard State, the criminal driftwood that floats in from other countries finds its first lodgment here. The attractive climate is an inducement to remain here, and the great distance to the centers of population in the East is an obstacle to getting away which presents itself to those who come either by sea or land. These conditions and others which are elsewhere touched upon, combine to enlarge the criminal class in California. With these conditions existing, it is apparent that the problem of effectively dealing with the criminal class is an especially important one in this State.

At the risk of again expressing some of the ideas set forth in our last report, we desire to emphasize the fact that our present system of handling the criminal class is hopelessly bad. California has good reason to be ashamed of her State prisons. This, we repeat, is not the fault of those in charge of the prisons, but of the people of the State, who have failed to furnish the necessary facilities for dealing with the criminal class. At both prisons the hardened criminal, who has served term after term, and the youthful first offender, perhaps eager to reform and begin anew, are herded together. At San Quentin several boys are imprisoned for long terms, one of them when he arrived being a little fellow wearing short trousers. These boys may have committed serious offenses, but none of them were old enough to be confirmed criminals. Under different conditions and with proper care, every one of them would probably become good citizens. Where they are now it is an absolute certainty that they are hopelessly lost. When these boys are

discharged as young men a few years hence it will be after they have associated during these impressionable years with criminals of every class and with no one else. They will have a complete knowledge of all that is low and wicked and vile, and will have had some practical training in an industry that is carried on only within the walls of the State prison. When one of these boys leaves the prison, equipped with this education, a suit of prison-made clothes, five dollars in money, and perhaps without a friend in the world, how can he be expected to lead a good life? It is practically impossible. We shall endeavor to show, in another part of this report, that nearly all juvenile delinquency is the result of disturbed home conditions; in other words, conditions that prevent the boy from having a fair chance. Under existing conditions, by sending a boy to one of our State prisons, we simply make sure that he never will have a fair chance. It requires no argument to show that this system is cruel and unjust to the prisoner and shortsighted to the last degree on the part of the State. What we have said regarding youths who find their way into the State prisons applies also in slightly less degree to the older prisoners. The whole prison system is bad from one end to the other. As was said by the Prison Directors in their last report: "Both of our prisons are practically only large county jails for the keeping of prisoners." The men are herded together in the prisons, employed at vocations that leave them no better able to shift for themselves on discharge than they were when committed; given no education or training, mental or physical; discharged without funds to enable them to begin life again properly, and in short are so treated as to make it reasonably certain that the majority of them will eventually drift back to prison again. The manner in which the State handles her convicts is another of the causes of her large criminal population.

The whole prison situation is the result of neglect on the part of the people and of inattention to the condition of the prisons and the repeated complaints of the Prison Directors.

The subject of prison labor is one that presents many difficulties. As indicated in what we have already said, it is desirable from one standpoint that it should afford such training and instructions for the prisoners as will be of practical value to them when they are discharged. It is, of course, equally desirable that the occupation of the prisoners should be healthful. From another standpoint, it is desirable that the labor of the prisoners should be remunerative to the State, to the extent of making the prisons self-supporting if possible. There is also a sentiment in some quarters demanding that prison labor should not interfere with the employment of labor or the investment of capital outside of the prisons. All of these factors must be considered in dealing with the question. At the same time the purpose for which prisons are established and maintained, namely, to make good citizens out of lawbreakers, must also be kept in view. The various systems under which

prison labor is employed in the United States have been classified as follows:

The lease system, under which the State enters into a contract with a lessee, who feeds, clothes, houses, and guards the convicts, keeps them at work, and pays the State a specified amount for their labor. The State makes rules for the care of the convicts and has the right to inspect their quarters and place of work. This system was in vogue in the early history of California, but was long ago abandoned. It is generally conceded that this system is bad. The only interest the lessee has in the matter is the profit he can derive from the contract, and it is clear that he will give the convicts the minimum amount of care and require from them the maximum amount of work. The moral welfare of the convict receives no attention and no efforts are made for his reformation. The lease system is found only in states where the low cost of caring for the convicts is made paramount to all other considerations. It is gradually being superseded by other systems.

The contract system is where the State feeds, clothes, houses, and guards the convicts, but hires their labor out to a contractor, who pays the State a stipulated amount for the services, supplies the raw material and superintends the work. This system was also in effect in this State for a period following the lease system, and it has also been abandoned. It is far superior to the lease system in every respect. The State retains control of the maintenance and discipline of the prisoners, with the result that they are apt to be better treated than under the lease system. The prison management is, at the same time, relieved from the responsibility of managing business and manufacturing enterprises. On the other hand, the authority over the convicts is divided and the interests are not the same. The prison management is, or should be, interested in the good discipline of the institution, and the moral and intellectual welfare of the prisoners. The contractor, like the lessee under the lease system, is concerned only with the amount of work that he can get out of the men. Another bad feature is the presence of the employés of the contractor, who are not under the control of the prison authorities, and whose influence on the prisoners is not always good. California took a step forward in her prison management when this system was abandoned.

A third system is *the piece-price system*. This is really a form of the contract system, the difference being that the contractor supplies the raw material and pays an agreed amount for the product, the work being done generally under the supervision of the prison officials, but sometimes under the contractor.

The public-account system is that now in effect in California. Here the State becomes a manufacturer on its own account, buying or producing the raw material and selling the finished product. As far as the prison labor is concerned, the State conducts an ordinary factory.

The main difference between this and the piece-price system is that under the latter the contractor assumes the risk of loss and gain from fluctuating markets, while under the public-account system the State takes the risk of profit or loss like any other manufacturer. As far as the prisoners are concerned, the two systems are practically the same, if the prison officials superintend the work. The public-account system should be the better for the State, because experience has shown that in manufacturing with convict labor the State has a considerable advantage over the ordinary producer in the same line. One of the serious disadvantages of this system is that it does not afford a satisfactory training for the prisoners. It is often the case that the industry carried on in the prison is not to be found elsewhere in the State. This is so partly because the State frequently selects for its prisons some industry that will not enter into competition with private capital, and partly because the prison industry tends to drive out its private competitors. The manufacture of grain bags at San Quentin is practically an exclusive industry in this State.

Another method of employing prison labor is *the State-use system*. Here the State employs its prison labor in the production of goods for the public institutions only. The so-called *public works and ways system* is, as its name indicates, practically a part of the State-use system, the prison labor being applied to the construction of roads, buildings, or other public works. The State-use system has much to commend it, but is not without its disadvantages. It avoids to a great extent the objections of the manufacturer and of free labor to the competition of the convict. This is not because the competition does not exist, but because it is indirect and diversified and hence not too apparent It enables the State to effect a saving in the cost of maintaining its institutions, the prison labor being applied to the production of things which it would otherwise have to buy, and thus taxation is reduced. A greater diversity of labor is afforded to the prisoners, and thereby a better opportunity is offered for industrial training that will be of value to the prisoner on his release. The employment of prison labor on public works, roads, etc., has the same advantages, and as most of this work is performed in the open air it is a healthful form of employment for the prisoners. On the other hand, if prisoners are employed in road-building there is greater opportunity for them to escape and hence greater cost for guarding them. Besides, this industry must be limited to points near the prison, or else camps must be established where the work is to be done, and it is generally conceded that it is not to the advantage of either the public or the prisoners to have the latter employed in public view. The work of the prisoners at San Quentin who are now employed in grading for the improvements there is a form of the public works and ways system. The danger of escape under

this system is illustrated by a plot of several convicts engaged in that work, which was recently discovered and frustrated by the vigilance of the warden and guards. In Oregon considerable work is done by prisoners on the public roads at points remote from the State prison. Camps are maintained, where the men are housed and boarded, and the warden reports the result as very satisfactory.

The Commissioner of Labor recently filed with the Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor an interesting report which treats exhaustively the subject of convict labor in the United States. The fiscal year covered by the investigation was the one ending on various dates during the latter part of 1903 or in 1904. This report shows that the lease system was found in but five states—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Virginia, and Wyoming. The contract system was in use in twenty-seven states and in fifty-four institutions. Measured by value of goods produced the contract system outranks any other, 49 per cent of all convict-made goods being produced under this system. We should bear in mind, however, in this connection, that our prisons are established to produce good men, and in this view that the prison labor is in a sense a by-product. It does not necessarily follow that that form of industry which is most productive or most frequently employed is the best for a prison.

The piece-price system was found in seventeen states and in thirty institutions, but nearly 60 per cent of the total value produced under this system was produced in one state, Illinois.

The public-account system was found in forty states and in ninety-nine institutions. The value of the product under this system was 13.8 per cent of all convict-made goods.

The State-use system was found in forty-seven states and in one hundred and fifty-nine institutions, and convicts were found employed under the public works and ways system in thirty-eight states and in one hundred and sixty-six institutions. New York is the leading state under the State-use system, the value of the product being $1,104,908, or slightly over 30 per cent of the total product under this system.

We reproduce a table showing the average market value of goods produced per convict during the year under the several systems:

Value of Product per Convict by Systems of Work.

System of Work.	Average Market Value of Goods Produced per Convict.
Lease	$847.00
Contract	984.00
Piece-price	834.00
Public-account	557.00
State-use	304.00
Public works and ways	470.00
Total	$670.00

It is seen that the highest value per convict was under the contract system. Under the three systems involving exclusive public management, we find the lowest average value of product per convict. This, the Commissioner says, is partly due to the fact that under these systems the convicts are not worked so hard and generally not so effectively as are the convicts working for contractors and lessees under the other systems.

The same report in other tables gives the value per convict of goods produced in California, as follows:

Bags	$330 00
Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing	108 00

The latter item includes some stone produced at the San Bernardino county jail, but this item would tend to raise the value per capita. Without inquiring into the correctness of these figures, we may assume that the averages are all made upon the same basis and therefore that California is below the average in value of product for the entire country.

The showing concerning the quality of the product of the two State prisons of the articles above mentioned is more favorable. The report shows the quality to be equal to similar goods produced by free labor.

A comparison is made showing the changes in the value of product and the number of convicts employed in the various systems from the year 1885 to 1903–04. Under the lease system, 9,104 convicts were employed in 1885, as against 3,651 in 1903–4. Under the contract system, 15,670 were employed in 1885, as against 16,915 in 1903–4, thus showing a slight increase. The number employed under the piece-price system decreased from 5,676 to 3,885. In the systems where the work is performed for the direct benefit of the State, namely the public-account, State-use, and public works and ways, there is a marked change. The number thus employed increased from 14,827 to 26,718, or over 80 per cent. No separate record was kept of those employed under the State-use and public works and ways systems in 1885; but the number now employed under these systems, 12,044 and 6,144 respectively, greatly exceeds the total number employed for public-account in 1885. The per cent of convicts employed for public-account in 1885 was 32.8, and in 1903–4 (including the three systems) 52.2, State-use being 23.5 per cent and public works and ways 12 per cent.

The leading prison industries, so far as value of product is concerned, are, in the order of value of product, as follows: boots and shoes, which is almost 25 per cent of the total convict product in all industries; farming; clothing; chairs, tables, etc.; brooms and brushes; roads and highways; coal mining; binding twine; lumber and building trades.

In referring to California as working under the public-account system we do not wish to be understood as saying that all the productive

prison labor is employed under that system. A considerable amount of labor is now employed under the State-use and public works and ways systems. Among the industries in which prisoners are now employed under the State-use system in California are blacksmithing; boots and shoes; clothing; casting; cooperage; farming; harnessmaking; locksmithing; stone quarrying and cutting; tinsmithing and sheet metal working. Under the public works and ways system prisoners are engaged in grading, building trades, and working on roads. The amount of employment in some of these industries is very small, but the number of industries shows what can be done.

The Commissioner of Labor concludes that manufacturers consider the competition of prison industries as unfair and demoralizing to markets and business stability; that it has a tendency to cause in some cases a deterioration of quality of material used, and in other cases an abandonment to the prisons of the production of certain grades of goods. As stated in our last report, this sentiment exists in California. It has found expression in statutes enacted from time to time by which the sale of the product of the granite quarries at Folsom has been stopped and the manufacture at San Quentin of any article for sale, except jute fabrics, is prohibited.

The extension of the State-use system will not affect the interests that brought about the enactment of these statutes; it will be beneficial to the State in producing by prison labor many articles which it is now required to buy in the open market; it will be beneficial to the prisoners in affording them training in a variety of industries and in doing away with idle time; and, as we have shown, will be in line with the general movement throughout the country.

In addition to the industries we have mentioned as being now practiced in a small way in our State prisons, there are many others that could be established. Among them may be mentioned the manufacture of blankets, hats, and furniture. The prisons should supply the things needed by all the State institutions which the institutions can not produce for themselves and which the prison can supply without loss. The system could eventually be extended to include county institutions and schools. A vast field would be open in this way for the manufacture of furniture for schools, hospitals, county offices and other departments.

The present laws require but little amendment in order to carry out this plan. The Prison Directors have authority, under existing statutes, to do the work. All that is needed is a proper system of accounting and a requirement that all public supplies produced by the prisons must be procured there when it can be done without undue delay. Care should be taken to see that such a law does not interfere with the industrial activities of any other public institution that is able to meet its own needs with goods produced within its doors.

We hope the State-use system of prison industry may be rapidly extended in our prisons.

Suggestion has been made that the provision made by the State for discharged prisoners is inadequate, and in connection with the subject of prison labor it has been thought that some means may be found to effect a remedy. The plan has been adopted in some prisons of allowing the prisoner a small amount of wages, which goes to his credit, to be paid to him on his discharge, or else may be devoted to the support of his family. This Board wrote to a number of experienced wardens and others in various parts of the country for their views on this subject, and has received replies from several states. While a few do not favor the plan, the majority regard it as desirable. Some are in favor of paying only for extra work, while others would pay for work but not for extra work, because it is difficult to make those who do not receive pay feel that they are receiving fair treatment. This difficulty becomes more apparent on reading the statement of a warden, who says: "I never could figure out how I could pay men for extra work in the shops and not pay waiters in the dining-room, cooks, bakers, repair men, and general utility men. These positions are all selected for the men and they have no option as to the kind of work they should do." Another writer expresses the view that payment of wages may be beneficial where it tends to form habits of industry, but should not be given as an inducement to good conduct merely. In New York it is the established practice to give prisoners some per cent of their earnings for their labor. In some other states pay is given for overtime.

We think it would be wise to give some small allowance for wages. It should tend to encourage industry, and the pittance which is now given to the discharged prisoner is so small as to be practically worthless. Any allowance thus made should be paid only upon discharge or to aid in the support of the prisoner's family if they need it.

The Prison Directors have authority to parole any prisoner who has not previously been convicted of a felony and served a term in a penal institution. This power has been very conservatively exercised. It is desirable to have prisoners regain their liberty through the means of the parole law whenever possible, rather than have them held in prison until the expiration of the term of imprisonment. If a prisoner is released on parole he not only has the advantage of having a position already secured for him, but he has the recommendation of the prison officials as being worthy of a certain degree of confidence and, what is perhaps more important, he knows that failure to keep the terms of his parole means loss of liberty. The average prisoner who is worthy to be discharged at all needs a helping hand when he leaves the prison. If he is discharged at the expiration of his term he does not receive the aid he needs. He steps, in a moment, from a position where he can not

exercise his own volition on any matter whatever to a position where he can do just as he pleases. This radical change is not good for him, and it is no wonder that he lapses into crime. If, instead, he were released first on parole, his conduct would be made circumspect by the knowledge that a lapse from rectitude or a violation of the rules would result in his return to prison. With this stimulus to good behavior, to supplement the habits of industry and forethought which should have been inculcated by proper discipline in the prison, the prisoner's character is further steadied and strengthened so that when the final discharge comes he is not inclined to re-enter the criminal ranks. In order that the system of paroling prisoners may be made more effective the prison wardens should be allowed to appoint a parole officer, and if necessary two, so that closer surveillance may be kept of prisoners released on parole and more time can be devoted to finding suitable positions for those ready to be released.

We think the Legislature should make such appropriation as the Prison Directors deem necessary for this purpose. If this is done it is probable that the Prison Directors will see their way to grant paroles somewhat more freely than they have heretofore.

It is worthy of suggestion here that it may be found practicable in the future to arrange for the probation officer in each county to look after prisoners paroled to his county. Such a plan would perhaps be of great assistance to the parole officer and it would not be expensive to the State, as in most of the counties the probation officers serve without pay. We do not recommend this at this time, but make the suggestion as worthy of consideration in the future.

The majority of the prisoners in the State prisons are not over thirty years of age when committed. Many of them are mere boys. The last biennial report shows that there were then two hundred and fifteen prisoners who were under twenty-one years of age when committed. To send these boys to our State prisons virtually means ruin for every one of them. All prison experience points to the fact that the younger men and first offenders should not be imprisoned with the hardened criminals. The Prison Directors have repeatedly laid emphasis on this point in their reports. On June 30, 1906, there were in San Quentin 1,588 prisoners and in Folsom 1,045. It is apparent that these numbers are not apt to decrease in the near future, and experience shows that the population of these prisons should not be increased, if the prisoners are to be handled to the best advantage. As we pointed out in the earlier pages of this report, the proposed enlargement of San Quentin Prison will not solve the problem. In our last report we recommended that San Quentin be converted into a modern reformatory and that Folsom be made a prison for the more hardened criminals. The appropriation made for the enlargement of San Quentin

was not in line with this recommendation, and we may assume that the prison there will not be converted into a reformatory.

This Board is convinced that California should have a reformatory at the earliest possible date. The reformatory is not to be confused with the reform schools at Ione and Whittier. These are institutions of a totally different character. Reform schools are designed to deal with juvenile offenders and dependents. They are not prisons. There are no walls around the grounds, no barred windows or grated doors. Trades are taught and instruction given as in the ordinary graded schools. They are not intended for criminals.

We have already shown that our State prisons are totally unfit for any prisoner who is capable of being reformed. Even if enlarged to the full extent of the present appropriation, they will not meet the demand for room. Even if it were possible to give a separate cell to every inmate of the State prisons it would still be improper to confine the hardened criminals and the first offenders in the same prison. The judges of the Superior Court at San Francisco have repeatedly expressed themselves as opposed to sending boys and young men to the State prisons; but they are obliged to do so against their better judgment. For these youths and for first offenders a reformatory should be provided. This institution is not a reform school, it is a prison; but not such as our State prisons. The reformatory has trades classes, a school of letters, lecture courses, a gymnasium, military drill, and in short every device that is calculated to so train its inmates as to strengthen their characters and make of them law-abiding members of the community. This treatment is recommended because it is reasonable, and because its success has been proven by experience. The records show that over seventy-five per cent of those committed to reformatories are reformed, while about sixty per cent of those confined in the ordinary State prison return to crime. The expense of conducting a reformatory is greater than that of conducting a prison, but it is an expense that should be cheerfully borne if the people of our commonwealth believe men are worth saving. The State prisons, if the reformative methods herein outlined were adopted, would undoubtedly be able to reform many of their inmates; but the reformatory for first offenders is necessary to complete the system of criminal institutions for the State.

As pointed out in our last report, the reformatory is not an experiment. Among the states having reformatories may be mentioned Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, and Wisconsin. Some of these institutions have been established for many years, and the experience in every instance has been satisfactory. Over seventy-five per cent of those committed to these institutions have been restored to society and have become good citizens. California must establish a reformatory in

order to complete her prison system. The large criminal element here makes this of special importance.

The indeterminate sentence received some consideration in our last report, and it has from time to time been brought to the attention of the Legislature by the Prison Directors. This form of sentence is indispensable to a reformatory, and should be applied in all prisons if possible. It requires, however, the keeping of an accurate record of the conduct and standing of each prisoner, so that he may be released at the proper time, and it is doubtful if it could be carried out in our State prisons in their present condition. We have asked the views of Eastern prison men on this point. In Indiana the indeterminate sentence law was administered for some years, with conditions as unfavorable as they now are at San Quentin. The views obtained are divided, some thinking that the law could be made effective, while others advise getting the prisons into better shape first. We believe that the indeterminate sentence should be established in this State as soon as possible, and we expect to discuss it at length in our next report.

CHAPTER II.

STATE REFORM SCHOOLS.

1. PRESTON SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

C. H. Dunton, *President* ..... Slatington.
Rev. W. S. Mathew ..... Berkeley.
E. C. Voorheis ..... Sutter Creek.
Wm. T. Randall, Superintendent.

The number of cadets in the school June 30, 1906, was 211, and 43 additional were out on parole. The number in the school June 30, 1904, was 142, with none on parole. The increase in actual number present is 69, and the increase in the number under the care of the school is 112. This is high-water mark for this school, the highest number heretofore reached being 202, in 1896.

At the time of our last report the trades building had been destroyed by fire. The Legislature appropriated $20,000 for its reconstruction and exempted it from the building law, so that much of the work of rebuilding could be done by the cadets and at the same time furnish them practical work in the trades and under the direction of their teachers. This plan is to be highly commended, but we fear that the Trustees have not grasped their full opportunity, for over $4,000 has been paid for outside labor on this building. In our opinion the labor bill is very much too high, and nearly all of this work should have been performed by the school

In the furtherance of this plan a very complete shop has been established and nearly all the common mill machinery has been purchased and set. With this they have made their own doors and sash, and dressed and otherwise cut and fitted their own lumber. In the rebuilding of the trades building the old brick walls have been used and an annex of concrete blocks, made on the premises by the boys, added on the rear. These blocks have also been laid by the boys, and only one expert hired to direct and teach them. Concrete is a good building material for this place, as there is plenty of sand and gravel near at hand. This annex of concrete blocks is now nearly completed, and is a very creditable piece of work. It will provide a machine shop, blacksmith shop, and printing plant. We regret we can not give equal praise to the reconstruction of the main building.

The assembly hall, for which $10,000 was voted, has not been commenced. It was not exempted from the building laws, and therefore can not be done by the school, but must be let by contract. The amount of appropriation is inadequate for the building by contract, and it is for the interests of the school that it be permitted to do this work. The building should be of concrete and all the work done by the cadets and their instructors. No reason occurs to us why all the building done at this school should not be done by the school.

The instruction given at this school has greatly improved during the past two years. The teachers are efficient, interested in their work, and above all, interested in their pupils, for whom they stand as parent as well as teacher.

A year ago a specialist in education was employed for a number of weeks. He taught classes, studied the school and its material, and arranged a course of study to fit the conditions. This has no doubt been instrumental in improving the school work, which will now compare favorably with that done in the best public schools.

A good sloyd teacher has been added to the force, and at present this man has under his charge 160 boys, divided into ten classes of sixteen each. This work educates the hand and the eye and is an elementary preparation for trade work Above all, this school should be and is a trade school. Boys who go out are fitted to begin work in some trade, and many are now holding good positions. The trades taught are carpentry, cabinetmaking, blacksmithing, machinists, masonry in various forms, printing, tailoring, butchering, and all lines of agriculture and general farming. The agricultural department is by no means least. The farm is large and well managed. The dairy department is especially good, and buttermaking a good trade. The farm produces all the vegetables, milk, butter, fruit, and meat used by the institution. Nothing which can be produced on the farm is bought. This is done by no other State institution. All the meat supply, including beef, mutton, pork, and poultry, is raised and killed on the place. The poultry department only is not what it should be. The right man at the head of that will make it successful.

The increase in numbers has brought into use the building so long vacant, and there are now no unnecessary buildings here. There are some needs that must be met. There is necessity for a new refectory building. The present dining-room is on the third floor, and in addition to the inconvenience of marching over 200 boys up two flights of stairs for each meal, it is too small and will not admit of enlargement. The kitchen is now inadequate, and these two departments should be in a separate building. The appropriation for this need not be large, as it should be released from the building laws and the school required to do its own building. It should include a cold-storage plant. As the farm

produces its own meat, a cold-storage plant is a necessity. This building should be ample to provide for over 300 boys, with a separate dining-room for officers and employés.

The appropriation for maintenance made by the last Legislature was based on an average attendance of 175. This average has been considerably exceeded already, but the appropriation will be made to suffice. The salaries paid at Preston School are much lower than those paid at Whittier. There is no good reason for this. The average age at Preston is higher and the responsibilities are just as great. There should be an equalizing of the salaries in these two institutions and a raise in the salaries at Preston. The management at Preston is carrying all the time a few vacancies in order to be able to increase a few salaries, so as to retain the men they have at present. There is now no printer, and the salary is insufficient to get a good one. We therefore will recommend an increase in the salary appropriation for Preston, particularly in view of the notable improvement in all departments of the school, and especially by a reduction in the per capita cost. In our last report we called attention to the fact that this per capita was too high.

2. WHITTIER STATE SCHOOL.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

T. E. NEWLIN, *President* ..... Los Angeles.
JAMES CLARK ..... Pasadena.
C. C. DESMOND ..... Los Angeles.

J. P. GREELEY, Superintendent.

The number of pupils in the school on June 30, 1906, was 256 boys and 37 girls, total 295. On June 30, 1904, there were 289 boys and 43 girls. There is, therefore, a decrease of 33 boys and 6 girls in the past two years. This decrease is occasioned by the juvenile court and probation law caring for some outside who otherwise would go to this school, and, in the case of boys, by the increased number sent to the Preston School of Industry.

The Whittier State School changed superintendents in March, 1905, Mr. Sherman Smith being superseded by Mr. J. P. Greeley. There has also been a change in the head of the girls' department.

The last Legislature made provision for several improvements, which have been made, as follows: The old closets and plumbing have been taken out of the east end of the main building and placed in a new brick stack, constructed for the purpose, rendering the building much more sanitary. The assembly hall has been repaired and is now in good condition. A new reservoir, holding 650,000 gallons and conveniently located at the highest point, was completed last year, and makes a valuable addition to the premises. The stock and machinery have been increased and improved. A new silo has also been erected.

The boys' school has improved in all departments. They are better prepared for teaching in the trades now than they were two years ago and are doing better work, but there is still much room for improvement.

The girls' school has improved much in the school-room work, which is now very creditable, but seriously lacks in industrial training. The object has been to train girls for housekeepers, but all girls do not care to become housekeepers, unless it be in a home of their own. Very few girls desire to or will become servants. When they leave this school the most of them must earn their own support. They should be prepared for self-support in lines that are congenial and adapted to their ability.

There is room in this State for a girls' industrial school, and there should be more girls in such a school than are now at Whittier. It should be a separate institution, located near the center of the State, under the charge of a board of women managers. But until the time comes when the State can establish such an independent institution much good can be done in the girls' school at Whittier. There should be some changes. A good dressmaking and millinery department should be added, and put in the hands of instructors who can do the best work themselves. More material should be furnished and more clothes made for the girls. There is no reason why a girl leaving this school should not go out with a fairly good wardrobe, providing she makes it herself. The State surely can furnish the raw material. Shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping, and office work could be taught to at least a few, and prove satisfactory. Every girl is sent here because of serious trouble, and when she goes out must face serious difficulties. These are only suggestions which could be enlarged upon, but surely something more varied and thorough should be done than is done at present.

The school-room work in both schools is now very creditable. There has also been a great improvement in business methods and management.

The buildings and grounds at Whittier are now in good condition. There is urgent need for a building for teaching sloyd or manual training for the boys. No other special appropriation will be needed, unless additional land for coarse crops be added to the farm.

3. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS UPON THE STATE REFORM SCHOOLS.

Two bills providing for the classification of the cadets in the reform schools, one applying to each school, were introduced in the last Legislature, but only the one applying to Whittier School became a law. At present, therefore, no boys over sixteen years of ago, who are accused or convicted of crime, can be received at Whittier; but the bill providing that no boy under sixteen should be committed to Preston School failed of passage. The result has been to place a limit on Whittier

School, and none on Preston School. Consequently, Preston School has had a higher average of attendance than was expected, and Whittier has had a lower. That section of the law which provided for the recommitment to Preston of all boys at Whittier under sixteen years of age was found to be impracticable of enforcement. It would have required the recommitment of 168 boys to Preston and would have left only 113 at Whittier. The Preston School could not assimilate and care for so many new arrivals. The appropriation for the support and education of these 168 boys was made to Whittier and could not be transferred, and further, there was no appropriation made to pay the expense of the recommitment. It will be necessary to remedy these defects at the next session of the Legislature.

In the redrafting of the laws governing these institutions they should be made more nearly alike. There is no need of applying one rule to one and another rule to the other. The same causes of commitment should be made for each. In our last report we recommended a line of classification at sixteen years of age, and the two bills should be drawn upon this basis. All boys under sixteen years of age should be sent to Whittier and all boys over sixteen years of age to Preston, but there is no need of transferring the cadets now in the schools. The law should provide, however, for the voluntary transfer of any boy over sixteen years of ago from Whittier to Preston by the Whittier Trustees, and the compulsory transfer of boys who are still in the school at eighteen years of age. We believe, however, that the boys at Whittier will nearly all be on parole before they reach eighteen years of age.

All commitments should be until twenty-one years of age, unless sooner paroled by the Board of Trustees. A short sentence is injurious to the boys and detrimental to the school. These schools are not detention prisons, they are places of education and training. The boy has an opportunity for education which has probably been denied him heretofore, and he should remain in the school sufficiently long to get its benefits. He is sent, not to a prison to serve a sentence, but to a school for an education. The authorities of the school are far better able to tell when he has acquired that education and is qualified to go out for himself than is a judge sitting on his bench and trying to peer into the future. It is for the boy's best interest to stay until he has got the needed training, and it is also for the interests of society that he do so. The Juvenile Court law should be amended, taking from the judges the power to recall a boy once committed to either reform school. Boys are no longer talking about "when their time is up," but rather "when they graduate." Graduation is now the end aimed at, and should be and would be if there were no short sentences. It is the indeterminate sentence, with a maximum limit at twenty-one years of age. As a matter of fact, few boys remain until they are twenty-one years old. They complete their educational work, acquire a trade, and

go out. They go out as soon as they are fitted, and should not go out before.

A very important part of reform school work is the care of the boy when he leaves the school. He should stay at the school until he is able to do something by which he can earn a living, and then an officer of the school should find him a place to work, visit him and look after him until he is established and can take care of himself. Here is where our reform school work has largely broken down in the past and is not well enough done at present. For instance, Whittier has on parole 215. It is impossible for the Superintendent to look after 215 boys and girls and attend to his other duties. Each school should have an officer appointed by and under the control of the superintendent, whose especial duty it will be to find suitable places for those who are ready to leave the school and visit them and care for them during the period of probation, and if they fail in one place, find another, or return them to the school for a time longer. This officer could spend such time as these duties do not demand at such other duties at the school as the Superintendent might require.

We have now no adequate history of what has become of the boys who have passed out of the school. We should have, and such officers would be able to furnish it. The State should follow up every boy until it knows whether he succeeds or fails. Try to keep him from falling, but if he does, know the reason why, and this work can be done best by the schools.

What has been said of the boys could with greater emphasis be said of the girls. Their opportunities for self-support are fewer, their temptations greater, and their organization weaker. They need far more than the boy the watchful eye and the helping hand when they go out to try the battle of life, and this the State does not give them now.

The school courses have been organized and improved in both of these schools. More and better teachers are employed, and we can now say that the school work compares favorably with that in other schools. These schools ought to be the best in the State, but still more advance must be made before that point is reached.

In industrial work Preston School has made much progress, but there is still room for improvement at Whittier. What has been done at, and the needs of, each are set forth elsewhere.

Both of these schools have military training under competent officers, and each supports a good band. We believe there is nothing better to teach obedience, politeness, neatness, and general bearing. The military features should be given all possible encouragement, and our recommendation of two years ago that they be furnished with real instead of mock guns remains unheeded.

CHAPTER III.

STATE HOSPITALS.

STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.

GEORGE C. PARDEE, *President*	Governor.
C. F. CURRY	Secretary of State.
U. S. WEBB	Attorney-General.
N. K. FOSTER, M.D.	Secretary State Board of Health.
F. W. HATCH, M.D.	General Superintendent of State Hospitals.
A. J. PILLSBURY	Secretary of State Board of Examiners.
C. N. POST	Assistant Attorney-General.

In the absence of the Governor from Sacramento the Secretary of the State Board of Examiners acts in his place. When the Attorney-General is absent the Assistant Attorney-General acts in his place.

The State Commission in Lunacy was created in 1887, and has a general jurisdiction over the State Hospitals for Insane and of the Home for the Care and Training of Feeble-Minded Children. Its offices are in the State Capitol at Sacramento.

1. STOCKTON STATE HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

C. M. KENISTON, *President*	Stockton.
N. F. PICKLE, *Vice-President*	Sonora.
J. C. THOMPSON	Stockton.
F. J. DIETRICH	Stockton.
C. D. FONTANA	Copperopolis.

FRED P. CLARK, M. D., Medical Superintendent.

The number of patients in Stockton State Hospital on June 30, 1906, was 1,727, of whom 1,123 were men and 604 were women. There were also 76 out on parole. The increase over the number in the hospital two years previous is 112. Besides this number the hospital is also caring temporarily for 92 patients belonging to the Agnews State Hospital, removed there after the earthquake, but still carried upon the books at Agnews. Since our last report many improvements have been made, mostly in the way of repairs to buildings. An old swimming tank has been floored over for a dining-room for women, and the women's laundry building has been remodeled and rebuilt, and a very pleasant ward provided on the second floor with veranda nearly all around. The kitchen in the men's building has been rebuilt and greatly

improved. The kitchen furniture has been made on the premises; it is of galvanized iron and is neat, durable, sanitary, and altogether very desirable. The roof on the women's building has been repaired and thirty-two dormer windows added, thus making more wards in the building. Considerable concrete work has been done. Nearly every stairway from the wards to the grounds is of concrete, and thus fireproof.

In our last report we urged the need for more land for this hospital, and the Legislature appropriated $40,000 for the purpose. With this a tract of 400 acres located about two miles northwest of the present location was purchased. Since, 120 acres more have been added, and paid for out of the contingent fund. This land is all fine agricultural land and offers a variety of soils. The buildings on this ranch have been repaired. The house has been remodeled, bathtubs and modern plumbing put in, and it will accommodate about thirty patients. Another building for a kitchen and dining-room has also been fitted up and is now in good condition. A windmill, tank house, and tank have also been constructed. A nine-wire anchor fence has been built around the whole and 65 acres leveled, checked, and ready for alfalfa. All these farm buildings, including two barns, have been painted.

The dairy herd now consists of but seventy-two cows. The crying demand at this hospital in years past has been more milk. It was impossible to increase the dairy herd until more land was secured. The dairy is already increased over two years ago. Eighty-five heifers have been raised and purchased and will soon be added to the milking herd. Before the end of this fiscal year it is expected that the milking herd will reach ninety cows. This new tract of land will, it is thought, support a herd of four hundred and fifty cattle. It is evident, then, that this hospital will soon receive the milk supply it demands.

The institution is now selling its swill. There is now room for a pig ranch, and it should be soon added. A poultry plant is also desirable.

The new farm this year produced about 450 tons of hay, and muskmelons, watermelons, squashes, pumpkins, tomatoes, and beans in great quantities.

The present hospital site consists of 114 acres, located within the city of Stockton. It should be the aim of the State gradually to rebuild this hospital upon the new tract, following the cottage plan. The present site is being surrounded by city development and is now valuable for city lots. It will be better for all concerned to have the hospital farther from the city, and the price which can be realized from this will go far toward rebuilding on a better plan.

The old buildings are heated with stoves. This method is costly and unsatisfactory. The buildings should be provided with a central heating plant.

The State should do its share in the construction of sidewalks around this property. The grounds are in the city of Stockton, with residences

surrounding. On at least two sides of the property there should be good walks laid.

New cottages are necessary on the ranch to accommodate at least one hundred patients. These patients are needed here for their labor, and it is also better for them. The contingent fund has been and is now being used in the development of the farm.

The support fund is too low. The per capita cost is lower than it ought to be. The patients should be better provided for. It will also be necessary to make some additions to the salary roll, as at least four more attendants should be added to care for the patients removed to the farm.

2. NAPA STATE HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

Dr. E. Z. Hennessey, *President* ..... Napa.
F. W. Bush ..... Napa.
Richard Belcher ..... Marysville.
H. M. Meachen ..... Napa.
J. H. Steves ..... St. Helena.

Elmer E. Stone, M.D., Medical Superintendent.

The number of patients in the Napa State Hospital July 1, 1906, was 1,550, an increase of 89 over two years ago. Of this number, 894 were men and 656 were women. There were in addition 43 patients on parole.

Since our last report many improvements have been made. Upon the new ranch was a dwelling-house which has been moved upon the main grounds and put in line with the other cottages, and will be occupied by one of the physicians. There has been a new two-story brick building erected for the steward's office and storeroom. This was a much-needed improvement, as previous arrangements were very inconvenient. Another brick building has been erected for the fire department, and the fire protection improved. A new plumbing system has been installed throughout the main building and most of the wards. The old bathtubs and closets have given place to modern sanitary appliances. The buildings have also been thoroughly renovated, new floors laid, walls and woodwork painted. In so far as this work has gone, and it is nearly completed, the buildings are in excellent condition.

A new gas plant has been erected, and oil instead of coal as fuel is used in both the gas plant and bake ovens. The gas is used for cooking. These changes are making a large monthly saving.

Rooms have been arranged for the treatment by hydrotherapy, and the results have been satisfactory.

The general water supply has, for some time, been inadequate, and on the wards generally, during the heat of the summer, water has of necessity been turned off. To solve this problem the last Legislature

appropriated $40,000 for the purchase of the necessary land to acquire a watershed and reservoir site and the erection of a dam thereon. This land of 138 acres has been purchased at a cost of $3,450, and the site cleared for the reservoir. The estimated capacity of the reservoir when completed is 150,000,000 gallons.

The farm on which the hospital is located was very poor land when purchased and has not improved with years. It became necessary, to meet the requirements of the hospital, to purchase some good farm land, and accordingly a tract of 500 acres of valley or delta land has been purchased for $35,000, and is being paid for out of the contingent fund. The Superintendent says that this farm is producing a revenue of $16,000 a year, besides additional pasture for stock. From this place also was obtained the residence previously noted and valued now at $7,000. The dairy now consists of 110 cows, and is entirely too small. Butter is made, but not enough to supply the needs of the hospital, and it is probable that more milk should be consumed.

A new and complete poultry plant has been in operation the last year and has produced nearly 8,000 dozen eggs, besides 621 chickens, 127 ducks, and 588 turkeys for the table.

The value of the total products for the past year, as reported by the steward, is $34,951.59.

The Legislature at its extra session appropriated $35,000 for a new cottage, and we understand this will be used for a cottage for the treatment of acute cases.

The plumbing, now far advanced, should be completed at an early date. The balance on the purchase price of this farm should be paid and the new reservoir completed. Such appropriation as may be necessary for these purposes should be provided.

3. AGNEWS STATE HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

Isaac Upham, *President*	San Francisco.
Edward White	Watsonville.
O. A. Hale	San José.
David Rutherford	San José.
J. K. Wilson	San Francisco.

Leonard Stocking, M.D., Medical Superintendent.

The number of patients in the hospital June 30, 1906, was 790, of whom 494 were men and 296 were women, and 66 out on parole. Stockton Hospital was taking care for Agnews Hospital at the same time of 47 men and 44 women, and 1 on parole, making the total accredited to Agnews Hospital 541 men and 340 women, total 881, and 67 on parole, being a decrease in the number present over two years previous of 145.

It is not necessary here to review the improvements which had been made at Agnews Hospital. On the night of April 17th last it was probably our best insane hospital. It consisted of a main building and four cottages, the newest one being considered one of the finest for the purpose in the country. The earthquake on the morning of April 18th destroyed all the hospital buildings, and one hundred and one patients and eleven officers were either killed or later died of injuries.

Tuesday morning, April 17th, the Sheriffs' Association and the Convention of County Supervisors were in session at San José, and two members and the Secretary of the State Board of Charities and Corrections were present at the meetings. When on the following morning rumors came into San José that the Agnews State Hospital had been badly damaged by the earthquake, it was possible for one of the members of the Board to immediately proceed to the hospital, which he reached before eight o'clock.

The situation there was appalling. The hospital consisted of several buildings; the main building, a large brick structure of four stories, containing the administration offices and residences of the officers in the center, wards for the patients in either wing, and the storerooms and kitchen in the rear. To the south of the main building were two cottages for male patients and to the north two for female patients. Every one of these buildings was in ruins. The central part of the main building was a heap of rubbish and the wings were totally wrecked. The cottages were standing, but damaged beyond hope of restoration.

In the ruins were many injured persons, how many no one knew, and many dead. The main building was so wrecked as to endanger the lives of all who took part in the rescue work. Tottering walls, the wrecked roofs, and broken timbers threatened to fall at any moment, and it was apparent that another great shock would have completed the destruction of the building and buried the victims and rescuers together.

The injured required immediate care. The hospital and all the ordinary conveniences of such an institution were destroyed, and the best that could be done was to give the sufferers such treatment as was possible under the trees on the lawns. Several hundred patients, incapable of caring for themselves, and some of whom would be a menace to others if at large, demanded the immediate attention of the staff. All needed food almost immediately.

The first assistant physician was at San Francisco; the second and third assistants, the supervisor, and the assistant matron were killed, and the matron was absent on vacation. All of the officers resided in the central part of the main building, which was completely ruined.

Upon the survivors of the staff, suffering from the nervous shock of their near approach to death, some of them but partly clothed, without

breakfast and deprived of every convenience usually afforded by the institution, devolved the duty of solving the perplexing problem thus briefly outlined.

The impression prevailed at that time that the earthquake had not seriously affected other parts of the State. Steps were at once taken to communicate with the Governor and telegrams were filed at Agnew, Milpitas, and Santa Clara, but the wires were dead at each place. Messages were also left at Milpitas to be forwarded by train, and Supervisor Mitchell of Alameda County, who was going by automobile to Oakland, was given a message to be forwarded from that point.

As early as eight o'clock many of the injured and dead had been taken from the ruins. Sheriff Ross of Santa Clara County had already taken steps to police the grounds, which was in itself a most difficult task, as it was almost impossible for one not connected with the institution to distinguish between the patients, the idle sightseers, and those who came to help. Several of the sheriffs who had been in San José were early on the scene and rendered valuable assistance. Among those who did especially effective work were Sheriff Trafton of Santa Cruz, Sheriff Buckner of Kings, and Sheriff Collins of Inyo.

By nine o'clock the Superintendent established headquarters under a tree on the lawn, and the relief work was rapidly systematized. Gangs of volunteers were organized to go through the buildings systematically. Each gang was headed by some capable person, among these being the sheriffs above mentioned and a Mr. Morphy, a contractor from San José. This was dangerous work, and every individual who took part in it is entitled to great credit. So thoroughly was it done that by noon it was certain that, except in part of one wing, no living person was in the ruins, and before dark the last living victim had been rescued.

Volunteer physicians from San José were on hand, with the promptness characteristic of their profession, and gave aid to the injured almost as rapidly as they were taken from the ruins. Their assistance was of great value, on account of the crippled condition of the local staff. Without their aid there would have been great suffering among the injured. As the surgeons finished their work the patients were laid on mattresses on the ground under the trees and as rapidly as possible were transferred to bedsteads which were brought from the least damaged buildings. In this work many of the patients assisted, as did also students from Santa Clara College and other volunteers. The buildings were all so badly damaged that it seemed dangerous to enter them, and two rather heavy shocks that occurred during the day contributed to one's feeling of their insecurity.

Tents were brought out from San José by Sheriff Ross, and by eight o'clock in the evening every one of the injured, who numbered about 125, had received the first necessary surgical treatment and was in a

comfortable bed in a tent, while a temporary field hospital with medical supplies had been established for the use of the doctors. Volunteer nurses from San José rendered valuable and much-needed assistance to the local staff.

About fifty dead were taken from the ruins during the day, and the bodies were decently covered and cared for until they could be removed.

In the meantime, while this emergency work was being carried on, the ordinary duties of the institution remained to be done under distressing difficulties. Food was needed for about 1,000 persons, and sleeping arrangements must be made for all. A visit to the kitchen about the middle of the day found the cooks and their assistants from among the patients working, without any apparent fear or thought of themselves, in a building so cracked and shaken that it looked as though it would fall at any moment and bury all within. The pipes that carry steam from the boilers to the cookers in the kitchen were leaking badly, so that any extensive cooking was out of the question; but coffee and warm food were served to those who most needed them, and no one went to bed hungry. The boiler-room was so badly wrecked as to make one hesitate to enter it; but the engineer and assistants, with no thought of their own danger, kept the fires going, and during the day made temporary connections with steam cookers placed in the open air, so that on the following morning every one could be furnished with warm food.

The majority of the male patients were gathered into the walled yards behind the main building, but a great many of them were at large and strolled about the grounds, making no effort to escape. Some of the women were gathered in the tennis court, which is inclosed with a wire fence, but most of them were kept together on the lawns in front of the buildings.

As evening approached, mattresses and blankets which had been recovered from the buildings were brought out and beds were prepared on the lawns. All of the women and many of the men had mattresses and all had blankets.

The attendants were on duty all day, many of them going without food in order that the patients might be better cared for, and at night, when the patients lay down to rest, these faithful watchers only prepared for the long vigil of the night, and most of them got but little sleep. Sheriff Ross arranged to have the grounds patroled during the night by his deputies, and by eleven o'clock the officers of the institution and their patients had settled down for the night, the attendants taking turns on watch and getting such sleep as they could.

Too much credit can not be given to the hospital staff for the good discipline, courage, and fidelity to duty displayed by each and every employé on this occasion.

On Friday, June 1st, Mr. Pillsbury, Secretary of the State Board of Examiners, Mr. Ellery, State Highway Commissioner, and a structural engineer, and the Secretary of this Board, visited Agnews Hospital for the purpose of learning the exact results of the earthquake upon the buildings there. They examined all the wrecked buildings, and especially the basements thereof. Most of the buildings had brick foundations and the interior walls are supported by series of brick arches. These arches were nearly all shattered in the top or key, and thus rendered useless. Furthermore, the outer walls were in many instances cracked down into the ground. These conditions prevailed in all the buildings occupied by patients, except the new cottage for convalescent women. While the arches supporting the floors in the basement of that building were broken, yet the lower foundation walls, which were of concrete and built by the patients under the direction of the Superintendent, were intact. This is the only foundation which can be used again, although it may be found possible to repair the foundations of some of the other cottages so they may be used again. The reason that the foundations of this new cottage were good is not that it was built by the patients, but because it had in it the requisite amount of cement to make a good piece of work. Speaking in general, the buildings at Agnews show a wanton carelessness, to such an extent as to be almost criminal, in construction and "skinning" out of material necessary to make the construction strong. The mortar is weak, that is, there is too little lime to the amount of sand and water. In the mortar used in the new cottage, which the specifications required to contain a proportion of cement, there seems to have been none put in. It also appears that the bricks were not properly bedded in mortar and great air spaces were found in the walls which should have been filled with the mortar, and if they were so filled the walls would have been very much stronger. The joists supporting the floors throughout the buildings, especially the main building, were not properly bonded to the walls. The joists themselves in general rested on the walls not to exceed two inches at each end. It required but very little shaking to loosen up the bonding, draw out the joists, and permit the floors to fall. In many cases the bricks were used too dry, and therefore dried out the mortar before it had time to set, and there was no adhesion between the bricks and mortar. This was proven from the fact that the bricks were lifted out in a comparatively clean condition. With these defects in the construction of the building it could not withstand an earthquake shock. It was simply a pile of bricks which would support its own weight so long as undisturbed, but would withstand but little lateral force, and when the lateral force came in the form of an earthquake, destruction was complete. The buildings at Agnews cost about $750,000, and there is nothing left except what can be obtained in the way of material from the ruins.

Since the above report the Commission in Lunacy and the Board of Managers have each sent expert structural engineers and architects to look over the ruins and make report. The results of these examinations and conclusions are not materially different from the above report.

We believe the destruction at Agnews is not owing to location, but is directly proportionate to the poor construction; that new hospital buildings can be built as well there as in other convenient locations. The State has there 326 acres of land, not enough to be sure, but too much to abandon, and it is the most conveniently located of all our hospitals to about one third of our population.

We believe it best to rebuild Agnews Hospital on its present location, and that the Legislature should make immediate provision for that purpose. We believe this to be of first importance, as there are at present about 800 patients there. They are in tents and wooden barracks. The physicians and officers are in tents. They can pass the winter under difficulties.

We have an opportunity in the rebuilding of Agnews to do so on modern lines. Before the plans are perfected we understand that the Superintendent is to be sent East by the Board of Managers to see and study the latest and best buildings and appliances for the care and treatment of insane.

In general, we believe:

1st. That two cottages, or small buildings, one for male and one for female patients, should be constructed for the reception and treatment of acute cases, and that these cottages should be supplied with the best equipment and appliances for treating insanity.

2d. That next, two cottages, one for each sex, should be built for the care of convalescent cases. That these cottages should be homelike and well furnished, and have about them no appearance of the institution.

3d. That cottages of wood should be constructed for the tubercular, the paralytic, and the demented classes. For this purpose it is possible some of the temporary barracks might be built over and used. The number and size of these buildings would depend upon the number of patients who could be provided for.

4th. That at least two smaller cottages, one for each sex, of good construction, should be built for chronic pay-patients or others who could be best provided for in such buildings.

5th. That there should be built an administration building, with refectory building in the rear. It may be necessary to build, in connection with this, two small ward buildings for the patients not heretofore provided for, the size to depend upon the number of patients left to be provided for. We arrive at this by a process of elimination; first, providing for all who would be better off in cottages, and housing the remainder in such a building. This building, or group of buildings,

should be of steel construction, and not over two stories high. The old brick could be used for the curtain walls, if laid in cement mortar. The better-class cottages could also be constructed in a similar manner, and the material on the ground used.

6th. That two cottages, one for male and one for female nurses, should be built. A nurse, when off duty, should not be compelled to eat and sleep in the wards with the patients.

7th. The Superintendent should be provided with a separate residence; and at least one, and possibly more, of the assistant physicians. This is now done at both Stockton and Napa hospitals, but we think smaller and less pretentious homes should be provided, like the cottage for the Superintendent at Highlands.

We believe the Superintendent and Managers will work out plans along this line that will be much in advance of anything we have heretofore had, and be a credit to the State. Agnews Hospital should be rebuilt on a scale large enough to take care of the patients now credited to it, about 900, including those at home on leave of absence, and rather more than the normal increase; because until some rebuilding is done no patients can be received, and after that it should be allowed to receive more than the normal increase.

4. MENDOCINO STATE HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

A. B. Truman, *President* ..... San Francisco.
E. B. Martinelli ..... San Rafael.
W. A. S. Foster ..... Willits.
John S. McNab ..... Ukiah.
George D. Clark ..... San Francisco.
E. W. King, M.D., Medical Superintendent.

The number of patients in the hospital June 30, 1906, was 698, of whom 483 were men and 215 were women, and 14 on parole. The increase in the two years was 83.

Among the improvements noted here is the colony for tubercular patients. Originally this was started with seven tents as an experiment. The experiment succeeded. Patients and attendants, hesitating at first to go to the tent colony during the rainy season, could not, after a short time, be coaxed back. Since then, five wood cottages, built cheaply of lumber dressed on both sides and painted inside and out, have been added. Other patients have been moved to this colony. These patients get more air and sunshine and enjoy a sort of free outdoor life not possible in a ward. They are healthier and happier. The buildings and sufficient ground in connection are surrounded by a high wire fence, which keeps patients from straying away.

Superintendent King, in his annual report, speaking of this tent camp, says:

We have in this camp at present 69 patients, which is a little more than it was designed to hold. The results of treatment at this camp during the past year show that outdoor life is not only better for tubercular patients, but also for those who are mentally unsound, and I might add for the sane as well.

Dr. R. A. Cushman, First Assistant Physician, who has had charge of this camp since it was opened, reports as follows: "The general health of the outdoor patients has been better than those who sleep on the wards. The only cases of pneumonia that we have had in camp have been hypostatic in patients who were weak or old, demented and bedridden. No cases of lung or bronchial inflammation have so far occurred in camp, while our greatest mortality during the winter months on the wards is from pneumonia. This is not said to cast reflection on the sanitary condition of the wards, for they are well kept and well ventilated, but rather to show that patients who spend most of their time out of doors are remarkably free from colds and from bronchial and lung diseases.

"It has also been found that old men and the demented patients who are inclined to be filthy have remarkably improved when given an opportunity to have a continuous outdoor life. Their general health is much improved and they are more cleanly in their habits and are much more contented and happy than when confined to the wards.

"This camp, which can easily accommodate 60 patients, was built at a cost of $3,600, or $60 per bed—about one-tenth of the cost of beds in ward buildings.

"Since the camp was opened three tubercular cases have become sane and have been discharged. At the time of their discharge they had no fever, no cough, the chest dullness had practically disappeared, and they had increased in weight. At the present time we have three active tubercular cases and twelve tubercular cases improved. None of the improved cases have had any fever for several months: they have no cough and most of them are gaining in weight.

"All the demented cases in camp have shown marked improvement, except the cases of paresis, and we think even in these cases their lives have been much prolonged.

"This tent plant, which was built for the accommodation of our male tuberculous cases, has proved of great value to that class of cases. It has done more, it has demonstrated its value as a place for the care and treatment of a large class of chronic insane, and I can see no reason why with some modification acute cases could not be cared for in the same manner and with advantage to the patients. In our California climate such buildings could be utilized for a farm colony of chronic cases, and for epileptic colonies with great benefit to the patients and economy to the State. In these tent colonies everything that reminds one of a prison is eliminated. The patients have more freedom, there are no locks except the one on the gate entrance, and this is simply to keep the old and demented patients from wandering away."

An assembly building has been constructed, connecting the administration building with the ward buildings. The chapel and amusement hall are on the second floor, and offices and much needed rooms on the first floor.

A hothouse 20 by 50 feet has also been added to the equipment. The capacity of the reservoir has been increased by the addition of six feet to the height of the dam. It is now estimated that this reservoir will impound between ten and eleven million gallons of water.

The agricultural department has improved during the two years. The dairy has increased and is being graded up by pure Holstein blood. Considerable new land has been cleared, the acreage in alfalfa increased, and a good poultry plant established. The farm produced last year the vegetables needed at the hospital, hay more than sufficient for the

stock, and an abundance of milk and eggs. The steward estimates the value of the farm products for last year at $16,299.67.

This hospital suffered from the earthquake of April 18th. The tower on the administration building, which was of steel frame and extended down through the walls of the building into the foundation, was not in any way framed into the building. It did not vibrate in unison with the rest of the building, and the brick walls to which it was attached by brickwork only were torn to pieces. The outer walls of this building were also badly cracked, these cracks in some instances extending to the ground. The foundation at one corner has also settled. Our opinion is that this building can not be repaired so as to render it safe. Some of the gables in the ward building are badly damaged, but these can all be repaired and would, if repaired, be as safe as ever.

There are at the corners of the ward buildings brick towers in which are placed water tanks. These towers are badly damaged and are a menace to the building. They should be taken down to below the roof and these tanks removed.

The ward buildings, the administration building, and the amusement hall are all separate buildings, connected with each other by corridors joined to the main walls of the buildings. The connecting corridors are damaged. The new amusement hall building seems to have suffered no damage. These damages, except to the administration building, can be repaired and the buildings made as safe as before. The administratration building, however, should be rebuilt. No repairs can render it safe. This building cost about $60,000, but was too cheaply built. It was a case of trying to build a $100,000 building for $60,000. Strength was sacrificed in its construction to bring it within the limit of the appropriation. There are evidently the same defects of construction as at Agnews. We believe that had the same earthquake shock visited this hospital as did Agnews, there would have been a similar destruction.

The Legislature, at its extra session, appropriated $30,000 to meet earthquake emergencies at this hospital. The tower on the ward buildings with the water tanks will be removed and a steel tower constructed away from the buildings to carry these tanks. The damages are being repaired and the buildings again put back into condition.

This hospital has sufficient in its contingent fund to build one cottage, and it is proposed to construct without delay a cottage for acute and convalescent females. This cottage is to be equipped for treatment by hydrotherapy. The Managers will ask an appropriation for furniture for this cottage. They will also ask an appropriation for a similar cottage for the treatment of male patients.

The increase during the next two years will probably not exceed 100, and these two cottages will provide for it.

The number of attendants must be increased to provide for the new cottages, probably four or five for each cottage.

5. SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA STATE HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

E. P. Clark, *President* ..... Riverside.
John McGonigle ..... Ventura.
H. B. Wilson ..... Redlands.
J. W. A. Off ..... Los Angeles.
G. P. Adams ..... Los Angeles.

A. P. Williamson, M.D., Medical Superintendent.

The number of patients June 30, 1906, was 889, of whom 577 were men and 312 were women, and 44 on parole. The increase over two years ago is 109. The number on parole, however, has been reduced. It was in 1904, 100; in 1906, but 44. This makes a net increase of patients under commitment of only 53. The number on parole at the time of last report was too large.

This hospital has made many improvements since our last report. At that time the hospital was greatly overcrowded and many patients were sleeping on the floor. An appropriation of $65,000 was made for a new wing to be built on the east end. The appropriation for the central administration building was previously made, but this building has been constructed, furnished, and occupied since our last report. The new east wing will soon be ready for occupancy. The completion of these two wings completes the main building. It is now symmetrical and no more wings should be added. A cottage accommodating forty-four female patients has also been built and is now occupied. A cottage for nurses and two small cottages for the tubercular are now being erected. These cottages are all built from the contingent fund. The construction of these buildings relieves the congested condition. It will still be full, however, and provision must be made for future increase.

The kitchen has been practically rebuilt, rearranged, and renovated, and now has a greatly improved appearance. Much attention is given by the Superintendent to diet, and a new dietary schedule has been made, balanced on a scientific basis. The food is well prepared and given in variety, and care is taken not to give certain things on certain days, so that patients will not know until they reach the table what is to be served at that meal. The only exception is fish on Fridays.

A complete telephone exchange connecting the various parts and departments of the institution has been installed; fire protection has been greatly improved by additional apparatus, an alarm system and frequent fire drills; ditches to carry off storm water have been constructed and two new 75-horsepower boilers have been put into place and two others rebuilt.

There have also been built some modern sanitary pig-pens, and they have now the best facilities for raising pork of any of our hospitals.

A training school for nurses was established nearly two years ago, and has been productive of good results. The establishment of the nurses' training school makes the work of caring for the insane a profession instead of an occupation.

The older buildings of this hospital were poorly constructed. The roof framing on some of them is defective, and in case of an earthquake these roofs would be almost sure to push out the walls, none too well built. In one instance the walls are already pushed out. It probably would not take a severe earthquake to cause the collapse of this building, and the safety of the inmates demands an early reconstruction. These roofs also leak badly. The Board of Managers estimate the cost of this reconstruction at $16,000.

The institution also needs cottages for the treatment and care of the acute insane, as more fully treated in subsequent pages of this report.

The increase in the number of patients over two years ago will call for a larger support fund, and there will also be necessary at least six to eight additional employés.

6. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS UPON THE STATE HOSPITALS.

The insane hospitals of the State are in good condition, well managed, and the inmates well cared for. This statement can not, however, be fully applied to Agnews, where the physical conditions are bad; but the institution is, and has been, well managed, and the inmates, considering the circumstances, are receiving good care. But we have too much in the past considered our duty done when we supplied the physical wants of our insane patients. Our insane hospitals have been places for the detention of the chronic insane and not places for the treatment of insanity as a disease.

In fact, insanity has been treated as a crime and not as a disease. An insane man is arrested on a complaint and warrant by the sheriff of the county, and too frequently taken to the county jail. He is then taken before a court, tried as a criminal, and committed to the insane prison on an indeterminate sentence. He is then taken to the hospital by the sheriff, to whom the Superintendent gives his receipt. The whole proceedings are after the manner of criminal proceedings. Is it to be wondered at that the patient frequently thinks he is in prison, charged with a crime of which he is innocent? What a handicap this is to the medical treatment of the patient for the disease of insanity. It is not singular that there are so few recoveries.

In our last report we advised, as one step in the removal of the methods of commitment of insane from criminal proceedings, that attendants be sent from the hospital for patients who are found insane. It was the privilege of some of our members to attend the Sheriffs' Con-

vention at San José last April and take part in a discussion of this question and hear their side of the matter. The sheriffs think that when they are called upon to go out and apprehend a violent patient and take care of him until his examination, frequently from two to four days, they can as well take him to the hospital. In some counties it would take a nurse two days to get to the patient if the nearest hospital were notified by telegraph when commitment was made, during which time the sheriff must hold the patient. He could get to the hospital with the patient as soon as the nurse could get to the place where the patient was held. These matters are important to be considered, and we are pleased to note them here.

This does not, however, change the fact that the whole proceeding smacks too much of the criminal and has a bad effect upon the patient. If a man is found by a physician to have the smallpox it is not necessary to get out a warrant and send down a sheriff to arrest him and then take him before a judge before he is confined in a pesthouse. He is usually taken right off on the spot and the question of his consent not thought of. Insanity is not a contagious disease like smallpox, but it is a dangerous disease and an insane person is a dangerous person in the community. There is no more reason why such a person should not be confined against his will in a hospital for the treatment of insanity than there is why a man should not be confined against his will in a hospital for the treatment of smallpox. This proceeding is a relic of the dark ages and should be abandoned as soon as possible. When two physicians who have been licensed by the State decide that a patient is insane he should be removed at once to a hospital for treating the insane by any friend whom the family or physicians may select, or better by the attendant, when possible, coming from the hospital after the patient. That a sane person would be sent to a State hospital and kept there to get him out of the way is, at least in this State, impossible. It could only be done as the result of a conspiracy that would involve too many persons to be practicable, and even such a contingency could be easily safeguarded. It may be said that some persons would be sent to the insane hospital who were not insane, but it can be answered, that is done now with all our well-regulated criminal machinery.

The facilities for treating insanity as a disease should be improved in all our State hospitals. On the first of last April there were in this State under commitment as insane 6,073 persons. As compared with other states:

California has	1 in 270 of population.
New York has	1 in 300 of population.
Ohio has	1 in 438 of population.
Minnesota has	1 in 447 of population.
Michigan has	1 in 464 of population.
Iowa has	1 in 555 of population.

We stand at the head of the progressive states in the number of insane to the population.

Without entering into a discussion of the causes contributing to make so large an insane population in this State, one thing is evident, that if we fail to effect cures, there is a constant accumulation of chronic patients in our hospitals, which, in a period of years, makes a large aggregation.

While many patients arrive at the hospital too late to be benefited by medical treatment, yet among the acute cases the number of recoveries may be largely increased by proper methods of treatment. We can at least reduce our insane population by the number of cures we can effect. Our hospitals are now greatly overcrowded and are not provided with the proper facilities for treatment. They are too much houses of detention and not enough hospitals for treatment. Each hospital should, at an early date, be provided either with two cottages, one for each sex, or with one arranged for both sexes, for treatment of acute cases. These cottages should have all the modern appliances for the best recognized treatment. Each hospital should also be provided with a cottage for male and another for female convalescent cases. For these hopeful cases we should make the best provision, for the far larger number of them can no doubt be cured with proper treatment.

Money liberally spent in curing the insane, if effective, will, in the end, prove an economy to the State in not only returning citizens to society, but because if not cured they become charges during life at a large aggregate cost to the State, variously estimated at from $2,000 to $6,000 for each patient.

For the larger part of our insane population, the chronic insane, those who have passed to the point where special treatment is no longer beneficial, less expensive buildings can be provided. With the exception of the two classes of cottages above mentioned, any further enlargement at any of our insane hospitals, Agnews excepted, should be by smaller and more cheaply constructed cottages. For the tubercular, paralytic, and demented classes, cottages could be made of wood, and for this purpose we commend the arrangement at Mendocino Hospital, where sixty patients have been housed at an expense of but $3,600. (See page 60.)

Our insane hospitals in this, as well as in most of the other states, represent a style of architecture which, for this purpose, belongs to a past age. They satisfy a demand for an imposing public building in the community. They were built for the people on the outside to look at and have pride in, but not for the comfort of the poor unfortunates who must perchance spend their lives in them. To these people they are huge bastiles. While imposing in appearance, they are poorly constructed. Agnews proved a veritable death-trap. We do not know

that the others are any better. It is probable that if an earthquake of equal force should overtake one of them the results would be as bad. A little more force this time at Mendocino Hospital, or at the Home for Feeble-Minded, would probably have repeated in each of these institutions the story of Agnews.

This earthquake has for us lessons which should not be taught in vain. We can build to provide against such calamities, and the duty is plain that we should do so. Conclusive evidence is found in the class of buildings that did withstand the earthquake shock. On this architects and structural engineers are generally agreed. For larger buildings steel construction should be used; for smaller buildings properly reinforced concrete has proven good. A good wood building is to be preferred to the kind of brick buildings we have been building in the past. We do not believe any building for insane should be more than two stories in height, and we further believe that no large buildings should ever again be constructed for the insane in this State; and towers should not be tolerated.

There should be more systematic and thorough supervision of construction. It is now evident that no cement was put into mortar even where the specifications called for it, and generally the construction was "skinned." It might be well in contracts for the State to furnish the cement, and then there would be much less temptation to leave it out.

The increase in the number of insane patients in our State hospitals during the last two years has been 248; but including the 101 which were killed at Agnews, and which calamity we do not expect to repeat, the increase would have been 349. Two years ago, however, 100 patients in Southern California Hospital were out on parole. This was a large number, and many were sent out earlier than they should have been, because of the crowded condition of the hospital. On June 30th last, only 44 were out on parole. This will make the actual increase in the number of insane 293 for the two years. This number has been growing each year. During the biennial period ending June 30, 1904, this increase was 224. We conclude that the increase to reckon on and provide for during the next two years will exceed 300.

7. HOME FOR THE CARE AND TRAINING OF FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

Robert A. Poppe, *President* ..... Sonoma.
Rev. A. C. Bane ..... San Francisco.
C. E. Haven ..... Santa Rosa.
S. C. Irving ..... San Francisco.
Rev. Wm. Lyons ..... Menlo Park.
Wm. J. G. Dawson, M.D., Medical Superintendent.

The number of patients in this Home on June 30, 1906, was 322 male and 261 female, total 583, and 11 on parole. The increase in two

years has been 70. This increase simply means that more cottages have been provided.

Since our last report the hospital building has been completed and is now in use. Also, the Lux cottage, built by a donation from Mrs. Miranda W. Lux, and which accommodates 19 women. The three small cottages, connected by a sun corridor so as to be practically one building, have been completed, and accommodate 42 boys. A good reservoir, water mains, hose and hydrants, have also been constructed and give the buildings good fire protection. The main building has been repaired, and before the earthquake was in good condition on the boys' side. The girls' side was still in bad repair. Plastering was off in places and one water-closet was out of commission. The institution is not supplied with sufficient regular help to keep up repairs.

The farm lands are large in area, but poor in quality. There are, however, good orchards and vineyards, and the production of fruit is large. They put up and dry for their own use, and some has been marketed. The dairy is good, and consists of seventy-three cows. A new dairyman was added last year. The dairy facilities are poor and an appropriation is to be asked for a new dairy. It is needed. A poultry plant, costing $600, was installed last year and has been fairly successful. The total product of the farm for the past two years has been $23,280.

The Home suffered severely from the earthquake. In the construction of the main building, gables and stone ornaments around the roof played a prominent part. Upon these the earthquake apparently took revenge, for the gables are all out and the stone ornaments are on the ground. The chimneys are off and some of them crashed through the roof and down to the lower floor. The foundations, however, are good, and probably all the walls up to the top of the first story, and some of them to the top of the second story. The cottage for epileptic boys supported fourteen tall chimneys, all of which fell, smashing the slate roof and some of them went through the building itself. This building has been condemned and the inmates also moved into temporary barracks. The other cottages and smaller buildings were more or less damaged. The Board of Managers have had builders go over the buildings and these have estimated the cost of putting the same back into their original condition at $128,215. The Legislature, at its extra session, made an emergency appropriation of $72,500 for these repairs. The work of repairing this damage is not yet completed. It is being done by day's work, and from present appearances we believe the State has saved money by this method. It was not expected when the appropriation was made, that it would be sufficient to complete the work. It will not, but it will go farther than was expected.

The plastering fell off in the new hospital before it was finished and also in the cottages, because of poor quality. Fortunately it was too

poor and fell before the contractor got his pay, and he had to replace it, but he was not required to replace the finishing of the woodwork which his bad work had destroyed.

The last Legislature appropriated $17,500 for a cottage for females and $3,000 for a cottage for attendants. These cottages have been delayed on account of the extra work caused by the earthquake, but will be begun as soon as possible.

There is now a waiting list of 139; that is, that many applications for admission are now on file, and these applicants can not be received until more room is provided. The most of these are low-grade cases and are being kept outside under serious difficulties. The necessity for providing for them is urgent, and it is of the utmost importance that the State provide at this session of the Legislature for housing accommodations for at least 150 more inmates at this Home.

This is not only a home for the care and training of children, but is also a home for the custodial care of adults. Of the number now in the institution, 190 are children, about 350 in middle life, and 50 in the period of old age.

The children who are sent there are of all grades of intellect, from the dull child down to the idiot. The education and training must fit the capacity of the child, and if properly done many who would remain in the custodial class can be lifted to self-care. The school is not properly supplied with teachers, and is therefore failing to do the educational work demanded. The number of teachers has been cut down from eight in times past to two. There are at present 132 children in school. Of these, only 40 get two hours daily in school, and the remainder only one hour per day. There are two reasons for this short time in school. It takes all of the time of the teachers to do this much, and from lack of sufficient help these children are required to do the detail work of the institution; that is, those who have sufficient mental capacity must take care of those who are incapable of self-care. In order, therefore, to do the school work that ought to be done it is necessary to provide more teachers and more help. Better school equipment is also needed.

There is also a larger number of epileptics. This class requires special care and should be separated from the others, among whom they are a menace. With proper handling and training they will come nearly to self-support. Several of our states have separate institutions for this class. The site at Eldridge, containing 1,660 acres, is sufficiently large to provide a separate colony for epileptics. In providing additional housing for the Home we would recommend that two cottages for epileptics, to accommodate at least fifty each, be provided for and located on the east side of the railroads, making this a separate colony. This would make available at the Home that much room for new cases now awaiting reception. These cottages may be of wood, and the two should be built and equipped for $15,000.

At present the low-grade adult women are housed in barracks, but will be moved into the second floor over the kitchen as soon as repairs are completed. These women had previously been kept there, but were driven out by earthquake damage. They never got out on the ground, but were constantly kept housed, because being low-grade it was difficult to get them down stairs and up again. These quarters are now too small for this class. A new building, not too expensive, should be provided for them and large enough to accommodate from fifty to seventy-five. It should be convenient to the other buildings.

Physicians are generally agreed that feeble-mindedness is inherited, and that a feeble-minded mother especially will bear feeble-minded offspring. This fact, taken in connection with the fact that a feeble-minded girl, incapable of self-protection, is frequently the victim of passionate, brutal men, and that from such source spring many illegitimate children, shows the importance of segregating from the community all feeble-minded women of child-bearing age and making them the wards of the State. We have many of this class at Eldridge. There are many more at large, adding yearly to the degenerate classes of the State. It is reported that one woman of this type has given birth to her seventh child in the county hospital, and, unlike the woman at the well, she has not yet had her first husband.

There is room enough at Eldridge for this class when buildings are provided. They should be isolated from the other classes and industries provided for them. The gardens and orchards will furnish some congenial work for women. Other industries can be added as conditions warrant, so that this class of women may be made nearly self-sustaining. They will be much better off and the State protected from what is now an increasing stream of pauperism and crime.

The Board of Managers have asked for an appropriation of $70,000 for an administration building. The original plan of the main building is not complete. The wings, three in number, are all built, but the center and administration part has never been built. The construction of this central portion is essential to the general symmetry of the building and for convenience of administration. It will also liberate for use of inmates many rooms now occupied for administration, and furnish educational capacity for sixty. This building should be built whenever the Legislature can see its way clear to provide the necessary funds.

CHAPTER IV.

THE DEAF AND THE BLIND.

1. INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

A. J. RALSTON, *President*.....Berkeley.
JOHN W. RICHARDS, *Vice-President*.....Berkeley.
W. W. GARTHWAITE.....Oakland.
WIGGINTON E. CREED.....Oakland.
FRANK M. WILSON.....Berkeley.

WARRING WILKINSON, Principal.

The number of pupils on the rolls of the school June 30, 1906, was as follows: Deaf boys, 73; deaf girls, 66; blind boys, 36; blind girls, 34; total, 209. This is 2 less than were on the rolls two years ago. This is the number remaining after graduation at the close of the year and before the new pupils had entered.

There were graduated and discharged during the two years pupils as follows: Deaf boys, 30; deaf girls, 19; blind boys, 16; blind girls, 9; total, 74.

No new buildings have been built since our last report. The earthquake did some damage and $8,500 has been spent on its repair. There is still the tower with its arches broken and some of the keystones fallen out. It should be removed or its height much reduced as soon as possible. In its present condition it would not require a very strong shock to cause it to collapse.

This school does some mechanical work, cultivates about three acres of garden, keeps a dairy of twenty-two cows, and its orchards furnish much of the fruit the pupils use.

Of this, the completest of all our State institutions in its equipment, and among the very best in its management, only words of commendation are due. The training given here is chiefly educational on lines closely similar to those followed in schools of like grade for normal pupils. If any change of policy were to be suggested, it would be in the direction of some addition to the industrial side of the training now existing. This suggestion is pointed by what is said in regard to the Home for the Adult Blind.

The Institution for the Deaf and the Blind is somewhat restless under the supervision of this Board. The passage of an Act by the last Legis-

lature was secured, having for its ostensible object the removal of this institution from the supervision of this Board. The removal, however, was to be accomplished by implication and not by specific enactment. After the adjournment of the last Legislature the Principal declined to render reports, and denied the right of this Board to ask for them. The matter was referred to the Attorney-General for his opinion, which was duly given, holding that the Act in question did not change the relation before existing.

The contention is that the institution is not charitable, but educational. This is an institution that has for its object the education of the deaf and the blind. To accomplish this purpose buildings are constructed, providing for housing and feeding these pupils. As long as this is done at State expense the institution must be charitable as well as educational. If this contention was to be accepted, then the Home for the Care and Training of Feeble-Minded Children and the Whittier State School could, with equal justice, claim to be educational, and not charitable institutions.

In other states, institutions for the education of the deaf and the blind are classified as charitable. In some of these states the same contention has arisen, and has been decided against the institutions. We appreciate the feeling which prompts this objection against being classified with the charitable institutions, but we do not see how it can cease to be charitable until the pupils pay for their housing and board. We think it is to the interest of the State that this institution should remain under the supervision of this Board.

2. HOME OF MECHANICAL TRADES FOR THE ADULT BLIND.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN P. IRISH, *President*	Oakland.
GEORGE E. RANDOLPH, *Vice-President*	Oakland.
SOL. KAHN	Oakland.
H. C. CAPWELL	Oakland.
J. W. SCOTT	Oakland.

JOSEPH SANDERS, Superintendent.

The number of inmates in the Home remains about the same throughout the two years, namely, 111. This is the capacity of the Home, and the number can not well be increased until there are increased accommodations.

The earthquake did some damage, which has been repaired at a cost of $1,900, and the buildings left in a better condition than before.

At the last regular session the Legislature appropriated $25,000 for a new industrial building. This building is now in process of construction. The original plan called for brick, but since the earthquake

the plan has been changed and it will now be built of wood. It is expected that this building will accommodate at their work about 250 persons, or more than double the present number which the dormitories can accommodate.

Up to the means and appliances afforded by the State, and within the lines within which public care for the blind has thus far been confined, this institution is well administered. The premises are wholesome; the management intelligent; discipline humane; atmosphere genial; and results all that could, under existing conditions and standards, be hoped for.

It is, however, a fact which should be known, that in sociological and philanthropic circles, both of our own country and abroad, it is becoming more and more a grave question whether present conditions for the adult blind are all they should be, and whether present lines of effort for this class of unfortunates should not be very considerably widened. Several of the Eastern states have taken up this matter—Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana, and perhaps others. Notably in New York and Massachusetts, State commissions for investigating the conditions and needs of the blind have been appointed and have been some time at work, and with highly important results. In 1903 the commissions were raised in these two states, and recently reports have been submitted. From the findings of the two bodies—which have many points in common—it is officially learned:

First—That the large majority of the blind are not those of school age, twenty and under, but that the great majority of those now over twenty lost their sight in adult life.

Second—That the sightless adult men and women, to a very great extent, have no opportunities for industrial training, and are thereby heavily handicapped.

The Massachusetts report, made up from preliminary returns of the State census of 1905, from record cases in Boston and its immediate vicinity, by the Massachusetts Association for Promoting the Interests of the Adult Blind, from the register kept by the Massachusetts Home Teachers of the Blind, and from a card catalogue prepared by the commission's special agent, makes it appear that out of 778 records only 26.86 per cent became blind before reaching the age of twenty, as against 73.14 per cent who lost sight at twenty or upwards, and 26.61 per cent who were over sixty before blindness came upon them. It was also ascertained that out of 416 blind persons between the ages of twenty and fifty-nine, 14 per cent supported themselves wholly by their own exertions, 28 per cent partly, and 58 per cent were making no exertions at all.

As to the attitude and feeling of at least the more elevated members of this helpless class, the following from Helen Keller, the educated deaf, dumb and blind girl, may be in place:

(From a letter to the Boston Evening Transcript, November 11, 1905.)

Imagine the despair and impotence that overwhelm one stricken blind. To the active man light is life itself. In the light he has learned his trade. He has known his family and his friends by the light that shines upon their faces. In the light he has read his books and newspapers, taken his pleasure, walked abroad with his children and gone forth unto his work unafraid, unaided. Blindness obliterates all that he has known. The world is a desert without path or horizon or landmark, and he will never find his way back to work and the active joy of life unless his fellowmen lead him kindly by the hand and guide his groping feet. He must begin life all over again, and he needs assistance at the start. He needs to relearn to use his hands, for he must use them without his eyes. I pray generous citizens to hear the cry of the blind in the wilderness: "Give us opportunity to work, that we may feed, clothe, and shelter ourselves."

(From a letter to the legislative committee on public charities of the Maine Legislature.)

Opportunity to work is what we ask, not charity. The dependent, helpless condition of the blind is their greatest misery. Man is constituted an active being. To get the most out of life he must work. In work lies his highest dignity and his happiness. The man who loses his sight does not lose the rest of his faculties, his desires, his nature. His mind and his heart remain unchanged. Yet suddenly, against his will, contrary to his nature, he is plunged in idleness. He finds himself dependent, helpless. He has known the necessity and the joy of work. He has felt the satisfaction of supporting himself and others. His has been the upright strength of the American citizen who asks of his fellow man no boon except a fair chance. An accident has robbed him of his equality among men. Now we ask the State to restore that equality, to correct, as far as may be, the defect of nature, to give each back to the blind man his independence and usefulness. We know from experience that the blind can be made self-supporting. To assist the blind to attain self-competence not only endows them with happiness, but relieves the State of the burden of their idleness. Contrast the beggar at the street corner with the self-supporting, self-respecting blind citizen, and ask if the transformation from one to the other is not a gain to you and to me as well as a veritable re-creation for him.

The following from F. Park Lewis, M.D., chairman of the New York State Commission for Investigating the Condition of the Blind, 1903–04, is also of weight:

The duty of the State toward those who are or who will be its wards is very clear. It is at once a broad humanity and a good economic policy to prevent mendicancy and to encourage personal endeavor. A man of average intelligence and physical strength, but without means, who loses his sight at thirty years of age, may live until he reaches the full three-score years and ten. Without special training for some kind of work this means forty years of dependency. To maintain such a man will cost at least $250 per year, and during his lifetime $10,000 will have been paid out to maintain his almost useless existence. The amount required to sustain him in a poorhouse for one year would be sufficient to give him the training necessary to make him largely, if not wholly, self-supporting. It is a measure, therefore, of financial wisdom on the part of the State to give him the little help now, in order that it may not be obliged to give him the greater help through his whole life long. The State should then establish and maintain, in such centers as may be deemed best, practical work schools in which the blind of both sexes shall have an opportunity of learning some one of the industries that experience has shown them capable of successfully following.

While it is probably impossible for the State just at the present time to take up this increased burden of help for the adult blind, the fact of the imminent desirability for so doing should be made known and kept under the most careful and systematic consideration. A careful consideration of this subject will lead many persons to the conclusion of Mr. Charles F. Campbell, of the Massachusetts Association: "There ought to be fifty lines of industry open to the blind instead of less than ten."

The present capacity of the institution is not adequate to accommodate all who desire to enter and are eligible. There is urgent need of another dormitory as soon as possible to accommodate about one hundred. There is also a need, in connection with this, or as a separate building, of a refectory. The present kitchen and dining-room are scarcely suitable to the present needs and would be inadequate for an increased number.

The expenses during the past two years amounted to $88,023.93, and the receipts and collections to $42,221.68. This amount was realized from sales of products manufactured at the Home, and out of this was paid $10,385.07 wages to inmates and $28,457.71 for raw materials, making a total of $38,842.78. The net income from the factory, therefore, was $3,378.90.

PART II.

THE COUNTY INSTITUTIONS.

CHAPTER I.

DESCRIPTIONS OF COUNTY INSTITUTIONS.

ALAMEDA COUNTY.

COUNTY JAIL—OAKLAND.

FRANK BARNETT, Sheriff.

Average number of prisoners in jail	45
Total in jail during year	579

This jail is old, inadequate, and not in good condition. Classification as provided by statute is not possible. It will soon be replaced, however, by a new one.

The new jail will be on the site of the old one on the Court-House block. It is to be of stone and steel construction, and will contain 12 separate jail departments and a total of 87 cells. It has Sheriff's offices on the first floor of the main part and a Sheriff's residence on the second floor. On the third floor are rooms for the jailer, and separate apartments for the matron connected with the female department. The jail kitchen will also be on this floor. It will be modern and a model of construction and convenience. (See floor plans, pages 112 and 113.)

The Oakland city jail is located under the City Hall. It is crowded and badly arranged and unsanitary. The city needs a new jail in a separate building from the City Hall. It is well to have the police department in the jail building.

COUNTY HOSPITAL—SAN LEANDRO.

W. A. CLARK, M.D., Superintendent.

Average number of patients	339
Total number for the year	1,499
Cost of maintenance for year 1904–05	$69,904.89
Daily per capita cost	71.8 cents

There is a separate building for hospital purposes, several small cottages for custodial cases, and a cottage for the superintendent.

The hospital building has an operating-room, drug store, and sick and surgical wards. Its construction is excellent and the institution is doing good medical work.

The old people and other indigents are all comfortable and well cared for.

The farm contains 126 acres, of which 50 acres are tillable; a good dairy, also poultry plant, and hog ranch are successfully maintained.

The management of this hospital is a credit to the county.

ALPINE COUNTY.

COUNTY JAIL—MARKLEEVILLE.

CHARLES A. GROVER, Sheriff.

There have been no prisoners during the past year.

The jail is an old one of hewn logs, in the rear of the Court House. It has one room, with two cells and no windows.

There is no county hospital, and no money was paid for indigent relief during the year.

AMADOR COUNTY.

COUNTY JAIL—JACKSON.

T. K. NORMAN, Sheriff.

Average number of prisoners in jail	5
Total in jail during the year	6

The jail is located in the basement of the Court House, which was built in 1864. It consists of two rooms of six and seven cells respectively. These are of masonry, and dark and unhealthy. The prisoners are allowed together in the corridor, and no attempt is made to classify them. There is, however, a separate room for women and one for boys.

COUNTY HOSPITAL—JACKSON.

FRED B. LEMOIN, Superintendent.

Average number of patients	51
Total number for year	149
Cost of maintenance for year	$7,161.84
Daily per capita cost	38.5 cents

The building is of brick, two stories, and in good condition. The superintendent is provided with a separate cottage. There is no special provision for the sick, and the help employed is insufficient. The place consists of but 8 acres of land. A few cows, hogs, and chickens are kept.

BUTTE COUNTY.

COUNTY JAIL—OROVILLE.

JAMES M. CHUBBUCK, Sheriff.

Average number of prisoners in jail	32
Total number of prisoners during year	584

This jail is a new one, well built and modern, located in the Court House yard. It has two steel cages, each with five cells and bathroom and three strong rooms. It is well lighted and ventilated. There are three bathtubs, five water-closets, city water and electric lights.

The old county jail, in the basement of the Court House, is used by the constable as a lock-up. Its condition is bad and a menace to the occupants of the Court House. It should be discontinued and torn out.

COUNTY HOSPITAL—THERMALITO.

J. V. Richardson, Superintendent.

Average number of patients	127½
Total number for year	572
Cost of maintenance for year, not given.	
Daily per capita cost, not given.	

This hospital is beautifully located three miles northwest of Oroville, on an eminence overlooking the Feather River valley. The main building is frame, two stories high. There are some detached buildings, used by some of the old men who are able to wait upon themselves. It is well supplied with bathrooms and toilets.

The farm consists of 120 acres, about one third of which is in fruit. A beautiful grove of orange trees surrounds the buildings. Horses, cows, and hogs are kept.

CALAVERAS COUNTY.

COUNTY JAIL—SAN ANDREAS.

George C. Graves, Sheriff.

Average number of prisoners in jail	7
Total in jail during the year	42

The jail is located in the rear of the Court House, and is constructed of planks two inches thick and eight inches wide laid on top of each other and spiked down. There are five cells in one room, and no classification afforded. There is a small building in the back part of the yard, with two cells of similar construction to those in the other building. The premises are fairly clean, and the Sheriff was making the best of bad conditions.

COUNTY HOSPITAL—SAN ANDREAS.

W. T. Harper, Superintendent.

Average number of patients	59½
Total number for the year	182
Cost of maintenance for year	$12,841.11
Daily per capita cost	59.1 cents

The hospital is located about one mile from town, and consists of a large frame, two-story building, with verandas. It is in good condition. The superintendent has a separate cottage.

The classification is good, as there are about twenty-five rooms. The water supply is from a well on the premises, and seems to be ample. The buildings are lighted by electricity.

The grounds are large, with trees growing. There are about 35 acres in the farm, 15 of which are tillable, the remainder pasture. Horses, cows, swine, and poultry are kept. A small orchard is cultivated, but no garden.

COLUSA COUNTY.

COUNTY JAIL—COLUSA.

J. H. Sherer, Sheriff.

Average number of prisoners in jail	2½
Total prisoners for year	37

This jail is a separate building, located in the Court House yard. The Sheriff's offices are in the front part. The building is of brick and wood and about thirty years old. There are three cell-rooms on the first floor—one of four cells and two of three cells each. On the second floor is a cell-room of six cells, a padded cell for insane, and a strong room. The cells on the first floor are steel tanks, with openings in the door and in the top. Prisoners are allowed in the corridors during the day. Bathing and toilet facilities are good.

COUNTY HOSPITAL—COLUSA.

James A. White, Superintendent.

Average number of patients	20
Total number for the year	110

Cost of maintenance for year, not given.
Daily per capita cost, not given.

The hospital grounds are on the banks of the Sacramento River, and are subject to overflow in high water, otherwise the location is a good one.

The buildings were found in good condition, clean, and the place well managed. Some of the buildings had been recently painted. A change in superintendents was made last spring, and our visit was made while the former superintendent, Mr. Kearth, was in charge.

The superintendent's residence and offices are in a separate building located in front of the other buildings. Back of this building is a row of four buildings connected by a covered porch. One of these, just back of the superintendent's building, is the dining-room and kitchen for patients. The other three are ward buildings. A male nurse is employed for the men and a matron for the women.

There are 39 acres, all tillable, in the farm. There is a good orchard and large garden. The grounds around the buildings are planted in trees, now of good size, and present a neat and pleasant appearance.

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY.

COUNTY JAIL—MARTINEZ.

R. R. Veale, Sheriff.

Average number of prisoners	28
Total prisoners for the year	335

The jail is new, of granite, and two stories. From the exterior it is a fine-looking structure, but the interior arrangement is bad. There is a cell room on each floor, the lower one having a cage of six cells, the upper one an old cage that was apparently left over from a former jail. It is badly arranged. The new cage on the lower floor is of perforated plate, objectionable, and the locking device is a poor one.

There is a room for juveniles and also one for females in the basement. The kitchen for prisoners is also in the basement. The jail is well cared for and in good condition.

COUNTY HOSPITAL—MARTINEZ.

W. A. Rugg, Superintendent.

Average number of patients	71
Total number of patients for year	255
Cost of maintenance for year	$16,583.40
Daily per capita cost	64 cents

This hospital is located about one mile south of Martinez. The buildings are all small and of but one story. The superintendent has a separate cottage.

There is a good operating-room, with provision for surgical and medical cases.

The county owns about 4 acres in this site and rents pasture land adjoining. There is an orchard, vineyard, and garden. Cows and swine are kept. The premises are clean and in good condition.

DEL NORTE COUNTY.

COUNTY JAIL—CRESCENT CITY.

George H. Crawford, Sheriff.

Total number of prisoners for year	4

The jail is stone, two stories, and located in the Court House yard. The floors and partitions are of wood. The lower floor is in one room, with a cage of two cells, of grating. The upper floor has three rooms, of plank. Two of these are quite dark and the third absolutely so. This jail does not permit of the separation of prisoners as required by law. There have, however, not been enough prisoners this last year to classify. The tramp leaves this county out of his itinerary—meals too far apart, and no brake-beams.

COUNTY HOSPITAL—CRESCENT CITY.

H. F. WEBSTER, Superintendent.

Average number of patients	17½
Total number for year	27
Cost of maintenance	$3,637.51
Daily per capita cost of maintenance	57 cents

The hospital is located less than a mile out of Crescent City. The buildings are one-story high, a part being nearly new, but a portion are very old. The quarters for the women are very comfortable. The one male ward is not in good condition. There are also some cabins outside where some old miners camp. The men were required to wait on themselves and take care of their own quarters.

The farm consists of 110 acres, and furnishes all the milk, butter, eggs, and vegetables used.

EL DORADO COUNTY.

COUNTY JAIL—PLACERVILLE.

A. S. BOSQUIT, Sheriff.

Average number of prisoners in jail	3
Total in jail during year	28

The jail is old, and located in the basement of the Court House. It was built about fifty years ago and is now one of the poorest in the State. The county has few prisoners, however, and keeps those serving sentence separate from those awaiting trial, and women from men; but the jail does not admit of further classification.

COUNTY HOSPITAL—PLACERVILLE.

DR. S. H. RANTZ, Superintendent.

Average number of patients	51½
Total patients for the year	115
Total cost of maintenance for the year not reported.	

The hospital site consists of 5½ acres within the limits of the village. The buildings are in the main old, and considerably out of repair. The steward has a separate cottage, in good condition.

The number of patients has decreased in two years, but it is yet large.

The provision for the sick is not good, and no nurses are employed.

FRESNO COUNTY.

COUNTY JAIL—FRESNO.

J. D. COLLINS, Sheriff.

Average number of prisoners	41
Total in jail during year	1,935

This jail is built of brick, and has three cell rooms with nine, nine and eight cells respectively. In addition there is a large room for

vagrants and two rooms for women and one for witnesses. The county jail is used also for a city jail, and a large number of city prisoners pass through. The sanitary conditions are good and the jail well kept.

COUNTY HOSPITAL—FRESNO.

George H. Bland, Superintendent.

Average number of patients	129
Total number for year	1,036
Cost of maintenance	$41,132.07
Daily per capita cost of maintenance	87.3 cents

This county has a new county hospital built in the Mission style of architecture. The appearance is beautiful and a very fine and expensive approach has been constructed. This is for visitors and not for the inmates. The building is too small, and could not accommodate all the patients when completed. A large number of the indigents are still in the old buildings on the fair grounds.

Census of December 31st was not given. The average number of patients is therefore too low and per capita cost too high.

We believe that the first consideration in a county hospital is the comfort and convenience of the inmates, and that these should never be sacrificed for appearances.

GLENN COUNTY.

COUNTY JAIL—WILLOWS.

J. H. Bailey, Sheriff.

Average number of prisoners	2½
Total number in jail during year	22

The building is a small one-story brick, with one cell room and lighted by a skylight. There is also one separate room. In this jail it is not possible to give the legal classification. It was in fairly good condition.

COUNTY HOSPITAL—WILLOWS.

W. I. Leake, Superintendent.

Average number of patients	16½
Total patients for year	101
Cost of maintenance	$5,025.00
Daily per capita cost	83.4 cents

The hospital, a large two-story frame building, is located about one mile northeast of the town. The building is large, of wood, and has ten rooms for inmates. It is in a bad state of repair. Plastering is off and the backs of some of the fireplaces are badly broken. Two back outside stairways provide fire-escapes from the second story.

The site consists of 20 acres of land.

HUMBOLDT COUNTY.

COUNTY JAIL—EUREKA.

N. G. LINDSAY, Sheriff.

Average number of prisoners	5
Total in jail during year	120

The jail is in the basement of the Court House and is very unsatisfactory. The Supervisors have already commenced arrangements for the construction of a new jail, which will be modern in every particular.

COUNTY HOSPITAL—EUREKA.

D. H. MCFARLAN, Superintendent.

Average number of patients	67
Total number for year	185
Cost of maintenance, no report.	
Daily per capita cost of maintenance, no report.	

The hospital has a site of 20 acres, about two miles southeast of the Court House. The building is a large imposing frame, two stories in height, with three wings extending to the rear, each one story. There are four large wards, with *large rooms* and about ten small rooms. The superintendent and family have rooms in the building.

About twelve acres are used for gardens, which are well kept and productive.

INYO COUNTY.

COUNTY JAIL—INDEPENDENCE.

CHARLES A. COLLINS, Sheriff.

Average number of prisoners	4½
Total in jail during year	46

The jail occupies a room on the first floor of the Court House. There are four tanks for cells, with no conveniences, and dark. There is no classification and prisoners are not safe from fire.

COUNTY HOSPITAL—BIG PINE.

C. W. EVERETT, Superintendent.

Average number of patients	10
Total patients for year	26
Cost of maintenance	$1,200.00
Daily per capita cost of maintenance	33 cents

Since our last visit a new hospital has been built. We are unable to describe it, as the law has not been complied with requiring a copy of the plans to be submitted to this Board. It is located in the north end of the county, and a long distance from the Court House.

KERN COUNTY.

COUNTY JAIL—BAKERSFIELD.

J. W. Kelly, Sheriff.

Average number of prisoners	43
Total in jail during year	575

This jail is on a plan similar to the Stockton jail, built in the form of a tower, with cages circular in shape. There are three cell rooms with cages, and in addition seven strong rooms. There are plenty of bath-tubs and water-closets, electric lights and steam heat. Classification is maintained, but not separate confinement in daytime.

COUNTY HOSPITAL—BAKERSFIELD.

Franz Buckreus, Superintendent.

Average number of patients	38½
Total number of patients for year	349
Cost of maintenance	$12,283.71
Daily per capita cost of maintenance	87.4 cents

In the western portion of the city is the county hospital. It comprises a central building, with two wings, and built of wood. The buildings are nearly new, and in good condition. Much attention is given to the sick cases, and three nurses are employed. The site consists of but 6 acres of land.

KINGS COUNTY.

COUNTY JAIL—HANFORD.

W. V. Buckner, Sheriff.

Average number of prisoners	14
Total number for the year	269

The jail is built of brick and stone, and lighted by a skylight. There are two cell rooms and eight cells. The sanitary conditions are good, and it is fairly safe from fire. Prisoners are kept in their cages, but not confined in their cells, nor are they classified as required by law.

COUNTY HOSPITAL—HANFORD.

W. B. Washburn, Superintendent.

Average number of patients	11
Total patients for year	50
Cost of maintenance	$3,415.81
Daily per capita cost of maintenance	85 cents

A mile east of town, on 10 acres of nearly worthless alkali land, is located the county hospital. The buildings are of wood, with eleven rooms for inmates. They are well kept and in good condition, and the sanitary arrangements are satisfactory.

LAKE COUNTY.

COUNTY JAIL—LAKEPORT.

JOHN P. MOORE, Sheriff.

Average number of prisoners	1½
Total in jail during year	17

The jail consists of a room and two cells in an addition to the rear of the Court House. There is no classification, and no place for women or juveniles. It is old and has outlived its usefulness.

COUNTY HOSPITAL—LAKEPORT.

H. C. WILKINSON, Superintendent.

Average number of patients	5
Total patients for year	15
Cost of maintenance, no report.	

The county contracts with the superintendent to board and care for the county poor at 75 cents daily per capita. He furnishes house, board and care, but not physician or medicine.

The premises were in fair condition and the inmates getting ordinary care.

LASSEN COUNTY.

COUNTY JAIL—SUSANVILLE.

T. W. WILSON, Sheriff.

Total in jail during year	7

The jail has not improved since our last report, and is hardly fit for use. It is dark, poorly ventilated, unsanitary, and has no classification. There are two rooms, one of which has two cells, and the other none.

COUNTY HOSPITAL—SUSANVILLE.

J. E. BASS, Superintendent.

Average number of patients	7½
Total number of patients for year	11
Cost of maintenance, no report.	
Daily per capita cost of maintenance, no report.	

The hospital consists of an old dwelling house, occupied by the superintendent, and a new building, containing *four* rooms, used for the patients. The premises are clean and the inmates seem to be well cared for.

The farm of 160 acres is about 95 per cent waste, and there is barely land enough for a garden and pasture for the necessary cows.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

COUNTY JAIL—LOS ANGELES.

W. A. White, Sheriff.

Average number of prisoners	151½
Total in jail during year	2,307

This jail is well built, but not well planned. It lacks classification. The cell house proper is one large room, in which are two cages with a passageway between them. These cages are three stories high, and have central corridors, into which the cells on both sides open. The cages are dark, and the cell doors are left open during the day. The prisoners, therefore, on each floor of a cage, fifteen or more in number, are allowed together. As communication by note or even word of mouth is not difficult, we have many of the evils of the congregate system. On the upper floor of the main building are cells for "trusties," who do the work about the building, a dining-room and general kitchen. In a separate room are five cells for women, in charge of a matron. The first floor of the main building is used for sheriff's and jailer's offices. On the second floor are the rooms of the turnkeys. The old jail is used for a juvenile detention home.

COUNTY HOSPITAL—LOS ANGELES.

Dr. D. C. Barber, Superintendent.

Average number of patients	224
Total number for year	2,587
Cost of maintenance	$69,737.35
Daily per capita cost of maintenance	85.3 cents

This county maintains a hospital for the indigent sick and a county farm for the custodial indigents. Since our last report new hospital buildings have been completed. There are two buildings, with two wards each, and a third building for contagious diseases, containing about fifty rooms. These new buildings are of brick. The old wood buildings must be used for some time to come, as there are not sufficient accommodations in the new. A separate cottage is provided for the superintendent.

COUNTY FARM—DOWNEY.

G. S. Clarke, Superintendent.

Average number of inmates	198
Total number for year	370
Cost of maintenance	$32,933.67
Daily per capita cost	45.5 cents

The county cares for its poor on a good 300-acre farm. The buildings for the men are located around a hollow square, and are of brick. The women's building is some distance away. All are pleasantly situated, and the premises and inmates are well cared for. The farm is a pro-

ductive one. Thirty acres are in oranges and twenty in garden. A large dairy is kept, and the surplus of milk goes to the hospital. The total produce furnished the hospital last year was of the value of nearly $6,000. In addition, over $10,000 was realized from live stock and oranges sold.

MADERA COUNTY.

COUNTY JAIL—MADERA.

J. M. Jones, Sheriff.

Average number of prisoners	7½
Total number for year	346

This jail is a stone building, nearly new. The front part has two stories, but the rear, containing the main cage, is one story. There are five cells and three strong rooms. Legal classification is impossible.

COUNTY HOSPITAL—MADERA.

Dr. W. C. Reed, Superintendent and County Physician.

C. A. Dunn, Steward.

Average number of patients	33½
Total number for year	201
Cost of maintenance	$7,011.80
Daily per capita cost	57.3 cents.

The building is of wood, one story and high basement, with a porch the whole length of the front, about 120 feet. There are five wards. The buildings are nearly new and in good condition. The toilet facilities are not sufficient, and the steward in charge has to keep the female patients in the same rooms occupied by his family, which is unjust to both.

There are 40 acres of very poor land in the farm.

MARIN COUNTY.

COUNTY JAIL—SAN RAFAEL.

W. P. Taylor, Sheriff.

Average number of prisoners	11½
Total in jail during year	407

In the basement of the Court House may be found the county jail. The building is old, of brick, stone and wood. The jail is fairly well kept, but its sanitary condition is not good. It has steam heat, gas, and water. There is the legal classification, but prisoners are allowed the liberty of the cage during daytime.

COUNTY HOSPITAL—SAN RAFAEL.

W. F. Jones, Superintendent.

Average number of patients	32
Total number for year	76
Cost of maintenance	$14,490.00
Daily per capita cost	$1.24

The hospital farm of 100 acres is located about six miles northwest of the Court House. The buildings are of wood, and in fair condition.

Some improvements have been made since our last report. There is a good orchard and garden. Milk, eggs, and fruit for house use are produced.

MARIPOSA COUNTY.

COUNTY JAIL—MARIPOSA.

R. S. Prouty, Sheriff.

Average number of prisoners	2½
Total in jail during year	27

The building is of granite, a story and a half high, and built in 1856. On the lower floor are four cells of masonry, with no light. This floor is unsanitary and unfit for use. There are no cells on the upper floor, and it is not secure. There are no bathing or toilet facilities.

COUNTY HOSPITAL—MARIPOSA.

George D. Stewart, Superintendent.

Average number of patients	27½
Total number for year	43
Cost of maintenance	$4,000.00
Daily per capita cost	39.6 cents

This building was built for a sanitarium, and consists of a large two-story wood building, with a smaller building in the rear. There are twenty-six rooms, and good classification. The land, 10 acres in all, is poor. There is neither garden nor orchard. The inmates are kept on contract.

MENDOCINO COUNTY.

COUNTY JAIL—UKIAH.

D. M. Gibson, Sheriff.

Average number of prisoners	5½
Total in jail during year	57

This is a small fire-proof building located in the Court House yard. There is one high room, with a skylight. There are ten cells, but no classification. It has good light and ventilation.

COUNTY HOSPITAL—UKIAH.

George Lambert, Steward.

Average number of patients	54
Total patients during year	121
Cost of maintenance	$6,944.80
Daily per capita cost	35.2 cents

The hospital buildings, four in number, are arranged in a semicircle. They are of wood, old, and not in good condition. The steward is provided with a separate cottage. The rooms are poorly furnished. The farm consists of 200 acres, of which 35 are tillable.

MERCED COUNTY.

COUNTY JAIL—MERCED.

JOHN S. SWAN, Sheriff.

Average number of prisoners	32
Total during year	1,215

The jail is in the rear of the Court House, and is a good two-story brick and stone building. The lower floor of the main part is the Sheriff's office, and on the upper floor are rooms for women and children. In the cell house, extending to the rear, are three rooms for men, with eighteen cells and a dungeon. It is well ventilated, but not well lighted. The conditions are good and the premises clean.

COUNTY HOSPITAL—MERCED.

H. G. PECK, Superintendent.

Average number of patients	21
Total number for year	183
Cost of maintenance, no report.	
Daily per capita cost, no report.	

About one mile south of town is located the new County Hospital. It is a fine building, in the Mission style of architecture. The central portion is two stories high, and this part is occupied by the superintendent for residence and office. There are four large wards and several small rooms. Good provision is made for the sick, and the inmates seem to be well cared for.

The site consists of 6 acres of very poor land, and nothing is done in the way of agriculture.

BRANCH HOSPITAL—LOS BANOS.

DR. C. F. WADE, Superintendent.

MRS. WILLIAMS, Matron.

Average number of patients	9
Total number for the year	61
Cost of maintenance for year, no report.	

A comfortable farm house, situated on 10 acres of land just out of Los Banos, constitutes the branch county hospital. The house is rather small, one-story, but the inmates seem to be contented and well cared for.

MODOC COUNTY.

COUNTY JAIL—ALTURAS.

BEN STREET, Sheriff.

Average number of prisoners in jail	1½
Total in jail during the year	17

This jail is a separate building near the Court House. Occupying a small part of a large, well-lighted room is a cage of two cells. This constitutes the whole jail. There are no toilet or bathroom facilities.

COUNTY HOSPITAL—ALTURAS.

DR. JOHN STILE, Superintendent.

MRS. HARRIS, Matron.

Average number of patients	10½
Total patients for the year	29
Cost of maintenance for year	$2,172.07
Daily per capita cost of maintenance	56.7 cents

The hospital consists of an old residence not far from the Court House, occupied by the matron's family, and a new ward building, one-story, as an addition. A separate building of two rooms is used for the tuberculous. No women are kept. Patients are boarded by the matron upon contract. Some improvements have been made since our last report. A water and irrigation plant has been added.

MONO COUNTY.

COUNTY JAIL—BRIDGEPORT.

E. E. KIRKWOOD, Sheriff.

Average number of prisoners in jail	2
Total in jail during year	14

The jail is in connection with the Sheriff's residence, and built of stone. There are four cells of masonry and a cage of two tanks. No toilet or bathing facilities are provided, and no classification is possible—but there are hardly enough prisoners to classify.

BRANCH JAIL—BODIE.

This building is of wood, and exposed to other buildings. There are four cells in one room.

COUNTY HOSPITAL—BODIE.

MRS. E. CUTTS, Matron.

Average number of patients	6
Total number of patients during year, no report.	
Cost of maintenance for year	$2,000.00
Daily per capita cost of maintenance	91.3 cents

The building is of brick, two stories high, and in good condition. The inmates appear to be well cared for. The matron keeps them upon contract. The County Supervisor living at Bodie gives the hospital his personal attention.

MONTEREY COUNTY.

COUNTY JAIL—SALINAS.

W. J. NESBIT, Sheriff.

Average number of prisoners in jail	29½
Total in jail during the year	634

This county has the best small jail in the State. It is two stories high, fire-proof, and permits of classification of prisoners. Every cell

is well lighted and ventilated. The building is conveniently located on the Court House square. This county has maintained a wood yard for all persons serving sentence, and it has been successful.

COUNTY HOSPITAL—SALINAS.

PAUL E. HESS, Superintendent.

Average number of patients	49½
Total number of patients for the year	173
Cost of maintenance for the year	$12,604.46
Daily per capita cost	69.1 cents

This is a good hospital, about two miles northeast of Salinas. The buildings are of wood, in good condition. There are twenty-eight rooms, and ample provision for the sick. Sanitary conditions are good.

There is a farm of 72 acres, productive, and well managed.

NAPA COUNTY.

COUNTY JAIL—NAPA.

D. A. DUNLAP, Sheriff.

Average number of prisoners in jail	8
Total in jail during the year	194

This jail is an addition on the rear of the Court House. The cages are two stories, with an iron balcony around the second tier. The central corridor is lighted by a skylight. The cells are tanks, having only a small opening in the door for light and air. As a result, prisoners are seldom confined in their cells, but are allowed the liberty of the jail. The meals are prepared on a cook stove in the cage corridor. The conditions in this jail are very bad, and should be remedied as soon as possible. It is also insecure.

COUNTY HOSPITAL—NAPA.

Q. C. FLY, Superintendent.

Average number of patients	48
Total patients during year	198
Cost of maintenance for the year, no report.	
Daily per capita cost of maintenance, no report.	

There are three buildings comprising this hospital; a cottage for the superintendent's residence, a main building of wood, two stories, used for the indigents, and a good, new, stone building used for the sick. The main building is old, but is in fair condition. There is one serious defect in the new building, which should be remedied. The rooms for insane are connected with the surgical ward. A serious sick case would at times be jeopardized by a violent insane case confined in the connecting room.

The site consists of 12 acres of land, but no farming is done.

NEVADA COUNTY.

COUNTY JAIL—NEVADA CITY.

H. R. Walker, Sheriff.

Average number of prisoners in jail	8
Total in jail during year	87

This jail is in the rear of and opens into the Sheriff's office in the Court House. There are two floors; the lower of masonry, and badly ventilated. The top floor has plank cells or rooms. The jail kitchen is in with the cells on the lower floor. The jail is old and the conditions are very bad, but the jailer is keeping it in as good condition as circumstances will allow.

COUNTY HOSPITAL—NEVADA CITY.

George A. Stewart, Superintendent.

Average number of patients	80½
Total number for the year	185
Cost of maintenance for the year, no report.	
Daily per capita cost of maintenance, no report.	

This hospital has undergone some improvements since our last report. There is a better water supply, with much better fire protection. There are fire hydrants outside and inside of the building, all under direct pressure. Two professional nurses are now employed and a medical student also acts as nurse. There is as yet no matron, but one of the better class patients has charge of the female department. This condition is not good. There are six female inmates and not a female employé on the premises.

ORANGE COUNTY.

COUNTY JAIL—SANTA ANA.

Theo. Lacy, Sheriff.

Average number of prisoners in jail	10
Total number in jail during year	190

The jail is a brick and stone building in the Court House yard, and contains also the Sheriff's residence. On the first floor are rooms for the Sheriff, and a cell room with a cage of six cells. On the second floor is a room for boys, one for women, and one for insane. In the basement are kitchen, dining-room, solitary, and a cage without cells for misdemeanants serving sentence. There are abundant water-closets, bath-rooms, and a swimming tank. This jail is well managed.

This county does not maintain a county hospital. Indigents are furnished relief, and if sick are put into a private hospital at county's expense.

PLACER COUNTY.

COUNTY JAIL—AUBURN.

CHARLES KEENA, Sheriff.

Average number of prisoners in jail	18½
Total in jail during year	267

In the basement of the new Court House is located the jail. It consists of two rooms, in one of which is a cage of six cells. This is used for those awaiting trial. If there is a female prisoner she is locked in one of these cells, the other being occupied by men. There is no privacy whatever. The women can communicate with the men prisoners and are more or less in view. No matron is employed. The sanitary condition is not good.

COUNTY HOSPITAL—AUBURN.

J. T. WALSH, Superintendent.

Average number of patients	73
Total number for the year	307
Cost of maintenance, no report.	
Daily per capita cost of maintenance, no report.	

This county maintains a good hospital, located on a site of 55 acres near the town of Auburn. There are five buildings of wood, nearly new, and in good condition. There are seven wards. The buildings are connected by covered corridors. A woman nurse, or matron, is employed. This is, in fact, a model hospital.

PLUMAS COUNTY.

COUNTY JAIL—QUINCY.

ANDREW HALL, Sheriff.

Average number of prisoners in jail, no report.
Total in jail during the year, no report.

This jail is a one-story brick building on the Court House grounds, and contains also the Sheriff's office. Since our last report the old Sheriff's office has been taken from the jail proper, and a new front built on for his accommodation. Two strong rooms also open off from this office. As a temporary expedient this will answer, but a new jail will be needed in a few years. New and modern plumbing has also been added to the cell house, and a water-closet put into each cell.

COUNTY HOSPITAL—QUINCY.

JOHN M. KINGDON, Superintendent.

Average number of patients	32½
Total number for the year	71
Cost of maintenance for the year, no report.	
Daily per capita cost of maintenance, no report.	

There is a cottage for the superintendent's residence, and a large wooden building for patients. This contains one ward and nine rooms.

It is exceptionally clean and in good condition. A windmill and tank have been put up since our last report.

There are 7 acres in the site, about 3½ of which are tillable.

RIVERSIDE COUNTY.

COUNTY JAIL—RIVERSIDE.

P. M. Coburn, Sheriff.

Average number of prisoners in jail	14½
Total in jail during the year	182

This jail is a fire-proof building near the Court House. It has but one cell room, and does not classify prisoners, as the law requires. This cage has seven cells. The room is high enough for a second tier of cells, which should be put in and a floor carried out to the wall between the two tiers, making two floors and two separate jail rooms. Then the prisoners can be separated at least into two classes. The Sheriff's office is in the front part of the building, on the first floor, and above are three cells for women and three for juveniles. Sanitary conveniences are good. The building is clean and well cared for, but it is not a good jail.

COUNTY HOSPITAL—ARLINGTON.

O. A. Powell, Superintendent.

Average number of patients	31½
Total number for year	163
Cost of maintenance	$11,422.88
Daily per capita cost of maintenance	99.2 cents

This hospital consists of several buildings. It is well planned, the buildings nearly new and in excellent condition. It has all sanitary conveniences, with abundant bathtubs and water-closets. The inmates receive good care, and there is special provision for the sick.

The site consists of 30 acres of land, well cultivated.

SACRAMENTO COUNTY.

COUNTY JAIL—SACRAMENTO.

David Reese, Sheriff.

Average number of prisoners in jail	74
Total in jail during year	728

Plans for a new jail have been prepared for Sacramento County. The internal arrangement is somewhat similar to the plans for the new jail in Alameda County. It will, when completed, be with the latter the best jail on the Pacific Coast. We have given herein cuts of the first floor plan and the elevation. (See pages 114 and 115.)

The old jail is the same as when we made our last report.

COUNTY HOSPITAL—SACRAMENTO.

Dr. J. S. White, Superintendent.

Average number of patients	247
Total number for the year	1,679
Cost of maintenance for the year	$38,756.48
Daily per capita cost of maintenance	43 cents

The County Hospital is located on a 60-acre site about three miles from the business center of Sacramento. The buildings are of wood. The central administration building is three stories high and the three ward buildings are two stories high. All are connected with covered corridors. There are nine wards, with bathroom and water-closets for each ward. There is also a building for contagious diseases, isolated from the other buildings. There are more patients now than two years ago and the overcrowding is still greater.

SAN BENITO COUNTY.

COUNTY JAIL—HOLLISTER.

J. J. Croxon, Sheriff.

Average number of prisoners in jail	4
Total in jail during the year	69

This jail is a separate building in the Court House yard. It is small, consisting of but three cells, and a room. It is lighted by skylight. There is no classification.

COUNTY HOSPITAL—HOLLISTER.

John Butts, Superintendent.

Average number of patients	29
Total for the year	58
Cost of maintenance for the year	$4,655.25
Daily per capita cost of maintenance	44 cents

The hospital is located on a site of 24 acres about three miles from Hollister. The main building is of wood, two stories in height. There are in this building about thirty rooms, but the separation of sexes is not good.

A new cottage for the tuberculous cases has been built. There is need for more bathing facilities, a woman's day room, and a store room.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

COUNTY JAIL—SAN BERNARDINO.

J. C. Ralphs, Sheriff.

Average number of prisoners in jail	71
Total in jail during the year	977

Since our last report practically a new jail has been built, which meets modern requirements in every particular. The county is to be

commended for its jail management. A good stone yard is maintained and those serving sentence for misdemeanors are made to work, as they should be. In this yard prisoners break stone by hand into sizes suitable for concrete and road work.

COUNTY HOSPITAL—SAN BERNARDINO.

D. C. Strong, Superintendent.

Average number of patients	80½
Total number for the year	533
Cost of maintenance for the year, no report.	
Daily per capita cost of maintenance, no report.	

This hospital is located on a site of 20 acres about one mile west of the business center of town. It is a large, two-story building and well equipped for good hospital work, and has all sanitary conveniences. It has internes and nurses sufficient for the needs. The premises are clean. The tuberculous are all kept outside in tents arranged for that purpose. Good work is being done.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

COUNTY JAIL—SAN DIEGO.

T. W. Brodnax, Sheriff.

Average number of prisoners in jail	26½
Total in jail during year	1,068

This jail is conveniently located adjoining the Court House. It has the Sheriff's offices in the front part, back of which is a cell room with six cells—one used for a bathroom. There is also on this floor the jailer's sleeping-room, three rooms for women and juveniles, and a padded cell for insane. On the second floor are two more rooms, each having a cage similar to the one on the first floor. In another room there is a fourth cage of five cells, leased to the city for a city jail. There are good light and sanitary conveniences. This is one of the best jails in the State.

COUNTY HOSPITAL—SAN DIEGO.

James Duffy, Superintendent.

Average number of patients	102
Total number for the year	543
Cost of maintenance for the year	$27,294.13
Daily per capita cost of maintenance	73.3 cents

This hospital we commended highly two years ago, and it is still deserving of our praise. It has all the facilities for good hospital work—operating-room, dressing-rooms for physicians, and private rooms for special cases. There is a nurses' training school, and it has a good corps of nurses. This hospital furnishes excellent accommodations for those persons who can pay a moderate price but are unable to pay the

price of private hospitals. There were ten patients of this class in the hospital June 30th last. The indigent men able to do some work are kept on a farm two miles away from the hospital proper. The per capita expense is higher than in other hospitals, because of better care of the sick, and should be reduced by the amount received from pay-patients.

SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY.

THOMAS F. O'NEIL, Sheriff.

Average number of prisoners	459
Total number in jail during year	2,100

Jail No. 1, located on Broadway, was burned in April last.

Jail No. 2 is the workhouse for men, and is located in the southwestern part of the city. At the present time those awaiting trial are also kept here. The building is of brick and stone, and one story in height. There are two wings, with 80 and 120 cells, respectively. The sanitary conveniences are good, but it is overcrowded.

Jail No. 3 is for women and adjoins Jail No. 2, but is in a separate yard. It is a fairly good building of brick and stone, but is very badly arranged. There are two large rooms, and the prisoners are allowed together.

COUNTY HOSPITAL.

COL. DE ST. PAUL SEITZ, Warden.

Average number of patients	436½
Total patients for year	4,832

Auditor's records were burned and no financial report can be given of hospital or almshouse.

The county hospital in San Francisco is bad. The buildings are of wood and old. It is overcrowded and has not the facilities for good hospital work. The new one, for which the money is available, should be pushed to completion at as early a date as possible. The hospital is for those temporarily sick and is not an almshouse, and ought not to be a part of the almshouse. It should be convenient of access. Its ability to meet the purposes of its creation depends very largely upon its accessibility. Sick people should not be compelled to take long rides to reach the hospital. Such journeys endanger lives. It should be convenient to the physicians who must go there to treat cases.

COUNTY ALMSHOUSE.

FRANK A. SCHMITZ, Superintendent.

Total patients for year	1,469

The almshouse is located on a tract of 113½ acres about one and a half miles south of Golden Gate Park, on Seventh avenue. The Superintendent is provided with a separate cottage. There is one large

central building and three detached buildings. Each building is provided with its separate kitchen. The classification is good. There is a maternity hospital here, but otherwise only custodial indigents are received. The management is good and inmates receive good care.

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY.

COUNTY JAIL—STOCKTON.

WALTER F. SIBLEY, Sheriff.

Average number of prisoners in jail	21
Total in jail during the year	336

This jail is a good building of brick and stone. The cells are on three floors and arranged in a semicircle. They are of solid masonry, next to the wall, and are so arranged that the occupant of one cell can not see the occupant of another cell, nor see any prisoner taken in or out of the jail. This when built was supposed to be a step in advance in jail construction, but its supposed advantages have been lost in the management, which allows the cell doors to be open and the prisoners to run together. It is also too dark. It was more expensive to build than others, and the supposed advantages do not compensate for the extra cost. The basement is used by the city of Stockton for a city jail.

COUNTY HOSPITAL—FRENCH CAMP.

DR. J. D. DAMERON, Superintendent.

Average number of patients	172½
Total number for the year	2,182
Cost of maintenance for the year, no report.	
Daily per capita cost of maintenance, no report.	

The plan of this hospital is probably one of the best for California, and the hospital is one of the best managed. The buildings, four in number, are around a court or hollow square and connected by verandas. The first building is of brick, two stories, and used for administration offices and residence of superintendent. The other buildings are of wood. Good hospital work is done. There are operating-rooms, dressing-rooms, facilities for caring for the sick and surgical cases, and plenty of nurses.

The farm consists of 440 acres, and while the land is not very good, the agricultural part is made to pay well.

SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY.

COUNTY JAIL—SAN LUIS OBISPO.

YANCEY MCFADDEN, Sheriff.

Average number of prisoners in jail, no report.
Total in jail during the year, no report.

The Sheriff of this county neglected to report. The jail is in the basement of the Court House. There are two parts, of six cells each. In

one part the cells are of masonry, and dark; in the other is a steel cage. There are also two rooms. The whole is unsanitary and general conditions are bad. This county needs a new jail very badly.

COUNTY HOSPITAL—SAN LUIS OBISPO.

DANIEL WOLF, Superintendent.

Average number of patients	52½
Total patients for the year	188
Cost of maintenance for year, no report.	
Daily per capita cost of maintenance, no report.	

Much improvement has been made in this hospital since our last report. The buildings have been newly painted and some enameled roll-top bathtubs have been put in. The buildings are of wood. Wards are used for the sick cases, and small buildings for the old men who can help themselves. Three nurses are employed and the hospital is very well managed and the inmates well cared for. The superintendent's wife puts many home touches in the arrangements and shows a sympathetic interest in her patients, which they appreciate.

SAN MATEO COUNTY.

COUNTY JAIL—REDWOOD CITY.

J. H. MANSFIELD, Sheriff.

Average number of prisoners in jail	14½
Total in jail during the year	117

This jail is located at some distance from the Court House. The front part is two stories and the cell house in the rear one story. The cell house has eight cells on a central corridor. This jail is old, out of date, and badly located. It was nearly ruined by the earthquake and should be condemned. It was the intention to put cells on the top floor of the new Court House when that building was completed.

COUNTY HOSPITAL—SAN MATEO.

A. EIKERENKOTTER, Superintendent.

Average number of patients	26
Total number for the year	97
Cost of maintenance for the year	$9,151.98
Daily per capita cost of maintenance	96.4 cents

The county farm consists of 147 acres of not very good land, located five miles west of San Mateo, among the hills. The buildings are: a house for the superintendent, rather old; a large, new wood building for patients; an old building, used by some of the old men; and another very poor building for women. The main building is good and has four wards. In the rear is the kitchen. There are good sanitary provisions in this building. Butter, eggs, and fruits are produced on the farm.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.

COUNTY JAIL—SANTA BARBARA.

NAT STEWART, Sheriff.

Average number of prisoners in jail	24½
Total in jail during the year	698

This jail, with jailer's residence in connection, is located on the Court House yard. It is of stone and practically fireproof, and nearly new. There are three cell rooms—one on the first floor with six cells, and two on the second floor with three cells each—and a strong room. It has good sanitary conveniences and is fairly lighted. The food is prepared by the jailer.

COUNTY HOSPITAL—SANTA BARBARA.

EDD LOOMIS, Superintendent.

Average number of patients	34
Total number for the year	105
Cost of maintenance for the year	$6,533.90
Daily per capita cost of maintenance	52.6 cents

This site consists of about 15 acres, located about a mile southeast of the business center. The buildings are one story, of wood, and consist of an old dwelling-house enlarged, three separate buildings, and an isolated pesthouse. There are three wards and a number of rooms. The women occupy a separate building. There is an operating-room and good facilities for the care of the sick, and two nurses are employed. There are two bathtubs, but no other sanitary conveniences. Premises are in good condition and well kept.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY.

COUNTY JAIL—SAN JOSÉ.

FRANK H. ROSS, JR., Sheriff.

Average number of prisoners in jail	80
Total in jail during the year	1,025

The jail building is in the rear of the Court House. The building is old, of brick, and well built, as is evidenced by the fact that of the buildings in the Court House square this alone was not damaged by the earthquake. There are two cell rooms, with skylight. One has fifteen cells and one has four cells. There are on the second floor a large number of rooms. A new building contains the emergency and insane detention hospitals, and the juvenile and women's jails.

COUNTY HOSPITAL—CAMPBELL.

O. N. REYNOLDS, Superintendent.

Average number of patients	101
Total number for the year	526
Cost of maintenance for the year	$26,607.40
Daily per capita cost of maintenance	72.2 cents

The hospital is located about three miles southwest of San José. It was a large frame building, but was so badly wrecked by the earth-

quake that the patients had to be moved into a temporary camp. The Supervisors have prepared plans for a new hospital which promises to be a model. This is for the care of the sick, and the indigent women. There is another almshouse farm where the indigent men are kept, but when taken sick are brought to this hospital. This makes the death-rate seem large.

ALMSHOUSE—MILPITAS.

J. S. Carson, Superintendent.

Average number of inmates	160
Total number for the year	240
Cost of maintenance for the year	$17,959.35
Daily per capita cost of maintenance	30.7 cents

The almshouse farm consists of 230 acres, located about sixteen miles northeast of San José. It is a poor farm in every sense, and has on it an extensive dwelling-house poorly suited for the purpose. It has been added to by detached buildings. The inmates are all men, and many do some work on the farm.

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY.

COUNTY JAIL—SANTA CRUZ.

H. V. Trafton, Sheriff.

Average number of prisoners in jail	14
Total in jail during the year	259

Centrally located in Santa Cruz is the Court House, back of which is the jail. It is a brick building, two stories, and contains two cell rooms with six cells each, and six separate rooms. It has all sanitary conveniences, is clean, and well managed.

COUNTY HOSPITAL—SANTA CRUZ.

S. E. Miller, Superintendent.

Average number of patients	55
Total number during the year	200
Cost of maintenance for the year, no report.	
Daily per capita cost of maintenance, no report.	

About a mile northeast of the business center is the county hospital. There are three buildings of wood around a hollow square. There are six wards and eight single rooms for patients. The buildings were clean and the inmates showed good care. The sanitary conveniences are good. Stoves and lamps are still used. A laundry, with meat-house and store-room, has been built.

There are 13 acres in the site, a part of which is orchard and garden.

SHASTA COUNTY.

COUNTY JAIL—REDDING.

JAMES L. RICHARDSON, Sheriff.

Average number of prisoners in jail	13
Total in jail during the year	140

The jail is nearly new and located in the rear of the Court House. It is of brick, two stories. The lower floor has a cage of four cells. Opening off the vestibule are two cells to be used for women or boys. Two rooms are provided for insane. There is also a room for misdemeanants serving sentence. There are sanitary conveniences and electric lights.

COUNTY HOSPITAL—REDDING.

W. C. WELCH, Superintendent.

Average number of patients	45
Total number for the year	171
Cost of maintenance for the year, no report.	
Daily per capita cost of maintenance, no report.	

The hospital is located on about 60 acres of rather poor land three miles south of Redding. The buildings are of wood, one story, around a court. There are abundant rooms, but not conveniently arranged. There are no good sanitary conveniences. The place had changed superintendents and has much improved since our last visit.

SIERRA COUNTY.

COUNTY JAIL—DOWNIEVILLE.

JAMES MCGREGOR, Sheriff.

Average number of prisoners in jail	1½
Total in jail during year	5

The jail is in the basement of the Court House, which is a wooden building. There is one steel cage of two cells, and in another part three cells or rooms of wood. Those accused of felony are locked in the steel cage and kept in cells. In the other part prisoners are together. Sanitary arrangements are fairly good.

COUNTY HOSPITAL—DOWNIEVILLE.

DR. R. B. DAVY, Superintendent and County Physician.

J. F. QUINN, Steward.

Average number of patients	34½
Total number for year	50
Cost of maintenance for year	$4,205.57
Daily per capita cost of maintenance	31.8 cents

This hospital is located about one mile from the center of town, on the river bank, and has two acres of ground. The building is large, of wood, and in good condition. There is a separate small building for

women, when they have any. The water is abundant and of the best, and brought into the house, yet the water-closets are all out of doors, and but one bathtub must answer for from twenty-five to forty patients. The buildings and yards were in good order, and clean.

SISKIYOU COUNTY.

COUNTY JAIL—YREKA.

CHARLES B. HOWARD, Sheriff.

Average number of prisoners in jail	7
Total in jail during the year	61

This jail is a stone building in the rear of the Court House. The Sheriff's offices occupy the front, back of which is a cell room with a cage of four cells. Above the Sheriff's office is a cage of two cells and four separate rooms. The legal classification is not maintained.

COUNTY HOSPITAL—YREKA.

MELBOURNE DUNN, Superintendent.

Average number of patients	56
Total number for the year	171
Cost of maintenance for the year, no report.	
Daily per capita cost of maintenance, no report.	

The main hospital building is nearly new and in good condition. The other buildings are old and some of them unfit for use. Plans have been approved for a new hospital, but seem to have got stranded somewhere. A new building is needed.

There are 13 acres in the site, which permits a good garden. The location is convenient to town.

SOLANO COUNTY.

COUNTY JAIL—FAIRFIELD.

JAMES A. KEYS, Sheriff.

Average number of prisoners in jail	22
Total in jail during year	513

The old jail is probably the worst in the State, but fortunately its days are numbered. Contracts have been let for a new, modern jail, which, in proportion to its size, will be among the best. Branch jails are being built at Vallejo and Vacaville.

COUNTY HOSPITAL—FAIRFIELD.

H. E. FINNEY, Superintendent.

Averagen umber of patients	59
Total number for the year	266
Cost of maintenance for the year	$8,280.00
Daily per capita cost of maintenance	38.1 cents

The hospital site consists of 60 acres, two miles northeast of the Court House. There is one large central building, two detached build-

ings, and a cottage for the superintendent. The buildings are old, of wood, and in poor condition. There is an operating-room with instruments, and nine rooms for patients. There are bathrooms, but the toilet facilities are bad.

SONOMA COUNTY.

COUNTY JAIL—SANTA ROSA.

FRANK P. GRACE, Sheriff.

Average number of prisoners in jail	22
Total in jail during the year	510

About the only brick building left standing in Santa Rosa after the earthquake was this county jail, and it was damaged. The cell room is one story, with skylight only. The cells are dark, and face the corridor. There is no classification, and the prisoners are all together.

COUNTY HOSPITAL—SANTA ROSA.

S. S. BOGLE, Superintendent.

Average number of patients	100
Total number for the year	375
Cost of maintenance for the year, no report.	
Daily per capita cost of maintenance, no report.	

The hospital is located on a farm of 120 acres, three miles northeast of Santa Rosa. There are several one-story buildings, which have recently been repainted and are in fairly good condition. There are some older buildings, which are not in very good condition, occupied by indigent men able to help themselves. Good nurses are employed, the sick are well cared for, and the place is well managed.

STANISLAUS COUNTY.

COUNTY JAIL—MODESTO.

R. B. PURVIS, Sheriff.

Average number of prisoners in jail	7
Total in jail during the year	418

This is another jail in the basement of a Court House. There is but one cell room of six cells, and therefore no classification whatever; even the law requiring the separation of female from male prisoners is not complied with. The only separation is a separate cell in the same cage, while the men have the liberty of the corridor, and are privileged to hold such conversation as they may see fit.

COUNTY HOSPITAL—MODESTO.

C. H. ARMISTEAD, Superintendent.

Average number of patients	40½
Total number for the year	203
Cost of maintenance for the year	$9,871.52
Daily per capita cost of maintenance	66.7 cents

This is a fine-appearing building, located on a site of 20 acres, about one and one-half miles from the Court House. It is of wood, two stories high, and in excellent condition. A good feature of this hospital is its numerous verandas, furnishing the inmates an opportunity for sunshine and fresh air. There are eight water-closets and five bathrooms. The place shows good care and management.

SUTTER COUNTY.

COUNTY JAIL—YUBA CITY.

N. S. WILSON, Sheriff.

Average number of prisoners in jail	½
Total in jail during the year	22

The jail is connected with the Court House, is old, and is in bad condition. There is one room with four cells, and one extra room. There is no classification, and it is generally unfit for use. There is, however, but very little use for it in this county.

COUNTY HOSPITAL—YUBA CITY.

C. W. BUCK, Superintendent.

Average number of patients	16
Total number for the year	97
Cost of maintenance for the year	$4,465.79
Daily per capita cost of maintenance	76.5 cents

This county must be awarded the prize for maintaining the worst hospital in the State. The building is old, and in bad condition; the furniture very little and very poor. The chairs were bottomed with strings; the kitchen range was well burned out; the old home-made dining-room table, with its ragged oilcloth cover, showed age. The place was unsanitary and lacks ordinary conveniences. There can be no reasonable excuse for such a state of things.

TEHAMA COUNTY.

COUNTY JAIL—RED BLUFF.

J. W. BOYD, Sheriff.

Average number of prisoners in jail	6
Total in jail during year	134

The building is adjoining the Court House, is of brick, and has a room of six cells, and an extra room. The jail is old, unsanitary, and

not adequate for the needs of the county. The jailer is doing the best he can under adverse circumstances.

COUNTY HOSPITAL—RED BLUFF.

T. J. HERMAN, Superintendent.

Average number of patients	26
Total number for the year	125
Cost of maintenance for the year	$7,960.00
Daily per capita cost of maintenance	83.9 cents

The hospital is about a mile west of the Court House, on a site of 20 acres. There are two buildings. The main one is the superintendent's residence and the hospital proper. This building is in a bad state of repair—plaster falling off and walls dirty. Plaster was falling off in the operating-room. The other building was occupied by seven old, indigent men. This building is totally unfit for occupancy and should be abandoned at once. Many of the pillows and mattresses were worn out and should be thrown away. Some new mattresses, said to have cost $4 each, were not worth $2. The comfortables were old and very dirty; furniture old, and scant. This hospital is certainly not a credit to the county.

TRINITY COUNTY.

COUNTY JAIL—WEAVERVILLE.

T. F. BERGIN, Sheriff.

Total in jail during the year	3

This jail is simply a room back of the Sheriff's office, in a building used for a Court House. There is one room with two cells, and no conveniences.

COUNTY HOSPITAL—WEAVERVILLE.

DR. J. E. TAYLOR, Superintendent and County Physician.

Average number of patients	15
Total number for the year	20
Cost of maintenance for the year	$2,947.69
Daily per capita cost of maintenance	53.8 cents

This hospital occupies a site of 3½ acres on the edge of the town. The buildings, consisting of a superintendent's cottage and a general building, are in good condition and well cared for. The patients were comfortable and apparently enjoying good fare.

TULARE COUNTY.

COUNTY JAIL—VISALIA.

W. W. COLLINS, Sheriff.

Average number of prisoners in jail	9
Total in jail during the year	556

The jail is a two-story brick building, standing on a prominent corner near the depot. There are three cell rooms, with four, eight, and ten

cells respectively, and three strong rooms. It has good sanitary conveniences, is in good condition, and well cared for.

COUNTY HOSPITAL—VISALIA.

FRANK OSBORN, Superintendent.

Average number of patients	18½
Total number during the year	125
Cost of maintenance for the year, no report.	
Daily per capita cost of maintenance, no report.	

This county hospital occupies a block of one acre of land in town. The central building is a two-story brick structure, containing five wards for patients. There are some small detached buildings and a tent camp for the tubercular patients. There are good sanitary conveniences. The place was in good condition, and both houses and inmates showed good care.

TUOLUMNE COUNTY.

COUNTY JAIL—SONORA.

WM. SWEENEY, Sheriff.

Average number of prisoners in jail	4½
Total in jail during the year	72

This jail and Sheriff's residence combined is an old two-story brick building, with two cell rooms of four and five cells respectively. A yard inclosed with a ten-foot wall is used for exercise of prisoners. The sanitary conveniences are fair, but general conditions not good.

COUNTY HOSPITAL—SONORA.

ANDY SHINE, Superintendent.

Average number of patients	57½
Total number for the year	108
Cost of maintenance for the year, no report.	
Daily per capita cost of maintenance, no report.	

The hospital occupies a commanding site near the depot, and looks more like a hotel. The buildings are substantial, in good order, and the place well cared for. A separate building, in charge of the matron, houses the women. There are forty-two rooms for inmates, and the buildings have all modern conveniences. No hospital work is done and the inmates are custodial.

VENTURA COUNTY.

COUNTY JAIL—VENTURA.

E. G. MCMARTIN, Sheriff.

Average number of prisoners in jail	10½
Total in jail during the year	456

The jail is a two-story brick building adjoining the Court House. There is a cell house of six cells and four strong rooms. New plumbing

has been put in since our last report and the jail is now in good condition. Prisoners are now worked on the Court House grounds in a parti-colored uniform. The stoneyard has been discontinued because of fewer prisoners, but this is the best way to reduce prisoners we know of. They choose another jail. The management of the jail and prisoners is commendable.

COUNTY HOSPITAL—VENTURA.

T. M. Packard, Superintendent.

Average number of patients	16½
Total number for the year	148
Cost of maintenance for the year	$7,536.24

The hospital occupies a part of the Court House block. The main building is wood, of good size and in good condition. There is a good operating-room, good provisions for the sick, and considerable medical work done. There are nine rooms for inmates and some smaller buildings in the rear. A pavilion for insane is contemplated. The place is well cared for, in good condition, and supplied with sanitary conveniences. The superintendent contracts with the county to board patients for $5.50 per week.

YOLO COUNTY.

COUNTY JAIL—WOODLAND.

G. W. Griffin, Sheriff.

Average number of prisoners in jail	11
Total in jail during the year	135

This is another jail in the basement of a Court House. There are two rooms of eight cells each, and two padded rooms for insane. The cells are dark and unsanitary, and conditions generally bad. There is no classification, and the jail is not very creditable to the county.

COUNTY HOSPITAL—WOODLAND.

C. E. Binning, Superintendent.

Average number of patients	30½
Total number for the year	134

Cost of maintenance for the year, no report.
Daily per capita cost of maintenance, no report.

The site consists of about 40 acres about one mile northwest of the Court House. There is a good two-story building of wood, in good condition. There are four wards, five smaller rooms, and some detached buildings, well supplied with water-closets, but not enough bathrooms. The farm is well stocked and doing good agricultural work.

YUBA COUNTY.

COUNTY JAIL—MARYSVILLE.

George H. Voss, Sheriff.

Average number of prisoners in jail	19
Total in jail during the year	134

The jail conditions at Marysville are very bad. There is an old jail in the Court House yard that should be condemned and abandoned. The newer cage is in the basement of the hall of records and is a good cage, but too dark.

COUNTY HOSPITAL—MARYSVILLE.

Dr. C. E. Stone, Superintendent and County Physician.

Dan MacDonald, Steward.

Average number of patients	59
Total number for the year	234

Cost of maintenance for the year, no report.
Daily per capita cost of maintenance, no report.

This building is a good one, of wood, two stories high, and high basement. There are five wards and eighteen rooms, well lighted and well arranged for sun. The sick are well provided for. The premises are in good condition and the management good.

CHAPTER II.

THE COUNTY JAILS.

The county jails of our State are generally below the standard requirements of even a decent jail. They are old, many of them built in the early days of the State, a few only during the last decade. Ten are in the basements of court houses.

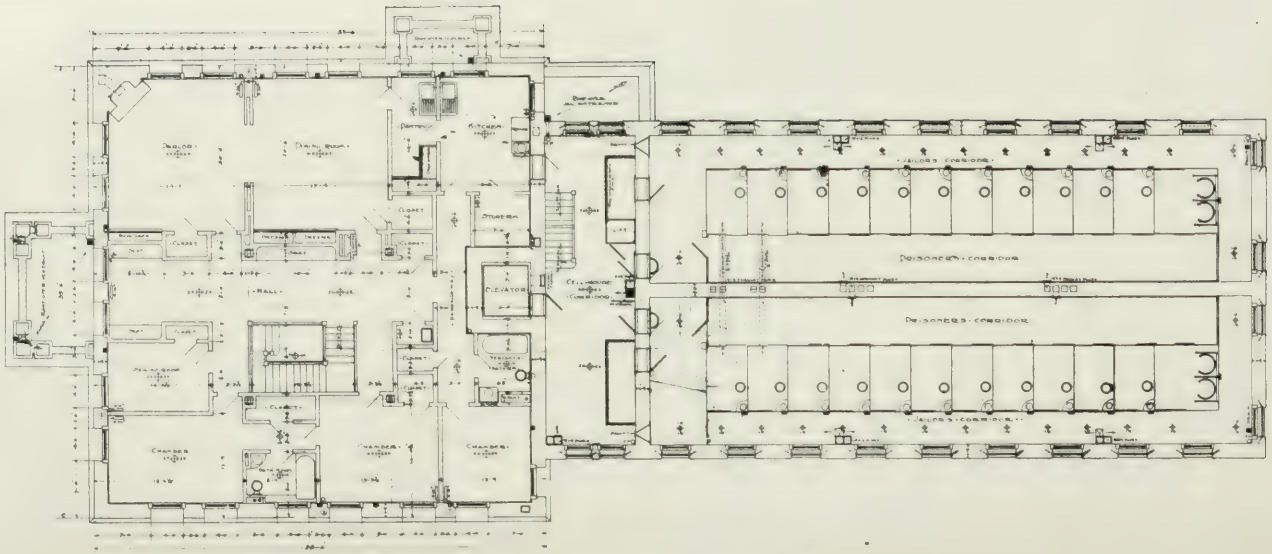
Los Angeles County has a new and large jail, but it lacks proper classification and separation and can not be called a good jail. Monterey County has a new jail, built on modern lines, and, though small, is the best the State now has. New jails are in process of construction in the counties of Alameda, Humboldt, Sacramento, and Solano.

The new Alameda county jail, which is being built on the Court House square in Oakland, will be the best on the coast and one of the best in the United States. The Sacramento county jail, being built on similar plans, will be fully its equal, except smaller. The jails proposed in Humboldt and Solano counties are also good. They are small, but adequate for the counties of lesser population. These four, with the Monterey county jail, will inaugurate a new era in jail building in the State. The old jails of other counties will soon be replaced and these new ones will furnish the models for years to come.

This Board has made a study of jail construction and has tried to get the best there is and place the information before the Boards of Supervisors. The latter have been ready and willing to use the information which we have been able to give them.

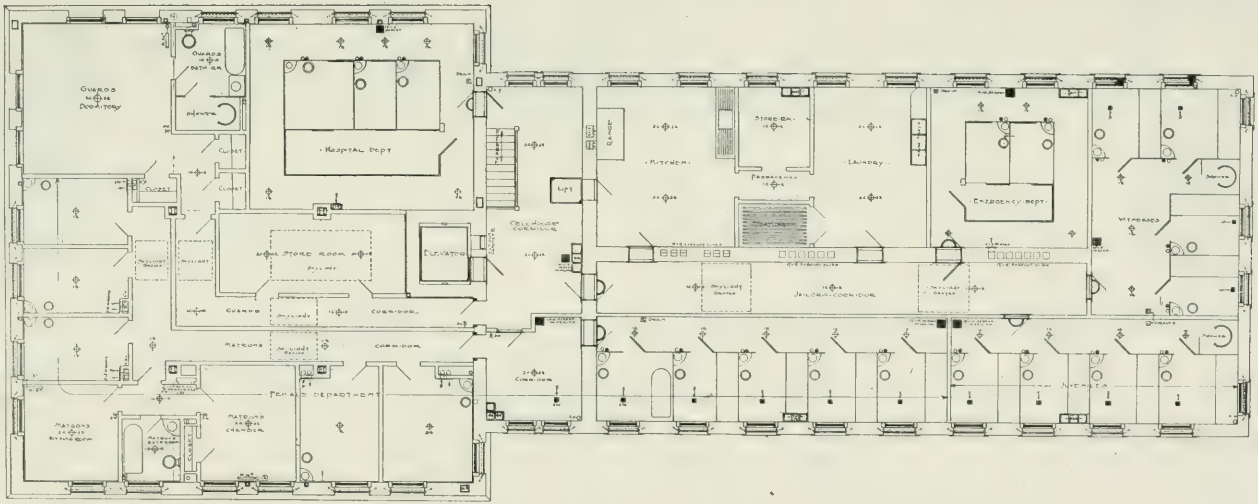
The statute requires that all plans for county jails, as well as other public buildings coming under our supervision, shall, before their adoption, be submitted to the Board for its suggestions and criticism.

Our practice in the cases of the new jails now being built has been as follows: When the Supervisors have been ready to consider the question of a new jail we have been invited to advise with them concerning the needs of the county and the best method of procedure. We advise the selection of an architect to whom we can furnish floor plans and suggest the various features necessary for a good jail. In addition to the jail itself it is necessary to arrange offices for the jailers and Sheriff, and probably a residence for the latter in the building. The Supervisors must determine whether or not the Sheriff shall reside in the building



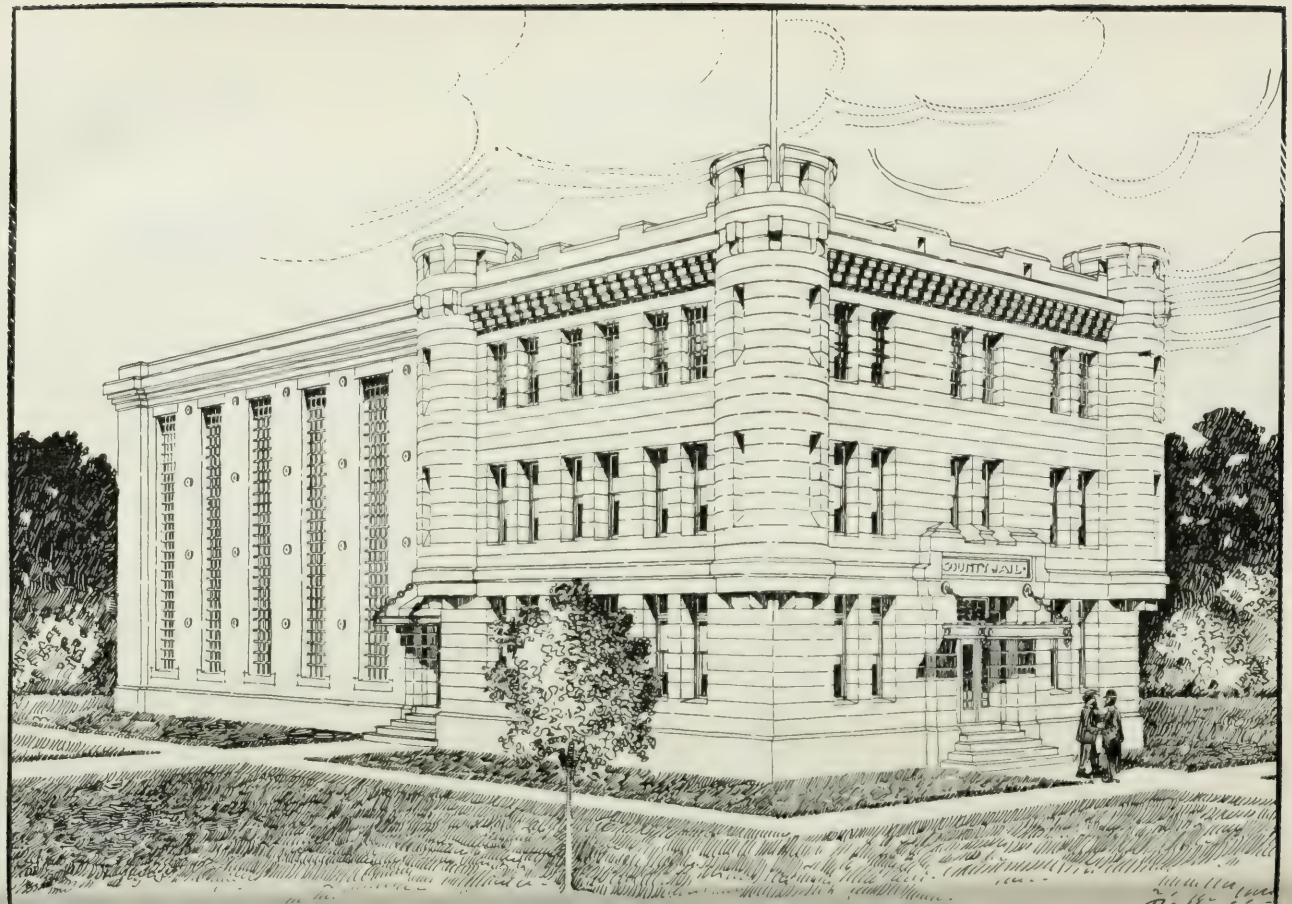
SECOND FLOOR PLAN

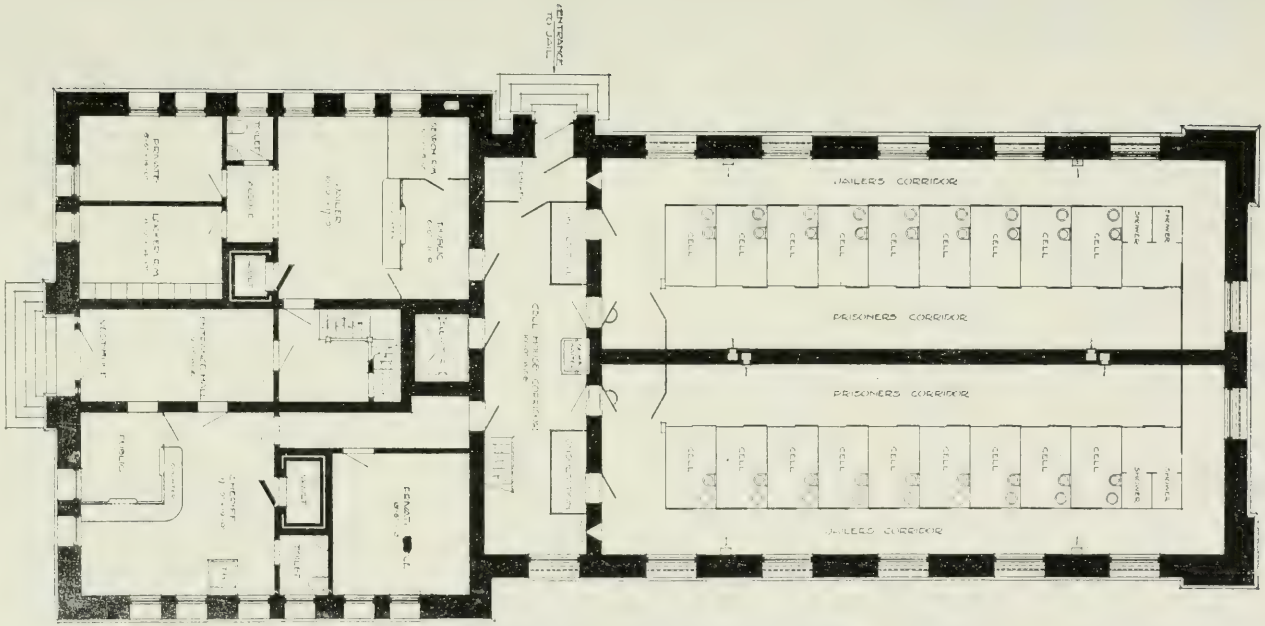
ALAMEDA COUNTY JAIL. (W. J. MILLER, Architect.)



THIRD FLOOR PLAN

ALAMEDA COUNTY JAIL. (W. J. MILLER, Architect.)


COUNTY JAIL



SACRAMENTO COUNTY JAIL—FIRST FLOOR PLAN. (R. A. HEROLD, Architect.)

and what offices the building shall contain. They should also, in company with the Sheriff, determine what rooms they want and their arrangement. The architect then, with this information, proceeds to draw the working plans. There is nothing to be gained by advertising for competitive plans, because the competition is not in the matter of cost and the general plans are furnished the architect. It is better for the Supervisors to select an architect in whom they have confidence and who will see that the building is honestly constructed. We are advised by the Attorney-General that the law does not require the Board of Supervisors to advertise for competitive plans. The plans and specifications must, after completion and before adoption, be presented to this Board for its suggestions and criticism.

The construction of county jails is governed by the following State laws:

Each county jail must contain a sufficient number of rooms to allow persons belonging to either one of the following classes to be confined separately and distinctly from persons belonging to either of the other classes:

1. Persons committed on criminal process and detained for trial;
2. Persons already convicted of crime and held under sentence;
3. Persons detained as witnesses or held under civil process or under an order imposing punishment for a contempt. (Penal Code, Sec. 1598.)

Nor shall male and female prisoners (except husband and wife) be kept or put in the same room. (Penal Code, Sec. 1599.)

No court or magistrate shall commit a child under twelve years of age to jail, prison, or police station, but if such child is unable to give bail it may be committed to the care of the sheriff, police officer, constable, or probation officer, who shall keep such child in some suitable place provided by the city. county, or city and county, outside of the inclosure of any jail or police station. When any child shall be sentenced to confinement in any institution to which adult convicts or prisoners are sentenced, or where adults are confined, it shall be unlawful to confine such child in the same room, or yard, or inclosure with such adult convicts or prisoners, or to permit such child to come or remain in sight of or meet or come into or remain in the presence of any such adult convicts or prisoners. (Statutes 1903, Chap. 610, Sec. 17.)

The laws require, therefore, that every jail shall have three separate and distinct departments for men and one for boys. They should also have two departments for women and one for girls.

In the construction of new jails provision is made not only for the required classification above, but also for still further subdivision. The Alameda and Sacramento county jails each contain six separate jails for men and the top floor contains separate compartments for sick, for insane, for women, and for juveniles. The construction is such that each cell is lighter than the prisoners' corridor, so that there will be no excuse for not keeping each prisoner in his cell. These cells, 5 by 8 feet each, contain a toilet and wash basin. There is, therefore, no excuse to get out of the cell, and separate confinement should be enforced in these jails.

The greatest evil in our jail and prison system to-day is the congregation of prisoners. Our jails are greatly overcrowded, especially along the railroad lines in winter season. When the prisoners are allowed to associate together, the older detail to the younger stories of crimes, either real or imaginary, and the one with the worst record is most likely the hero of the jail. They also study crime. In one jail in this State we have seen a dozen prisoners seated around a table with a daily paper reading and discussing the latest sensational murder. The common criminal prefers this sort of prison. He enjoys society and a crowd together can form clubs, inaugurate the "kangaroo court" and have a really good time in jail. If times are hard and weather bad he rather likes to "break into" jail for a time on some petty misdemeanor charge. Put him into his cell, except an hour each night and morning when he exercises in the corridor under the eyes of a guard, and he does not like it. Prison life then becomes very serious with him. He will never break into that prison again.

In such a jail, the young man, accidentally in prison for the first time, does not have an opportunity to study crime, to become familiar with criminal life; but he does have an opportunity to think. It is better for him, and he leaves the prison certainly not a worse and probably a better man. The object for which he was placed in prison is accomplished. We know from experience that the old kind of jails are making criminals, turning men out worse than they went in.

Many of the counties are violating the laws governing jails. Many do not keep those awaiting trial in separate rooms from those serving sentence. Two do not keep women in separate rooms from men.

MATRONS.

Two years ago we commented upon the failure of counties to provide matrons for the jail. There is but little improvement since. Many counties permit women prisoners to be searched and cared for by men. Every county jail should have a matron and all female prisoners should be under her charge. In the counties where only an occasional female prisoner is received, the wife of the Sheriff or jailer could be appointed matron, at small compensation, or some woman interested in charity work could be found who would be willing to act.

WORKHOUSES.

We hope the time may come when the State can provide workhouses and every man sentenced to imprisonment be compelled to serve out his sentence in such a workhouse. Until that time may come the convict in the county jail should be required to work. San Bernardino County has maintained a very successful stoneyard, where convicts are

employed breaking stones for county roads. San Francisco county jail No. 2 and Los Angeles city jail find work for some of their prisoners. Ventura and El Dorado counties have also worked prisoners at times. County supervisors should make an extra effort to find work for county prisoners serving sentence.

Since the commencement of the biennial period all the county jails have been inspected. Our inspections are written upon blanks and filed in the office. All made prior to April 18th were burned and we are therefore unable to give the detailed results of these inspections.

CHAPTER III.

THE COUNTY HOSPITALS.

The county hospitals have undergone few changes since our last report. There have been no new ones and few additional buildings. There have, however, been improvements, and especially in the care given the patients. We note especially an increased number of nurses employed, which always betters the condition. The sanitary conditions have also improved. In a few instances where we were compelled to criticise two years ago there has been a change of superintendents, and general renovation. In some others where the conditions were bad they are still just as bad.

We have many county hospitals that will compare favorably with any to be found anywhere. They have good superintendents, physicians, operating-rooms, wards for surgical and sick cases, good wards or rooms for the custodial cases, and good nurses.

We repeat the following from our last report:

"The ideal county hospital should be located near the county seat and be easily accessible. It should provide—

"1. A residence for the superintendent separate and apart from the quarters of the inmates.

"2. Separate quarters for both sick and surgical cases. The ward system may be partly used, but there should be single rooms for such cases as may require isolation.

"3. A certain number of comfortable private rooms for patients who can afford to pay a limited sum for such care. In all of our larger counties there are private patients who need hospital treatment who can afford to pay a small sum of from $5 to $10 a week, but who are not able to pay the larger sums demanded by private hospitals. This class should be provided for in the county hospital and receive special care.

"4. Good accommodations for the paralytic and permanently disabled.

"5. Separate and isolated quarters for both the consumptives and those afflicted with contagious diseases.

"6. Suitable rooms for the custodial cases—the old people who are able to get around and partly help themselves. These may be in the main building or in detached buildings. They should have sleeping-

rooms, a day-room, a smoking-room, and a dining-room. Those who are able should be required to perform some labor. This must be graded in accordance with their ability. It would be better for them and they owe it to the county. The keeping of such people in idleness is an injury.

"7. For the perfect separation of the sexes, especially of the custodial cases. The arrangement should be such that no scandal can arise.

"8. Suitable rooms for the employés. These should, for the most part, be in the administration or residence portion of the building."

The county farm should not be large, but should be of good land. In too many cases the county farm is the poorest land in the vicinity. The farm should produce all the vegetables, milk, eggs, pork, and poultry needed on the place, and be large enough for these purposes. In most instances it would be a mistake to attempt to run a county farm to produce an income. When this is attempted it rarely succeeds. There is not usually the same interest on the part of the paid superintendent to make it pay that there would be if he had to get his income from the farm. Again, his main work is the care of his patients, and that requires his time and attention, and the farm work can be only secondary.

There were in our county hospitals on June 30th last, 4,627 strictly custodial or almshouse cases, of which 1,651 were over sixty years of age. This is a larger number in proportion to our population than is found in other states, but the reason is not hard to find. The preponderance is in the mining counties. For instance, Nevada County has 80½, and Napa 48. Again, Siskiyou has 56, and Calaveras 59½; while Santa Barbara has only 34, and Yuba 59. Many of the early miners who have helped to make the State famous have never married and have not accumulated property, and in their old days have to fall back upon the county for their care. These are old and are fast passing away. But while they live they should receive good care.

For the sick poor who must have hospital treatment temporarily there must be increased attention given. The number must increase as population increases. There were cared for in the hospitals of the State last year about 16,000 of these cases. They should receive the best medical care, that they may the sooner be restored to health and self-support.

Our new hospitals should provide for pay cases at a minimum charge. Many of our people can not pay the expenses of a private hospital and must, therefore, attempt the care of the sick in their own homes, much to their own inconvenience and danger both to the patient and themselves. Many die, who, if sent to the hospital, would recover. Some of our county hospitals in this State are now doing this work, and doing it well. Other counties should attempt it.

We have endeavored to collect the statistics of cost of maintenance of our county hospitals and compute the daily cost for each patient.

In doing this we have met some difficulties. Some of our county officers have not enough interest in this work to furnish us the statistics called for, and the tables, therefore, are not complete. In arriving at the average number of patients in the hospital during the year we have taken a census on December 31st and another on June 30th, and have made an average of these two. While this will be nearly correct, the result would be more accurate if we could take a monthly census. We have included in the expense upon which these calculations are made the maintenance and salaries, except the county physician, who looks after the county hospital as a part of his duties.

The variations in the per capita cost are too great, but there are some good reasons for variations which must be considered. For instance, in San Diego County the per capita cost is 73.3 cents daily; but here extra attention is paid to the sick at a higher cost. But against this cost the county has received considerable from pay patients, which has not been taken into consideration in arriving at the per capita cost. The more and better hospital work is done the higher will be the per capita. Where no hospital work is done and many custodial cases are cared for the per capita cost should be lower. In our opinion there is no reason why this rate should exceed 60 cents daily for these cases alone; nor should it go below 45 cents daily. In Los Angeles county hospital, where there are none but sick cases, the per capita cost is 85.3 cents per day. The per capita cost, therefore, should range between these figures, depending on the relative proportion of sick to custodial cases. Where the per capita cost exceeds one dollar per day inquiry should be made into the reasons therefor.

CHAPTER IV.

RELIEF TO INDIGENTS.

The county hospitals do not take care of all our indigents. Many more are given aid in their homes or outside of the hospital through the Boards of Supervisors. We have asked the County Auditors to report to us the amounts paid for this purpose by the various counties, and give the results in Table XXX of statistics, page 177.

It is no doubt a proper charity to temporarily aid families who have met misfortune. Such aid, however, should be for the purpose of rehabilitating or restoring the family to self-support. For this purpose a careful investigation should be made, through some agency selected by the Supervisors, or by themselves, into the actual needs of the family, and then such aid be given as the circumstances require, keeping in view the main purpose. Some of the counties of the State have already provided for such investigation of applications for relief, with very satisfactory results. In three of the city supervisorial districts in Alameda County such supervision was inaugurated last year, with the result that a reduction was made from $22,930.64, the amount paid for indigent relief in those districts during the year ending June 30, 1904, to $10,157, the amount paid for the same purpose during the year ending June 30, 1906.

We must not forget that relief given to the undeserving is productive of actual injury to the recipients. To help those who could help themselves may make them and their families paupers for life. Pauperism is a disease to be cured, not to be fed. Alameda County, large as the money-saving has been, has undoubtedly saved more in morals than in money.

PART III.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHAPTER I.

THE DELINQUENT CHILD.

In another part of this report we have called attention to the large increase in the number of prisoners in our State prisons during the last two years. We already ranked altogether too high in the number of this class we were supporting. Even then, a Superior Judge recently said that "there never had been a time in our history when so much crime went unpunished as at present." The situation demands our best thought in proposing remedies and our best energies in enforcing them.

Statistics recently taken by the State Commissioner of Labor Statistics show that more than forty per cent of the convictions for felony in this State last year were of boys under twenty-one years of age. From this we must conclude that the ranks of the criminal are being rapidly recruited from among our boys. And why are the juveniles of the land entering upon a criminal life?

We have investigated the antecedents, environment, and education of some of these boy criminals during the last year and are able to draw from this information some conclusions:

1st. In many of these cases there has been parental neglect. Perhaps parents have separated, or one has died and a step-parent has come in. At any rate, the parents have lost interest in the child and are guilty of neglect.

2d. As a result of parental neglect the boys have had nothing to do. They have been idle on the streets, where they have found bad company, and with this bad company have learned bad habits, which, to feed and gratify, they have committed crime. There seems to be plenty of opportunity to learn bad habits.

3d. These same boys have not been required to go to school. The boys who get into trouble are, in the main, of those boys who drop out of school early in life. The first step downward toward the criminal life is truancy.

If we are going to stop this increase of crime we must stop the education of criminals. To do this we must commence with the child and see to it that he is not only not given an opportunity to learn crime, but that he is given an opportunity for something better. There are certain steps that must be taken, as follows:

1st. The Compulsory Education Law is of supreme importance and must be enforced. Every board of education in the State should appoint its truant officer, ascertain the name and residence of every child of school age in the district, and force him to go to school.

2d. It may be seriously considered whether manual training should not be introduced into all the grammar schools, for it not only better prepares boys to earn their own living, but attracts and gives interest in school to many a backward child and teaches the dignity of labor. In each large school and in every city there should be ungraded and truant schools where the backward and unwilling child can be given special attention. Such schools are called parental and ungraded schools, and now exist in San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Fresno.

3d. The obligation of parents to their children should be more rigidly enforced, and where there is unwillingness and unfitness the child should be taken away and the rights of the parent to it severed. The interests of the child are of first importance and the interests of the State second. The child is in no sense the personal chattel of the parent.

4th. There should be a probation committee in every county in the State under the law now in force, and we believe the probation officers, when paid, should be paid by the county. Their work, if well done, will in the end be a large economy. There are in San Francisco and Los Angeles detention homes where those under the charge of the probation officers may be kept. These will be necessary in large cities.

5th. The powers of the Juvenile Court should be extended. We need a law to permit the Juvenile Judge to punish every person who contributes to juvenile delinquency. It not infrequently happens when a child is brought before the court that adults are more to blame than the child, and these should be brought into court and punished.

6th. There should be a law making it a misdemeanor for a child to smoke cigarettes or tobacco or drink intoxicating liquors. The effect of such a law would be to call such children before the court and place them on probation, and thus break up these bad habits in their incipiency.

When these remedies are all enforced, if there should any sift through whom none of these agencies can correct, they should be promptly sent to one of the State reform schools.

If these measures are faithfully enforced we think that the largest source of crime will be stopped.

CHAPTER II.

THE DEPENDENT CHILD.

The dependent child is the child of misfortune. He has lost his parents by death or has been abandoned by them. If some agency does not step in and assume his care he soon becomes the delinquent child. But whose interests are now more important than those of the State's, and the State's best interests are also the child's best interests!

We have in California forty-four orphan asylums for the care of the dependent child, to whom the State pays a large sum annually. The State ceases to make this provision for the dependent child, however, when he arrives at fourteen years of age. It has been presumed that at that age he is able to take care of himself, but does he? We do not know, for we have no statistics as to what becomes of these children between fourteen and twenty-one years of age, and this is also the period of greatest danger. We fear that many fail and become delinquent and later add to the criminal classes. The State should not relax its vigil at this age, but should continue it until the child is established in life.

Neither is there in this State any determination of the question of dependency. A parent places his children in an orphan asylum and later, failing to pay, they are a charge upon the State. Perhaps this parent is well able to pay, but does not wish to. The State should be able to force the parent to meet his obligations. To do this the State should, by some means, determine when a child is dependent upon it, and we know of no better medium for this than the court. The court can enforce the parent's obligations if he is able, and also protect the rights of the child, and should also have the power, in case of unfit parents or abandoned children, to sever the parent's rights in the child altogether.

The best place for a child is a good home. The asylums, however good work they may do, are unnatural and can not be a parent. The State should encourage the placing out of all children possible into good homes. They should be placed out at as early an age as possible, so that they can grow up in the family and become a part of it.

But the State through some of its executive agencies should supervise this work. Every child placed out in the State should be reported

to the properly authorized State officers or board, and should be visited once or twice a year, so that the State may know that the child is receiving proper care and education. There are in the State now several agencies for this work, but they are responsible to no State authority and the kind of work they are doing is known only to themselves. If such agencies are doing good work it would be to their advantage to be commended; but if bad work, then it would be to the advantage of the State and its future children to stop them.

CHAPTER III.

VAGRANCY.

Vagrancy is an astonishing evil in California. Our mild winter climate, our bountiful orchards, and our hospitable people make this a tramps' paradise. Here this man of easy life can sleep in the winter season often out of doors, and in the morning throw his shoe into a friendly orange tree and bring down a breakfast. By a little exertion he can beg from our homes almost anything he may wish to eat. This tramp population during the winter months is a large one and composed of all classes. There are old criminals knocked out by too much imprisonment, young criminals hiding under the garb of a vagrant, yegg-men who have sworn never to do any work, gay cats who will work occasionally for drink money, blanket-men who tramp with their sleeping blankets through the State in summer, working a day or two here and there and who return to the lower dives along the city's water front for winter and live on what they can beg or the refuse picked from garbage cans.

The majority of the vagrant class go East during the summers. A great calamity which calls for dispensation of charity always attracts this class. When they heard of the San Francisco fire they decided this was the place for them. They pose as refugees, whether in the city or outside in the country. The liberality toward refugees is worked by them for all there is. This State at this time is harboring more of the vagrant class than ever before and among them are a horde of bad criminals. What shall be done with them? Many of our counties arrest them and pass them on. This does no good, in fact only aggravates the evil. There is but one thing that will solve the tramp problem—*long imprisonment at hard labor.* Nothing is so distasteful to the vagrant as hard labor. In State prison we have had some yegg-men who refused to work until after receiving a term in the straitjacket. If every vagrant in this State was arrested and put to work, California would not be the winter Mecca it now is for this class. It would pay this State to establish at least three workhouses or farms—one in the northern, one in the central, and one in the southern part of the State—and located so as to be convenient to the gateways of the State. Then arrest every vagrant and send him for from three to six months to the

most convenient workhouse, and after the expiration of his time give him a written discharge which will exempt him for two weeks from recommitment for vagrancy.

With the great demand that exists in this State for workmen there is no excuse for begging, and that should be *prima facie* evidence of vagrancy. Any man so sentenced to a workhouse could be released at any time on parole, if he was willing to accept work offered him outside. If a mistake should be made it could therefore be very easily corrected. Last winter we sent nearly four hundred letters to judges, justices of the peace, sheriffs, chiefs of police, district attorneys and railroad superintendents, asking for their experiences and suggestions concerning the tramp and what should be done with him. Replies were received to about one half of these letters, which we are sorry to say were burned in the San Francisco fire. The consensus of opinion expressed in these letters agrees with the suggestions here made.

Among the tramps infesting this State are, from time to time, many boys. During the last year Mr. I. Manning King, probation officer of Monterey County, had arrested and jailed 137 boy tramps. Many of these had been induced to go away with older tramps, many of whom are constantly looking for the opportunity of "snaring a kid." Mr. King was able to return to their homes 84 of these without expense to his county, the parents or friends of these boys being glad to come for them or send money for their return.

In cases where such boys can not be returned they should by no means be discharged to resume the life of a tramp, but should be committed to one of the State reform schools. Some counties of this State refuse to commit such boys to the reform school because they say they are not residents of the county, and therefore the county should not be required to pay the charge against the county at the reform school. To save this paltry sum many a vagrant boy has been turned loose to become a tramp and a criminal. In order to remove this temptation and to save these boys, we recommend that in all cases where a boy or girl who is a non-resident of the county is committed to the reform school, the county committing be released from this payment. It will be far cheaper for the State to bear this burden now than a later and larger one in our State prison.

Other counties in the State are not doing as well as Monterey County. Throughout most of the State the boy tramp is passed on like the older men of the road. The experience of Monterey County should be a lesson to every county of the State. If probation officers are appointed and all officials do their duty, we will stop effectually this method of making criminals.

CHAPTER IV.

PROBATION LAWS AND THE JUVENILE COURT.

In 1903 the Legislature enacted the Juvenile Court Law, and in 1905 this law was amended in many important particulars. Among other changes it provided for the appointment of a probation committee of "seven discreet citizens of good moral character and of either sex" by the Superior Judges. The committee acts in an advisory capacity to the court and appoints the probation officers. There are two laws, one for juvenile and one for adult offenders. Similar procedure was created by both of these laws, but it was the general intention that there should be but one probation committee to act under both of these laws, nor does there seem to be any good reason why there should be two committees. The probation committee can and should appoint such probation officers as may be required and act in its advisory capacity under both laws, and save the duplication of machinery. It seems to us that special probation officers are not authorized by the statutes, and that only such probation officers can act as are duly appointed by the probation committee. We are not fully advised as to the work done under the adult probation law, but do know that the law has been applied in many instances.

In Alameda County Mr. Ezra Decoto was appointed probation officer, and reports concerning adults as follows: "I have handled sixty cases over sixteen years of age; thirty-eight of these were between sixteen and twenty years of age; thirteen of these were between twenty and thirty, and nine were between thirty and sixty-three years of age. Twenty-three of these were charged with grand larceny, sixteen with burglary, two with highway robbery, six with petty larceny, four with assault with a deadly weapon, one with carrying concealed weapons, two with rape, three with malicious mischief, one with embezzlement, one with forgery, and one with attempt to extort money. These have been placed on probation for terms varying from two to seven years. Out of these sixty, four have disappeared and I have not been able to get trace of them as yet. Three I had to send to the reform school, as I could do nothing with them in their homes; in fact, the homes were so bad that

they simply contaminated the boys. Three have been sent to State prison for violating the terms of their probation. Two of those returned to State prison never should have been placed on probation."

Out of sixty cases placed under the care of Mr. Decoto, fifty have been successful and ten have failed, and six of these failures have been sent either to prison or to reform school. We think this is a pretty thorough demonstration of the value of adult probation when carefully carried out.

The juvenile probation law has been more extensively put into operation than the adult probation law. In San Francisco the juvenile court was established in 1903, and in 1905 a probation committee was appointed, which afterwards appointed the probation officers. Of the results of their work Mr. Arthur J. Todd, Chief Probation Officer, says:

"Over 2,100 separate delinquency cases, and about 200 dependency cases, covering probably 500 children, have been handled already. Failures there have been, but comparatively few. The work must be judged, if judgment be necessary, not by a purely ideal standard, nor by a standard of results hoped for in the near future, but by comparison with results of the old method.

"Dismissal or conviction were hitherto the only alternatives. This meant, for children, either hoodlumism or the character and status of 'jail birds.' The police court hopper had to work so fast that attention to the individual 'young criminal' was impossible. Study of contributing causes to his crime was out of the question. He was either criminal or not criminal. If the former, he was 'sent up'; if the latter, let go scot-free. There was no such idea as release on probation, no time for it, no means of working it out.

"But with the juvenile court this idea of probation took firm foothold, and indeed so thoroughly has it become ingrained in the court's practice that, in many minds, juvenile court and probation are synonymous. This is not quite true, though, to be sure, probation is the court's most distinctive feature. This is as true here as it is in Denver, in Chicago, or in New York.

"The probation work here, however, has been hampered to a certain extent by lack of sufficient force to administer it. This leads us to a brief resumé of what is being done and a forecast of what is aimed at. In the first place the probation work has been stiffened up lately by insistence upon a strict system of visitation and reports, together with a simple but complete system of records. A boy, when put on probation, may be ordered either to report weekly at the probation office, or be subject to regular visitation at home or work. Girls do not report. School boys report Saturday mornings; working boys Thursday nights. The first time a boy fails he gets a pointed letter. If he repeats the neglect an officer visits him with an ultimatum. If this fails, a bench

warrant or attachment brings him to time. One dose is usually quite sufficient.

"One officer makes a specialty of keeping in touch with the school work of probationers; another with their work record. The officer in charge of this latter work is the latest addition to the probation force."

The above report was made before the fire, which destroyed all records and equipment, and scattered the probationers far and near. But the probation office has already been rehabilitated. A new detention home and court-room has been constructed, and the old probationers looked up and brought back to regular reports again. There were at the time of the fire 225 on probation. As to the present conditions, Mr. Todd says:

"The disorganized condition of the schools and of employment, together with the imperfect means of communication, renders almost double work necessary to produce the same result as before. This general looseness has its effect, too, in producing a new or at least an aggravated type of trouble; in boys this appears in the form of truancy, vagrancy, and petty thievery; in girls, carelessness and immorality. The presence of soldiers about the refugee camps is responsible for several cases of girl delinquency.

"In addition to the work of investigating new cases, sometimes fifty per week, though recently fewer, and the supervision of over two hundred probationers, we are called upon to make the investigations and recommendations required by the Child Labor Act in cases of application of children under fourteen for permits to work. This latter work alone absorbs considerable time. Numerous other duties of various nature arise in connection with these different branches of work. All contribute to make the life of the probation officer a busy one.

"As to the effectiveness of the probation system, I can only say that experience gives me faith in it. The majority of juvenile cases respond to it. Some by reason of physical defect, impossible homes, or an excessive 'head start' in the criminal path, are seemingly beyond the pale of such treatment. Probation should be conservatively and judiciously extended, especially when we are testing and proving its value; though, as a matter of fact, in both adult and juvenile cases, as great risk is involved in sending the individual to a corrective institution as in placing him on probation. We concur in the reports from other cities to the effect that the probation system saves money as well as morals."

In Los Angeles County the juvenile court has been established and a probation committee and a probation officer appointed. We make the following extracts from the annual report of the Chief Probation Officer, Mr. A. C. Dodds:

"The duties of a judge of the juvenile court do not end with merely

passing sentence upon each individual brought before him. Each case means that a rigid inquiry must be made into the surrounding circumstances of a family, schooling, and associates of the juvenile offender; that, if possible, a cause may be found for their waywardness and a proper remedy applied to fit each individual case.

"To this end it is nearly always necessary that the case be continued and the child placed under observation for a time. Then follows a careful study of the boy's or girl's disposition, habits, mental and physical characteristics, and when these are understood, a final decision can be reached, based upon a diagnosis of each case, and such action taken by the court as will preclude injustice to the child or to its relatives.

"Oftentimes these continuances of a case have to be repeated from week to week, and upon the reports made to the judge of the conduct of the child the court can impress upon it such advice and counsel as particularly fit with the conditions. Permanent and lasting impressions for good upon a child are only reached in time and with a knowledge of the effect the system followed in the juvenile court has upon each case for the better. It is the system of continuing the close supervision of a child which is the keynote to success in accomplishing a reformation, and it is due to this system that so many arraignments, often between twenty and thirty, are before the court each week, while as a rule, only a few new cases command the attention of the judge at each session of the juvenile court.

"Each time a child is arraigned before Judge Wilbur his instructions for its further restraint or discipline are based upon the improvement which has been made manifest in that special case, and to decide when the improvement has been such as to justify the court in releasing the child under supervision of the probation officer.

"In connection with the work accomplished in open court, Judge Wilbur has assumed much additional work, and is continually having personal interviews with both the children and their parents or guardians in his chambers, whenever time can be spared from his judicial duties. This work by the judge has been an exceedingly important factor in the marvelous success of the juvenile court in Los Angeles, and has been in all ways for the best interests of the children, while the intent and purpose of the law creating the court has been given its most complete interpretation.

"Under the provision of Section 10 of the juvenile court law a board of six citizens has been appointed to investigate all societies, organizations, or individuals applying for, or receiving, the care or custody of delinquent or dependent children. The present board consists of four women and two men: viz., Judge H. H. Klamroth of Pasadena, chair-

man; Mrs. W. J. Washburn, secretary; Mr. Leonard Merrill, treasurer; Mrs. J. F. Sartori, Miss Evelyn Stoddart, and Mrs. Nora McCartney.

"The work of this board has been of inestimable value to the court. Not only have they faithfully performed the duties assigned to them under the law, but some of them have been present at every session of court, and they have manifested a direct personal interest in the children who were up for a hearing; they have talked with and advised them and their parents, and in many cases have helped to bring about a better condition of things in the wretched homes from which many of the children have come. They have also been willing to act as probation officers in special cases, and have found homes for many homeless children; and besides raising the money among the women's clubs of the city and county to pay the salary of the probation officer, they have raised and expended a considerable sum in paying for the board of children whose homes were unfit places for them to live in. One of these ladies has even taken a homeless waif into her own palatial residence and is rearing her in the midst of cultured surroundings and refined luxury to become an ornament to the society in which she moves.

"They have given careful attention to the operation of the law in all its various phases, that they might observe its weak points, if any, and by coöperation with similar boards in other cities, use their best endeavors to have such amendments made as will make the law more effective and productive of still better results.

"Report for the Year 1905.—Juvenile Court, Los Angeles County.

Number of cases heard on continuance		434
Number of new cases heard—		
Boys	174	
Girls	32	
		206
		640
Boys.		
On parole	124	
Sent to Whittier*	16	
Sent to Ione	1	
Sent to Catholic Orphanage	2	
Sent to Feeble-Minded Institute	1	
Returned to friends	7	
Placed in homes	7	
Number of cases dismissed	8	
Escaped	8	
		174
Girls.		
On parole	8	
Sent to Whittier	2	
Sent to Good Shepherd	10	
Sent to Catholic Orphanage	1	
Sent to Feeble-Minded Institute	1	
Returned to friends	3	
Placed in homes	4	
Dismissed	3	
		32"

*In addition, there were 23 cases sent to Whittier from former years, having failed under probation, and one case sent to Ione.

In regard to juvenile probation in Alameda County, Mr. Decoto reports as follows:

"I have handled approximately one hundred and fifty children and have had to send away to the Boys and Girls' Aid Society and the Golden Gate Orphanage at Lytton ten of these. These I had to send away, not because they were inherently vicious, but because their homes were such that we could not expect anything from the children as long as they were allowed to remain at home. I have no comments to make upon the present law, as I think with a little coöperation on the part of the Police Judges and Judge of the Superior Court, and a little inclination not to be too technical in construing it, would make the law amply elastic to cover the needs of all the people. One question has come up in my mind, however, and that is: Is the present law intended to apply to the case of an indigent child? For instance, the case of a mother whose husband has deserted her and who has three little children to support. Our judges are inclined to think that the law was not intended to cover a case of this kind, and that the child should not under this Act be committed to any home, but should be supported by the Board of Supervisors out of the indigent fund."

In Santa Clara County the juvenile court has been established and probation committee and probation officers appointed. Mr. F. R. Shafter, probation officer, says that for the six months ending July 1st, 225 cases were handled. The work there has been too recently inaugurated to give results.

In Monterey County, Mr. I Manning King, probation officer, has been doing excellent work. He has made a specialty of tramp boys and the constables of the county have been active in his assistance. He says:

"I have had under my care since October 26, 1905, when I was appointed a probation officer of Monterey County, 139 juvenile delinquents, of whom two were females. These delinquents were confined in the county jail in what is known as the 'boys' department,' separate from older criminals, hoboes, etc. The disposition of these youthful offenders has been marked with some trouble, owing to their desire to prevaricate, but I have found that after a few days' confinement the truth is told. The parents have been notified and money sent for the return of the prodigal, and in only two cases of those sent homeward have they failed to reach there. The following summary will show the disposition of cases:

Sent to their homes	84
Sent to work	8
Discharged at parents' request	2
Discharged, no information obtainable	16
Sent to reform school (local cases)	1
Sent to reform school (strangers)	3
Sent to insane asylum	1
Handed over to officers from other counties	5
Escaped from detention	2
On probation (local)	5
Escapes returned Boys and Girls' Aid Society, San Francisco	2
Remaining in custody, this date	10
Total	139

"The states and countries from which these boys came, and the localities in California, are: California, 108; Illinois, 8; Oregon, 7; Wisconsin, 3; Iowa, 2; Utah, 2; Colorado, 2; New York, 1; Washington, 1; Texas, 1; Kansas, 1; Germany, 1; Denmark, 1; Northwest Territory, 1. Total, 139.

"Towns and cities in California where boys belonged: San Francisco, 49; Los Angeles, 20; Salinas, 7; Santa Barbara, 5; San José, 16; Sacramento, 2; San Luis Obispo, 2; Oakland, 2; Watsonville, 1; Rocklin, 1; Corning, 1; San Bernardino, 1; San Diego, 1. Total, 108.

"This gives over twenty-five per cent foreign state boys. It will be noted that San Francisco, Los Angeles, and San José contribute 85, or over three fourths of the delinquents. The cause of leaving home is, in about one half of the cases, home parental neglect; the balance is divided between a desire to see the world and a natural-born instinct to roam.

"There should be some law passed to guard the entrances to our State, wherever a railroad enters. State probation officers should be appointed for that purpose with power to detain every boy or girl entering as a tramp and to turn back maturer hoboes. Many of the boys now here are fit subjects for reform schools, but as they come from outside counties and their keep at such reform schools must be paid for by the committing county, it works a hardship on them. Were the county from which the boy or girl came made by law responsible for the keep, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and San José would find ways, I think, to prevent boys from running off."

CHAPTER V.

INVESTIGATIONS.

1. ABUSE OF AN INSANE PATIENT.

It came to the knowledge of the Board that an insane patient had arrived at Stockton State Hospital in a badly bruised condition from Alameda County. The Board at once directed an investigation through a special committee, which was duly concluded, and the committee presented the following report, which was duly adopted:

Your committee appointed to investigate the case of —— beg leave to report as follows:

That they have made careful inquiry into the facts in this case; that they have examined the physicians and attendants at Stockton State Hospital and every police officer in Oakland who had anything to do with the patient from the time he was picked up on the streets until he was examined by the court and committed to the said hospital, in all twelve witnesses, and have reduced their statements to writing and present the same herewith.

Your committee find the following facts:

First—That the said patient arrived at the Stockton State Hospital for Insane on June 29, 1905, with bruises all over his body, and especially on his back and arms.

Second—That said patient was picked up by a patrolman in Oakland on Saturday afternoon, June 24th, while making a disturbance in the Chinese quarter and was taken to the city jail and kept there until Tuesday afternoon, when he was removed to the receiving hospital and was, on Thursday, June 29th, duly examined and committed to and conveyed to said Stockton State Hospital.

Third—That while in the said city jail said patient was at times violent and frequent scuffles were had with him. That while there he was treated by the city physician for acute alcoholism.

Fourth—That said patient was sent home from said hospital November 14th and is now at his home in Oakland.

In conclusion, your committee reports that it is unable to ascertain where the patient received his injuries. That no one having the handling of said patient seemed to know that he was seriously bruised until his arrival at the Stockton State Hospital.

We believe that no person suspected of insanity should be detained in a city jail. There are no facilities there for the care of such persons and the very act of confining them with prisoners may increase the trouble. The county has a detention hospital, and such cases should at once be sent to it. We are informed that the detention hospital refuses to receive cases until some one has made the affidavit of insanity. We believe this is wrong; that the patient should receive the benefit of the doubt, and that whenever insanity is suspected the patient should go at once to the receiving hospital, there to await the development of the case. Such is also the plain intent of the law (see Sec. 2167, Political Code). If this practice had prevailed in this case the injuries received by this patient probably would not have occurred.

Communications to this effect were sent to the Board of Supervisors of Alameda County, and the Mayor and City Council of Oakland.

2. HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Through reports in the public press the Board learned of the case of a female inmate of the Hospital for Incurables in San Francisco who, it was said, had given birth to an illegitimate child and had accused an attendant in the hospital with the paternity thereof. The matter was referred to a committee for investigation, after which the committee made the following report, which was duly adopted:

Your Committee on County Institutions, to whom was referred the case of ——, who was reported to have given birth to an illegitimate child while an inmate of the Hospital for Incurables of the City and County of San Francisco, beg leave to report as follows:

That said —— has been for several years an inmate of said hospital, being afflicted with leprosy; that she recently gave birth to a child and charged the nurse in said hospital with being the father thereof; that she is about twenty-five years of age and possessed of her full mental faculties.

That the Board of Health of said city and county, upon learning of said matter, made an investigation thereof and discharged at once the said nurse and took proper measures to provide for the care and comfort of said patient.

That your committee has investigated the facts in said case and laid them before the District Attorney of said County of San Francisco, and is informed by that officer that there is no law in this State which makes the act complained of a crime.

Your committee further find that in said hospital are thirty-one patients, of whom eleven are under quarantine for smallpox and are in a separate building and isolated from other patients. The smallpox cases are in charge of a matron and two nurses and have their separate kitchen and cook.

The other inmates are all afflicted with leprosy, and for the safety of the public are held there in custody. There are eighteen men and two women, all foreigners. A superintendent has charge of the whole hospital and a male nurse has charge of the leper inmates. The Chinese occupy a building by themselves, and the others are, with one exception, in the main building, where are also rooms of the superintendent and employés. Said patient is the only female in the building, and she assists somewhat in the housework. The other woman is in a small shack outside by herself, where she prefers to be. The building is old and poorly built, the walls being of rough boards with good-sized cracks between the boards. There is a stable underneath. The conditions are bad, and the inmates are expected to remain here, until death relieves them, in hopeless idleness.

Said patient, if separated from the other inmates in daytime, would be in solitary confinement, and her services in the housework could not be utilized. Propriety would seem to require a matron, but there is not much for a matron to do, and it is very doubtful if that would improve the conditions. We do not see that the Board of Health can take any further precautions than it has heretofore taken.

We recommend that a law be enacted by the Legislature making it a felony for any officer or person having charge of females in any hospital, almshouse, prison, or jail, or any employé of any such institution, to have sexual relations with any such female under his care.

3. COMPLAINT OF ILL-TREATMENT OF PUPIL IN WHITTIER STATE SCHOOL.

In December, 1905, charges were made that a female pupil in the State School at Whittier had been cruelly punished. Upon the request of the Governor the Board appointed a committee of three to proceed

to Whittier School at once and to coöperate with the Board of Trustees of that school in an investigation of the charges. This committee later made the following report, which was duly adopted, and a copy sent to the Governor and copies also given to the public press:

The joint committee, consisting of the Board of Trustees of the Whittier State School and a committee of the State Board of Charities and Corrections, met at the Whittier State School on Thursday, December 14th, for the purpose of investigating certain charges of cruel treatment administered upon ——, and report unanimously as follows:

That they were in session ten hours and examined eighteen witnesses, including said complainant and her mother, nine officers, and seven of the girl's companions in the school. These witnesses were examined under oath and separate and apart from each other.

FINDINGS OF FACT.

First—That on or about September 15th, 1905, said girl received corporal punishment by means of a strap of kipskin shoe leather with rounded edges, three inches wide and twenty-four inches long, and received, first four strokes, and she, continuing her misdemeanor, received five or six strokes more.

Second—That the said punishment was administered by the assistant superintendent by order of the superintendent, after a judicial hearing, and in his presence and that of the matron, and that the same was not excessive or cruel.

The evidence was conclusive that there was no blood drawn and there were no lacerations. The punishment was upon the posterior portion of the thighs, through the underclothing and without exposure of the skin. That the immediate cause of said punishment was the continued rebellious conduct of two or three girls, of whom said girl was one, who had gotten beyond the control of the women in authority over the girls' department. In consequence, the Superintendent was sent for and the punishment administered as a last resort after other measures had failed.

That in January, 1904, the hair of said girl —— was cut off as a punishment for running away, and this mode of punishment for this offense was established some years ago.

This committee believes that corporal punishment of the kind administered to said girl may be necessary in extreme cases, but it also believes that such punishment, under definite specific conditions, should be administered to girls by women and not by men.

This committee further believes that the practice of cutting off the hair as a punishment is unduly humiliating and should be discontinued.

(Signed) —— ——.

At the conclusion of the joint meeting the Board of Trustees of the Whittier State School held a meeting, and adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, First, that hereafter no male officer shall inflict corporal punishment upon any girl in the school.

Resolved, Second, that the hair of no girl shall be cut off as a matter of punishment.

Resolved, Third, that the superintendent make once a week in writing a report to each trustee, giving in detail all punishments.

CHAPTER VI.

EDUCATIONAL WORK.

1. THE STATE CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

One of the activities of this Board is the disseminating of information concerning our State institutions and the general subject of charities and corrections. One of the means of such education is the holding of State conferences. Since the organization of this Board one such conference was held in San Francisco and another in Los Angeles. There has been created an organization known as "The State Conference of Charities and Corrections," composed of all those interested in any way in the general subjects embraced in the scope of the conference. This Board, however, gives this Conference its earnest support and believes it to be a good medium through which the public can be reached and made interested in those subjects of charities and corrections which make for the up-building of the State.

The last meeting of this Conference was held at Los Angeles in January last. The program was an excellent one and the addresses were of a high order of merit. The proceedings have been published in a neat volume. The local arrangements were excellent and the attendance was fair. We believe this Conference was productive of much good.

The expense of such conference is paid by private subscription. This requires it to be held in some of the larger cities where the funds therefor can be more easily raised. It is of benefit to the smaller towns also, and should be passed around. We think that the educational value of these conferences is so great that we recommend that an appropriation of $500 per year be made for the necessary expenses of such conference, including the printing and distribution of the proceedings thereof, to be expended under the direction of this Board.

2. THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

During the summer of 1905 the National Conference of Charities and Corrections was held in Portland, Oregon. Two members of this Board and the Secretary were in attendance. A number of the superintendents of our State institutions were also in attendance. The State had

present in all a delegation of thirty. These conferences represent the advancement in the field of charities and corrections. The best and latest thought of the day upon these subjects is there presented and discussed. This year the Conference was held in May at Philadelphia, but owing to the distance and the great problems brought on by the fire in San Francisco, but one representative from the State was present.

3. THE NATIONAL PRISON CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The National Prison Congress of the United States was held this year at Albany, New York. The State was represented by the Warden of Folsom Prison and the Assistant Superintendent of Whittier State School.

If California is to keep abreast of the times, reach her place and keep it, she must furnish to those who have charge of her institutions the opportunity for advancement. To this end we think every superintendent should have his necessary railroad and hotel expenses paid to one of these annual meetings each year. In order that the members of this Board may be of the most usefulness to this State it should be permitted to send at least two representatives to the National Conference of Charities and Corrections and to the National Prison Congress. It is also to the best interests of this State that the members of this Board visit, upon convenient occasion, the best institutions in other states. As the members serve without pay, they could hardly be expected to do these things at their own expense.

There is a question whether or not the Board can legally spend any of its present appropriation for this purpose. No further appropriation will be necessary, but we suggest that the Board be authorized to send delegates to these national conventions and to visit institutions of other states, the amount to be expended for such purpose not to exceed $500 in any one year.

4. THE SUPERVISORS AND SHERIFFS' CONVENTIONS.

The annual conventions of the Supervisors and of the Sheriffs of the State were held last April in San José. These conventions were well attended by these officers, and our Board was represented by two members and the Secretary. The questions discussed pertained to the official duties of these officers, and the conventions have a large educational value.

The exchange of ideas and experiences made possible by such meetings is of great value to the public service, and the practice of holding such conventions is strongly commended.

5. OBSERVATIONS UPON VISITS TO SOME OREGON STATE INSTITUTIONS.

The Oregon State prison, insane hospital, and reform school were visited in July, 1905, by one of the members of this Board. These institutions are all situated near Salem, pursuant to a provision of the Constitution that all the institutions of this kind shall be located at the capital. There were several members of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections in the party. Mr. Dunbar, Secretary of State of Oregon, kindly conducted the party to the various institutions, where they were cordially received by those in charge and given a full opportunity to see everything.

The State prison is, from the California standpoint, a small one. As elsewhere mentioned in this report, some of the prisoners are employed in road-building and are kept in camp remote from the prison. The Warden reports the results as being satisfactory. Oregon has adopted the indeterminate sentence, and in that respect is far ahead of California.

The hospital for the insane is as large as some of our State hospitals, but apparently not as liberally supported. A fire alarm was turned in by the Superintendent while the visitors were there, in order that they might see the fire drill. Within a few seconds after the first tap of the bell the patients were lined up ready to march out. The hospital consists of the usual large buildings and has a farm some miles distant, where many of the patients reside. At the farm the patients are housed in frame buildings, and seemed very comfortable. The practicability of using frame buildings for certain classes of insane is here clearly demonstrated.

The reform school is beautifully located on a hill overlooking a charming landscape. The boys were evidently well cared for and contented. An examination of the commitment records showed that in Oregon, as elsewhere, most of the inmates of the reform school come from homes disturbed by death, divorce, intemperance, or other causes.

CHAPTER VII.

TENEMENT HOUSES.

The tenement-house conditions in San Francisco before the fire of April last had reached a stage that called for legislative action. They were nearly as bad, though not so extensive, as in New York and Chicago before the recent regulation by law in both the states of New York and Illinois. The fire, of course, swept them away and for the time rid the city of the bad tenement house. But the tenement house will be rebuilt and in a few years will be as bad or worse than before. The time to act is now before it is rebuilt. There are also other cities in the State that are getting their tenement-house problems, and these need the regulating hand of law.

The evils found in the tenement houses of Chicago and New York were as follows:

"(1) Insufficiency of light and air, due to narrow courts or air-shafts, undue height, and to the occupation by the building or by adjacent buildings of too great a proportion of lot area.

"(2) Danger from fire.

"(3) Lack of separate water-closets and washing facilities.

"(4) Overcrowding.

"(5) Foul cellars and courts and other like evils which may be classed as bad housekeeping."

The tenement-house department of New York, after its creation, made an inspection of the various tenement houses then existing and found 350,000 dark rooms, besides many thousands more of insufficient light. The halls were dark, not having a single outer window and frequently not even provided with a gas jet. In these tenements wives must cook and do kitchen work by gas light day and night; families must sleep in bedrooms opening upon the miscalled air and light shaft, the windows of which face the windows of the bedrooms in the opposite tenement, only twenty-eight inches apart. The occupants must use common water-closets, usually in the backyard, uncared for, and foul to the last degree, and the children must play, if at all, in the street. Such conditions lead to moral, mental, and physical degeneracy. Tuberculosis had so spread that New York City had over 8,000 deaths and 20,000 new cases in a year.

The new laws enacted in both New York and Illinois make those conditions now impossible in new tenement houses, but can not wholly eradicate them in the old ones. The civic bodies of San Francisco have prepared a law, based upon the statutes of those states, calculated to prevent such conditions from arising in this State. We believe that such a law should be passed as speedily as possible. This is necessary not only for San Francisco, but for other cities in the State where the tenement-house evil is growing.

CHAPTER VIII.

1. BUREAU OF CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION.

The last Legislature passed a statute creating a Bureau of Criminal Identification, placing the same under the control of the Board of Prison Directors. This Board appointed as chief of that Bureau Mr F. H. Depue, and procured for him an office in San Francisco in connection with the offices of the Board. Mr. Depue had collected photographs, descriptions, and identification cards of a large number of criminals and was just getting into condition for effective service when the fire destroyed all. We believe this is an important work, and that an appropriation sufficient to re-establish and continue it should be made.

2. AFTER-CARE OF DISCHARGED PRISONERS.

We wish to commend the private effort being made to provide after-care for discharged prisoners. Until recently but little effort in this State had been made to provide a place of occupation for any prisoner to go to upon his discharge from prison. We have provided him with a cheap suit of clothes and five dollars in money. He usually goes to the city. His money is soon gone and he has no place to work. In many cases he is forced back into crime by society itself. We believe the time will soon come when every prisoner will be given an indeterminate sentence, and when he is ready to go out it will be upon parole under the watchful eye of the agents of the State, and the recidivist should be indefinitely kept within prison walls. Until this time comes, however, society should do something for the discharged prisoner who is desirous of leading an honest life. To this end the California Prison Association has been organized as a private charity and has now two agents in the field. During the past year this Association has stood ready to provide employment for every prisoner upon his discharge who would accept it, and it has found and sent to employment 150 prisioners during the year. Not all of these prisoners remain in the places assigned them. Some want occupations beyond their ability, and some want none at all. Those who could leave the prison doors commended by the officers have been provided with fair positions suitable to their capacity, and many of them are reported to be doing well.

PART IV.

Appropriations Made for State Institutions for the 57th and 58th Fiscal Years, and Estimates for the 59th and 60th Fiscal Years.

APPROPRIATIONS MADE FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS FOR THE 57TH AND 58TH FISCAL YEARS.

STATE PRISON, SAN QUENTIN—

Support	$396,352 00
Salaries	207,920 00
Printing	2,500 00
Cells, etc.	310,000 00

STATE PRISON, FOLSOM—

Support	$150,000 00
Salaries	145,000 00
Printing	2,500 00
Printing deficiency	250 00
Cells, etc.	168,000 00

PRESTON SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY—

Support	$60,000 00
Salaries	55,000 00
Printing	350 00
Books for library	250 00
Deficiency	4,170 47
Furniture and repairs	2,500 00
Rebuilding Trades Building	20,000 00
Assembly Hall	10,000 00

WHITTIER STATE SCHOOL—

Support	$115,000 00
Salaries	100,000 00
Printing	350 00
Library books	250 00
Printing materials	500 00
Repairing Assembly Hall	500 00
Refurnishing Girls' Cottage	750 00
Teams, harness, etc.	675 00
New sewing-machines	250 00
Replumbing	5,000 00
Reservoir	2,000 00
Five inches of water	3,907 50
Judgment, Harvey	1,276 00

STOCKTON STATE HOSPITAL—

Support	$240,100 00
Salaries	213,000 00
Land	40,000 00

NAPA STATE HOSPITAL—

Support	$237,000 00
Salaries	211,000 00
Reservoir and water rights	40,000 00
Buildings—Extra Session	35,000 00

AGNEWS STATE HOSPITAL—

Support	$182,000 00
Salaries	159,000 00
Salary of female physician	3,000 00
Emergency—Extra Session	25,000 00

MENDOCINO STATE HOSPITAL—

Support	$128,000 00
Salaries	106,500 00
Improvement of grounds	4,500 00
Salary of female physician (1 year)	1,600 00
Emergency—Extra Session	30,000 00

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA STATE HOSPITAL—

Support	$180,000 00
Salaries	123,000 00
Salary of female physician (1 year)	1,600 00
Building	65,000 00

HOME FOR FEEBLE-MINDED—

Support	$131,800 00
Salaries	100,755 00
Salary of female physician	1,000 00
Cottage and furniture	17,500 00
Dormitory for attendants	3,000 00
Completion of hospital and cottages	8,000 00
Reservoir and fire protection	5,000 00
Old claim	1,500 00
Emergency—Extra Session	72,500 00

INSTITUTION FOR DEAF AND BLIND—

Support	$40,960 00
Salaries	91,200 00
Printing	600 00

HOME FOR ADULT BLIND—

Support	$28,000 00
Salaries	22,000 00
Printing	600 00
Printing deficiency	100 00
Paving	22,310 11
Workshop	25,000 00
General deficiency	2,742 74
Sewer assessment	855 18

ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE 59TH AND 60TH FISCAL YEARS.

Estimates of appropriations for the fifty-ninth and sixtieth fiscal years will be submitted later, it being impossible at this date to determine the needs with sufficient accuracy.

PART V.

STATISTICS.

STATISTICS.

TABLE I.—STATE PRISONS.

Movement of Population for the Year ending June 30, 1905.

	Folsom.	San Quentin.			Total.		Grand Total
	Males	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	
In prison June 30, 1904	907	1,448	28	1,476	2,355	28	2,383
Received by commitment	410	509	6	515	919	6	925
Received by transfer from other prison	3	1	0	1	4	0	4
Received by return for violation of parole	1	3	0	3	4	0	4
Received otherwise	14	10	0	10	24	0	24
Received during the year	428	523	6	529	951	6	957
Total prisoners during the year	1,335	1,971	34	2,005	3,306	34	3,340
Discharged during year	202	364	7	371	566	7	573
Pardoned during year	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paroled during year	19	28	1	29	47	1	48
Sentence commuted	6	0	0	0	6	0	6
Escaped	0	3	0	3	3	0	3
Transferred to other prison	1	3	0	3	4	0	4
Sent to Preston School	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Sent to insane hospitals	1	8	0	8	9	0	9
Executed	2	5	0	5	7	0	7
Died otherwise than by execution	7	17	0	17	24	0	24
Otherwise passed out	27	11	0	11	38	0	38
Total passed out	266	439	8	447	705	8	713
In prison June 30, 1905	1,069	1,532	26	1,558	2,601	26	2,627
On parole June 30, 1905	24	42	1	43	66	1	67
At insane hospitals June 30, 1905	13	22	0	22	35	0	35
Escapes at large June 30, 1905	18	1	0	1	19	0	19
Under commitment June 30, 1905	1,124	1,597	27	1,624	2,721	27	2,748

TABLE II.—STATE PRISONS.

Movement of Population for the Year ending June 30, 1906.

	Folsom.	San Quentin.			Total.		Grand Total.
	Males.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
In prison June 30, 1905	1,069	1,532	26	1,558	2,601	26	2,627
Received by commitment	321	452	9	461	773	9	782
Received by transfer from other prison	0	50	0	50	50	0	50
Received by return for violation of parole	2	4	0	4	6	0	6
Received otherwise	17	13	0	13	30	0	30
Received during the year	340	519	9	528	859	9	868
Total prisoners during the year	1,409	2,051	35	2,086	3,460	35	3,495
Discharged during year	253	398	9	407	651	9	660
Pardoned during year	0	2	0	2	2	0	2
Paroled during year	15	37	1	38	52	1	53
Sentence commuted	3	9	0	9	12	0	12
Transferred to other prison	50	0	0	0	50	0	50
Sent to Preston School	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sent to insane hospitals	3	0	0	0	3	0	3
Executed	4	4	0	4	8	0	8
Died otherwise than by execution	12	15	0	15	27	0	27
Otherwise passed out	24	23	0	23	47	0	47
Total passed out	364	488	10	498	852	10	862
In prison June 30, 1906	1,045	1,563	25	1,588	2,608	25	2,633
On parole June 30, 1906	32	51	2	53	83	2	85
At insane hospitals June 30, 1906	13	20	0	20	23	0	23
Escapes at large, June 30, 1906	8	0	0	0	8	0	8
Under commitment June 30, 1906	1,098	1,634	27	1,661	2,732	27	2,759

TABLE III.—STATE PRISONS.

Table of Sentences of Prisoners.

	San Quentin.	Folsom.	Total.
First term	1,271	686	1,957
Second term	210	230	440
Third term	60	88	148
Fourth term	32	24	56
Fifth term	9	7	16
Sixth term	3	4	7
Seventh term	2	3	5
Eighth term	1	1	2
Ninth term	0	0	0
Tenth term	0	2	2
Totals	1,588	1,045	2,633

TABLE IV.—STATE PRISONS.

Summary of Ages of Prisoners when Received.

Age.	San Quentin.	Folsom.	Total.
15 and under	4	1	5
16 to 20, inclusive	171	129	300
21 to 25, inclusive	379	264	643
26 to 30, inclusive	336	220	556
31 to 35, inclusive	200	136	336
36 to 40, inclusive	168	107	275
41 to 45, inclusive	112	67	179
46 to 50, inclusive	82	42	124
51 to 55, inclusive	49	45	94
56 to 60, inclusive	44	17	61
61 to 65, inclusive	17	10	27
66 to 70, inclusive	12	5	17
71 to 75, inclusive	9	2	11
76 to 80, inclusive	5	0	5
Totals	1,588	1,045	2,633

TABLE V.—STATE PRISONS.

A. Accounts for Whole Number of Prisoners Paroled Since the Law was Passed (1893).

	San Quentin.	Folsom.	Total.
Discharged while on parole and restored to citizenship	144	40	184
Died while on parole	6	1	7
Sentence commuted and discharged	1	2	3
Pardoned	5	0	5
Parole violated, but not extraditable	1	0	1
Parole violated, but not yet apprehended	4	4	8
Parole violated and returned	12	3	15
Parole violated and returned on new charge	3	0	3
Now on parole, confined in insane asylum	1	0	1
Now on parole, reporting regularly	48	29	77
Total paroles granted	225	79	304
Paroles honored	91%	91%	
Paroles violated	9%	9%	

B. Shows Operations of Parole Law during the Fifty-seventh Fiscal Year.

	San Quentin.	Folsom.	Total.
On parole July 1, 1905	43	24	67
Paroled during the year	38	15	53
Totals	81	39	120
Discharged	10	0	10
Discharged and restored to citizenship	13	4	17
Died	1	1	2
Parole violated and returned to prison	4	1	5
Totals	28	6	34
Now on parole, reporting regularly	48	29	77
Now on parole, not reporting	4	4	8
Now on parole, confined in insane asylum	1	0	1
Total paroled	81	39	120

TABLE VI.—STATE REFORM SCHOOLS.

Movement of Population for the Year ending June 30, 1905.

	Preston School.	Whittier chool.			Totals.		
	Boys	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
In school June 30, 1904	142	289	43	332	431	43	474
Received during the year—							
By commitment	81	98	12	110	179	12	191
By return from parole for violation of same	0	21	3	24	21	3	24
By return from parole for honorable discharge	0	47	8	55	47	8	55
Escapes captured	0	23	5	28	23	5	28
Total received during the year	81	189	28	217	270	28	298
Total in school during year	223	478	71	549	701	71	772
Passed out during the year—							
By discharge	24	74	16	90	98	16	114
By parole	9	112	9	121	121	9	130
By transfer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
By escape	0	26	5	31	26	5	31
By death	0	2	1	3	2	1	3
Total passed out	33	214	31	245	247	31	278
In school June 30, 1905	190	264	40	304	454	40	494
On parole June 30, 1905	9	204	9	213	213	9	222
Escapes at large June 30, 1905	0	22	0	22	22	0	22
Total under commitment June 30, 1905	199	490	49	539	689	49	738

TABLE VII.—STATE REFORM SCHOOLS.

Movement of Population for the Year ending June 30, 1906.

	Preston School.	Whittier School.			Totals.		
	Boys	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
In school June 30, 1905	190	264	40	304	454	40	494
Received during the year—							
By commitment	88	96	16	112	184	16	200
By return from parole for violation of same	2	20	2	22	22	2	24
By return from parole for honorable discharge	0	77	5	82	77	5	82
Escapes captured	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
Total received during the year	90	194	23	217	284	23	307
Total in school during year	280	458	63	521	738	63	801
Passed out during the year—							
By discharge	24	87	13	100	111	13	124
By parole	40	94	12	106	134	12	146
By transfer	4	0	0	0	4	0	4
By escape	0	20	0	20	20	0	20
By death	0	1	1	2	1	1	2
Total passed out	68	202	26	228	270	26	296
In school June 30, 1906	212	256	37	293	468	37	505
On parole June 30, 1906	49	201	14	215	250	14	264
Escapes at large June 30, 1906	0	35	0	35	35	0	35
Total under commitment June 30, 1906	261	492	51	543	753	51	804

TABLE VIII.—STATE REFORM SCHOOLS.

A. Showing Operations of Parole Law during the Fifty-sixth Fiscal Year.

	Preston.	Whittier.	Total.
On parole July 1, 1904	0	171	171
Paroled during year	10	121	131
Total on parole	10	292	302
Discharged from parole	0	55	55
Died	0	1	1
Parole violated, whereabouts unknown	1	32	33
Parole violated, returned to school	0	24	24
Now on parole, reporting regularly	8	131	139
Now on parole, not reporting	1	49	50
Totals	10	292	302
Paroles honored	80%	60%	
Paroles violated	20%	40%	

B. Showing Operations of Parole Law during the Fifty-seventh Fiscal Year.

	Preston.	Whittier.	Total.
On parole July 1, 1905	10	213	223
Paroled during the year	40	106	146
Total on parole	50	319	369
Discharged	10	82	92
Died	0	2	2
Parole violated, whereabouts unknown	3	29	32
Parole violated, returned to school	0	22	22
Now on parole, reporting regularly	32	126	158
Now on parole, not reporting	5	58	63
Totals	50	319	369
Paroles honored	84%	64%	
Paroles violated	16%	36%	

TABLE IX.—STATE HOSPITALS FOR INSANE.

Movement of Population for the Year ending June 30, 1905.

	Stockton.			Napa.			Agnews.			Mendocino.			So. California.			Total.		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
In hospital June 30, 1904	1,057	558	1,615	836	625	1,461	624	402	1,026	420	186	606	495	285	780	3,432	2,056	5,488
On parole June 30, 1904	21	36	57	15	30	45	15	17	32	12	2	14	45	55	100	108	140	248
Escapes at large June 30, 1904	10	0	10	5	0	5	8	0	8	5	0	5	11	0	11	39	0	39
Under commitment June 30, 1904	1,088	594	1,682	856	655	1,511	647	419	1,066	437	188	625	551	340	891	3,579	2,196	5,775
Committed during year	307	154	461	167	89	256	127	105	232	168	50	218	249	100	349	1,018	498	1,516
Escapes returned during year	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total under com'tment during y'r	1,395	748	2,143	1,023	744	1,767	774	524	1,298	605	238	843	800	440	1,240	4,597	2,694	7,291
Discharged recovered	94	38	132	39	37	76	35	27	62	62	17	79	96	65	161	326	184	510
Discharged improved	7	12	19	11	7	18	16	9	25	11	3	14	17	15	32	62	46	108
Discharged unimproved	4	3	7	5	2	7	5	3	8	4	1	5	5	6	11	23	15	38
Discharged not insane	2	1	3	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	6	1	7
Discharged by order of court	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	2
Transferred to other hospitals	1	4	5	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	4	5	9
Died	124	44	168	79	42	121	60	26	86	32	16	48	62	21	83	357	149	506
Total passed out	232	102	334	138	88	226	117	65	182	111	38	149	182	107	289	780	400	1,180
Total under com'tment June 30, '05	1,163	646	1,809	885	656	1,541	657	459	1,116	494	200	694	618	333	951	3,817	2,294	6,111
On parole June 30, 1905	18	41	59	14	22	36	13	21	34	5	7	12	40	39	79	90	130	220
Escapes at large June 30, 1905	27	0	27	8	0	8	15	0	15	5	0	5	9	0	9	64	0	64
In hospital June 30, 1905	1,118	605	1,723	863	634	1,497	629	438	1,067	484	193	677	569	294	863	3,663	2,164	5,827

TABLE X.—STATE HOSPITALS FOR INSANE.

Movement of Population for the Year ending June 30, 1906.

	Stockton.			Napa.			Agnews.			Mendocino.			So. California.			Total.		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
In hospital June 30, 1905	1,118	605	1,723	863	634	1,497	629	438	1,067	484	193	677	569	294	863	3,663	2,164	5,827
On parole June 30, 1905	18	41	59	14	22	36	13	21	34	5	7	12	40	39	79	90	130	220
Escapes at large June 30, 1905	27	0	27	8	0	8	15	0	15	5	0	5	9	0	9	64	0	64
Total under com'tment June 30,'05	1,163	646	1,809	885	656	1,541	657	459	1,116	494	200	694	618	333	951	3,817	2,294	6,111
Committed during year	331	178	509	197	128	325	101	77	178	138	67	205	201	105	306	968	555	1,523
Total under com'tment during y'r	1,494	824	2,318	1,082	784	1,866	758	536	1,294	632	267	899	819	438	1,257	4,785	2,849	7,634
Discharged recovered	112	24	136	43	27	70	34	31	65	56	23	79	89	54	143	334	159	493
Discharged improved	19	18	37	8	4	12	11	10	21	19	4	23	34	14	48	91	50	141
Discharged unimproved	6	2	8	10	5	15	2	4	6	8	1	9	8	8	16	34	20	54
Discharged not insane	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
Discharged by order of court	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Transferred to other hospitals	0	1	1	0	1	1	49	51	100	0	1	1	3	0	3	52	54	106
Died	128	72	200	91	63	154	127	105	232	49	17	66	73	29	102	468	286	754
Total passed out	270	117	387	152	100	252	223	201	424	132	46	178	207	105	312	984	569	1,553
Total under com'tment June 30,'06	1,224	707	1,931	930	684	1,614	535	335	870	500	221	721	612	333	945	3,801	2,280	6,081
On parole June 30, 1906	19	58	77	15	28	43	27	39	66	8	6	14	23	21	44	92	152	244
Escapes at large	35	0	35	21	0	21	14	0	14	9	0	9	12	0	12	91	0	91
In hospital June 30, 1906	1,170	649	1,819	894	656	1,550	494	296	790	483	215	698	577	312	889	3,618	2,128	5,746

TABLE XI.—HOME FOR FEEBLE-MINDED.

Movement of Population for the Year Ending June 30, 1905.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In Home June 30, 1904	288	226	514
On parole June 30, 1904	14	12	26
Under control of Home June 30, 1904	302	238	540
Admitted during the year	16	34	50
Under care of Home during the year	318	272	590
Discharged improved	6	2	8
Discharged unimproved	3	4	7
Transferred to insane hospitals	0	2	2
Died	7	12	19
Total passed out	16	20	36
Under control June 30, 1905	302	252	554
On parole June 30, 1905	14	7	21
In Home June 30, 1905	288	245	533

TABLE XII.—HOME FOR FEEBLE-MINDED.

Movement of Population for the Year ending June 30, 1906.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In Home June 30, 1905	288	245	533
On parole June 30, 1905	14	7	21
Under control of Home June 30, 1905	302	252	554
Admitted during year	45	40	85
Under care of Home during year	347	292	639
Discharged improved	8	5	13
Discharged unimproved	1	2	3
Transferred to insane hospitals	0	4	4
Died	11	14	25
Total passed out	20	25	45
Under control June 30, 1906	327	267	594
On parole June 30, 1906	5	6	11
In Home June 30, 1906	322	261	583

TABLE XIII.—HOME FOR FEEBLE-MINDED.

Age at Time of Admission of Patients Admitted During the Biennial Period ending June 30, 1906.

Age.	For Year ending June 30, 1905.	For Year ending June 30, 1906.	Total.
Between 1 and 10 years	11	24	35
Between 10 and 20 years	27	45	72
Between 20 and 30 years	8	8	16
Between 30 and 40 years	1	5	6
Between 40 and 50 years	3	2	5
Between 50 and 60 years	0	0	0
Between 60 and 70 years	0	1	1
Totals	50	85	135

TABLE XIV.—HOME FOR FEEBLE-MINDED.

Forms of Defect in Patients Admitted during the Biennial Period ending June 30, 1906.

Forms of Defect.	For Year ending June 30, 1905.		For Year ending June 30, 1906.		Total.
	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	
Feeble-mindedness (simple)	8	13	13	17	51
Imbecility	1	13	15	9	38
Idiocy	2	1	9	6	18
Epilepsy	5	7	6	7	25
Paralytics	0	0	0	2	2
Hydrocephalus	0	0	1	0	1
Totals	16	34	44	41	135

TABLE XV.—INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND.

Movement of Pupils for the Biennial Period ending June 30, 1906.

	Deaf.			Blind.			Total.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
On rolls June 30, 1904	77	62	139	42	30	72	119	92	211
Admitted during the year	26	24	50	10	14	24	36	38	74
Total under instruction	103	86	189	52	44	96	155	130	285
Graduated	30	19	49	16	9	25	46	28	74
Died	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	2	2
Total passed out	30	20	50	16	10	26	46	30	76
On rolls June 30, 1906	73	66	139	36	34	70	109	100	209

TABLE XVI.—STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Showing the Average Number of Inmates for Last Three Years, and Estimates for Next Three Years.

	1903–4.	1904–5.	1905–6.	1906–7.	1907–8.	1908–9.
San Quentin	1,495	1,510	1,544	1,590	1,640	1,690
Folsom	820	989	1,062	1,100	1,200	1,300
Preston	116	163	203	220	230	240
Whittier	300	325	304	290	310	325
Stockton	1,644	1,667	1,729	1,765	1,785	1,805
Napa	1,471	1,482	1,505	1,580	1,600	1,620
Agnews	1,034	1,045	1,005	835	890	950
Mendocino	623	650	676	710	740	770
Southern California	739	823	850	900	940	980
Home for Feeble-Minded	520	535	565	--------	--------	--------
Home for Adult Blind	129	112	110	--------	--------	--------

Remarks Upon Estimates.

1. The estimate of number of cadets at the reform schools is based on the passage of the law recommended, making a division at the age of 16.

2. The catastrophe at Agnews caused a reduction in the number of inmates there and an increase in the other hospitals. We have allowed for a larger increase at Agnews after this year. This is, of course, dependent upon the buildings provided for. The increase in the number of insane to provide for will be about 150 annually. Of this we give Stockton 20, Napa 20, Agnews 60, Mendocino 30, Southern California 40; being a total of 170 annually. This estimate also provides for a return to Agnews of those patients now held on its account by Stockton.

3. The increase at the Home for Feeble-Minded and the Home for Adult Blind will depend on what increase of accomodations are provided for.

TABLE XVII.—COUNTY JAILS.

Population December 31, 1905.

Counties.	Awaiting Trial.			Serving Sentence.			Sentenced to State Prison.		Sentenced to Reform School.	All Others.		Total.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	
Alameda	19	0	0	9	1	0	3	0	0	1	0	33
Alpine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amador	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Butte	5	0	0	39	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	45
Calaveras	3	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	8
Colusa	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Contra Costa	6	0	0	18	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	25
Del Norte	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
El Dorado	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	6
Fresno	11	0	0	37	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	51
Glenn	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Humboldt	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Inyo	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Kern	0	0	0	59	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	60
Kings	1	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Lake	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Lassen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Los Angeles	58	1	4	99	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	167
Madera	7	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Mariposa	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Marin	2	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
Mendocino	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Merced	12	0	0	31	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	44
Modoc	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Mono	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Monterey	2	0	0	38	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	49
Napa	4	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	8
Nevada	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Orange	4	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Placer	1	0	0	18	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	21
Plumas	No report.											
Riverside	1	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
Sacramento	12	0	0	62	3	0	2	0	0	1	0	80
San Benito	No report.											
San Bernardino	2	0	0	82	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	89
San Diego	13	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	25
San Francisco	113	1	0	275	54	0	65	3	3	0	0	514
San Joaquin	9	0	0	11	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	21
San Luis Obispo	No report.											
San Mateo	6	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
Santa Barbara	4	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24
Santa Clara	37	0	2	54	3	0	0	0	0	1	2	99
Santa Cruz	9	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
Shasta	3	0	0	9	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	13
Sierra	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Siskiyou	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Solano	3	0	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26
Sonoma	1	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	23
Stanislaus	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Sutter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tehama	2	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	10
Trinity	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
Tulare	4	0	0	9	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	14
Tuolumne	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Ventura	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Yolo	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Yuba	0	0	0	18	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
Totals	373	2	6	1,070	69	9	87	4	4	12	2	1,638

TABLE XVIII.—COUNTY JAILS.

Population June 30, 1906.

Counties.	Awaiting Trial.			Serving Sentence.			Sentenced to			All Others.		Total
							State Prison		Reform School.			
	Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	
Alameda	32	0	0	17	1	0	1	0	0	5	0	56
Alpine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amador	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Butte	18	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
Calaveras	1	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	6
Colusa	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
Contra Costa	6	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31
Del Norte	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
El Dorado	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fresno	11	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31
Glenn	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Humboldt	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Inyo	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Kern	5	0	0	19	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	26
Kings	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
Lake	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Lassen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Los Angeles	52	4	4	71	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	136
Madera	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Marin	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	7
Mariposa	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Mendocino	1	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	6
Merced	4	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	25
Modoc	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Mono	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Monterey	2	0	0	5	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	10
Napa	3	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Nevada	1	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Orange	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Placer	0	0	0	14	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	16
Plumas	No report.											
Riverside	8	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
Sacramento	10	1	0	46	6	0	2	0	0	3	0	68
San Benito	No report.											
San Bernardino	9	0	0	43	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	53
San Diego	10	1	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	28
San Francisco	51	1	0	120	22	0	131	6	3	10	0	344
San Joaquin	1	1	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	9
San Luis Obispo	No report.											
San Mateo	3	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Santa Barbara	1	0	0	22	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
Santa Clara	21	0	0	35	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	61
Santa Cruz	2	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Shasta	4	1	0	7	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	13
Sierra	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Siskiyou	3	1	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Solano	2	0	0	14	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
Sonoma	1	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	21
Stanislaus	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Sutter	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Tehama	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Trinity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tulare	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Tuolumne	2	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	7
Ventura	4	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Yolo	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
Yuba	1	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
Totals	287	10	4	652	39	2	148	7	3	40	0	1,192

TABLE XIX.—COUNTY JAILS.

Movement of Population July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906.

Counties.	In Jail July 1, 1905	Received during Year	Total for Year	Sent to State Prison	Sent to Reform School	Served Sentence in Jail	Not Indicted	Released on Habeas Corpus	Released on Probation	Acquitted	Escaped	Died	Insane sent to State Hospitals	Otherwise Passed Out	Total Passed Out	In Jail June 30, 1906
Alameda	34	545	579	47	17	98	104	3	20	7	1	0	2	225	523	56
Alpine	No prisoners.															
Amador	4	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Butte	19	565	584	30	3	466	0	0	2	10	7	1	18	28	565	19
Calaveras	7	35	42	6	1	17	0	0	0	5	0	0	4	3	36	6
Colusa	3	34	37	4	1	19	4	0	0	1	0	0	2	3	34	3
Con. Costa	21	314	335	8	1	178	32	0	2	2	2	0	3	76	304	31
Del Norte	0	4	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	4	0
El Dorado	5	23	28	1	1	21	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	2	28	0
Fresno	49	1,896	1,945	41	6	693	0	0	0	1,124	26	0	0	24	1,914	31
Glenn	2	20	22	3	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	19	3
Humboldt	8	112	120	6	2	45	0	1	0	0	0	0	13	51	118	2
Inyo	3	43	46	4	0	33	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	41	5
Kern	60	515	575	10	0	354	174	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	549	26
Kings	9	260	269	5	1	84	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	155	249	20
Lake	0	17	17	0	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	6	4	15	2
Lassen	0	7	7	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	7	0
Los Angeles	121	2,186	2,307	108	46	1,342	20	10	43	13	0	0	0	589	2,171	136
Madera	2	344	346	1	1	31	0	0	0	4	0	0	7	296	340	6
Marin	10	397	407	6	5	363	8	1	0	4	0	1	9	3	400	7
Mariposa	2	25	27	1	0	2	8	0	0	3	0	1	3	5	23	4
Mendocino	5	52	57	6	0	40	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	51	6
Merced	23	1,192	1,215	10	4	284	13	1	2	2	4	2	14	854	1,190	25
Modoc	0	17	17	1	0	6	4	1	0	3	0	0	0	1	16	1
Mono	1	13	14	1	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	1
Monterey	9	625	634	5	4	570	0	4	0	2	0	0	14	25	624	10
Napa	8	186	194	3	2	63	6	44	27	5	0	0	16	20	186	8
Nevada	8	79	87	2	1	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	33	79	8
Orange	3	187	190	5	2	115	0	0	3	30	0	0	6	23	184	6
Placer	11	256	267	2	0	208	0	0	0	2	0	1	8	30	251	16
Plumas	No report.															
Riverside	7	175	182	13	6	104	19	0	0	0	0	0	8	19	169	13
Sacramento	67	661	728	29	8	292	26	6	2	2	1	1	63	230	660	68
San Benito	5	64	69	4	0	20	0	0	33	0	0	0	8	0	65	4
S. Bern'ino	42	935	977	23	7	863	0	0	2	22	4	0	3	0	924	53
San Diego	22	1,046	1,068	15	4	176	0	0	4	7	0	0	0	834	1,040	28
S. Francisco	378	1,722	2,100	137	3	1,404	0	180	0	0	19	8	5	0	1,756	344
S. Joaquin	27	309	336	51	5	140	0	0	0	81	0	0	0	50	327	9
S. L. Obispo	No report.															
San Mateo	11	106	117	8	0	89	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	1	103	14
S. Barbara	22	676	698	2	3	195	0	2	0	437	2	1	17	14	673	25
Santa Clara	67	958	1,025	15	4	340	545	1	23	0	7	2	19	8	964	61
Santa Cruz	10	249	259	15	3	107	69	0	0	5	1	0	14	38	252	7
Shasta	8	132	140	15	2	81	0	1	0	3	0	0	22	3	127	13
Sierra	2	3	5	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	2
Siskiyou	1	60	61	7	0	18	3	0	0	1	1	0	18	3	51	10
Solano	23	490	513	11	2	415	29	6	0	0	3	0	22	7	495	18
Sonoma	24	486	510	8	1	383	0	1	3	4	0	0	26	63	489	21
Stanislaus	6	412	418	9	1	75	1	0	0	1	1	1	2	322	413	5
Sutter	0	22	22	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	14	21	1
Tehama	7	127	134	5	2	50	0	0	1	6	0	0	13	56	133	1
Trinity	1	2	3	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Tulare	21	535	556	24	2	87	0	0	48	2	0	0	5	385	553	3
Tuolumne	4	68	72	2	0	35	0	0	1	3	0	11	5	8	65	7
Ventura	10	446	456	20	6	234	0	0	0	6	1	0	0	175	442	14
Yolo	11	124	135	2	0	91	0	0	0	18	1	0	8	2	122	13
Yuba	9	125	134	10	1	99	2	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	116	18
Totals	1,212	19,884	21,096	743	159	10,394	1,072	265	219	1,825	81	31	425	4,686	19,900	1,196

TABLE XX.—COUNTY HOSPITALS.

Population December 31, 1905.

Counties.	Hospital.				Custodial.								Total.		Total
	Pay Patients		Charity Patients.		Under 5 Yrs.		5 to 16 Yrs.		16 to 60 Years.		Over 60 Years.				
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Alameda	0	0	90	20	0	1	1	0	53	5	100	45	244	71	315
Amador	1	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	32	5	48	6	54
Butte	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	120	0	74	2	194	2	196
Calaveras	2	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	52	2	61	3	64
Colusa	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	22	0	22
Contra Costa	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	6	3	38	4	55	7	62
Del Norte	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	3	15
El Dorado	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	48	1	55	1	56
Fresno	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	110	26	136
Glenn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	16	0	23	0	23
Humboldt	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	13	6	39	3	53	11	64
Inyo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	14
Kern	0	0	23	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	39	2	41
Kings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	4	1	10	1	11
Lake	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	0	5
Lassen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	6	0	11	0	11
Los Angeles—Farm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	55	3	133	17	188	20	208
Los Angeles—Hosp.	0	0	177	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	177	43	220
Madera	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	25	0	33	0	33
Marin	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	22	2	28	3	31
Mariposa	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	1	28	2	30
Mendocino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54	0	54
Merced	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	15	2	19	2	21
Merced—branch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	10	0	10
Modoc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	12
Mono	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	6	0	7	0	7
Monterey	0	0	27	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	24	1	52	3	55
Napa	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	31	2	43	3	46
Nevada	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	10	7	45	1	70	8	78
Placer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	66	10	76
Plumas	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	33	0	36	0	36
Riverside	0	0	12	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	8	2	21	7	28
Sacramento	No	rep	ort.					1							
San Benito	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	11	3	7	0	26	4	30
San Bernardino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	68	15	83
San Diego	6	5	22	8	0	0	0	0	9	2	38	7	75	22	97
San Francisco—Hosp.	0	0	300	120	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	300	120	420
San Francisco—Alm'hs	No	rep	ort.												
San Joaquin	3	3	77	7	0	0	0	0	90	12	10	0	180	22	202
San Luis Obispo	0	0	7	2	0	0	1	0	15	0	28	4	51	6	57
San Mateo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	0	31
Santa Barbara	1	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	10	4	23	5	28
Santa Clara—Farm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	160	0	160	0	160
Santa Clara—Hospital	0	0	75	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75	35	110
Santa Cruz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	2	41	7	52	9	61
Shasta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	1	50
Sierra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	41	0	42	1	43
Siskiyou	2	0	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	59	0	59
Solano	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	32	9	53	9	62
Sonoma	2	0	37	7	0	0	0	0	2	1	48	7	89	15	104
Stanislaus	0	0	34	2	0	0	0	0	10	1	0	1	44	4	48
Sutter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	14	0	19	0	19
Tehama	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	1	33
Trinity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	16
Tulare	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	21	0	21
Tuolumne	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	1	33	4	53	5	58
Ventura	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	6	0	18	1	19
Yolo	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	15	2	26	4	30
Yuba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	59	6	62	6	68
Totals	19	9	1053	253	1	2	4	3	494	54	1389	1423	3424	519	3943

TABLE XXI.—COUNTY HOSPITALS.

Population June 30, 1906.

Counties.	Hospital.				Custodial.								Total.		Total
	Pay Pat'nts.		Charity Patients.		Under 5 Yrs.		5 to 16 Years.		16 to 60 Years.		Over 60 Years.				
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Alameda	0	0	125	25	5	9	3	2	25	12	94	63	252	111	363
Amador	1	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	30	5	42	6	48
Butte	4	0	23	1	0	0	0	0	18	0	11	2	56	3	59
Calaveras	0	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	45	2	52	3	55
Colusa	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	18	0	18
Contra Costa	0	1	17	0	0	0	0	0	8	2	47	5	72	8	80
Del Norte	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	3	17	3	20
El Dorado	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	44	1	48	1	49
Fresno	5	6	56	11	0	0	2	0	22	6	19	2	104	25	129
Glenn	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	5	0	10	0	10
Humboldt	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	13	6	46	2	62	8	70
Inyo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	8	0	10	0	10
Kern	0	0	24	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	34	2	36
Kings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	4	1	10	1	11
Lake	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	0	5
Lassen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	4	0	4
Los Angeles—															
Farm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46	1	123	18	169	19	188
Hospital	2	1	157	68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	159	69	228
Madera	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	29	0	33	1	34
Marin	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	24	4	29	5	34
Mariposa	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	24	0	24
Mendocino	2	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	54	0	54
Merced	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	15	2	19	2	21
Merced branch	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	8
Modoc	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	8	1	9
Mono	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	0	5
Monterey	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	23	1	43	1	44
Napa	0	0	7	3	0	0	0	0	3	2	33	3	43	8	51
Nevada	0	0	14	1	0	0	0	0	12	5	50	1	76	7	83
Placer	1	0	7	0	0	0	1	3	40	0	18	6	67	9	76
Plumas	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	24	0	29	0	29
Riverside	0	2	10	6	1	0	0	2	1	0	11	2	23	12	35
Sacramento	0	0	144	31	0	0	0	0	4	3	58	7	206	41	247
San Benito	0	0	7	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	16	0	23	5	28
San Bernardino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	68	10	78
San Diego	6	4	22	9	0	0	0	1	12	5	39	9	79	28	107
San Francisco—															
Hospital	0	0	316	137	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	316	137	453
Almshouse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	556	210	766
San Joaquin	4	0	80	14	0	0	0	0	34	5	6	0	124	19	143
San Luis Obispo	1	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	13	0	24	5	42	6	48
San Mateo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	28	0	30	0	30
Santa Barbara	0	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	23	0	40	0	40
Santa Clara—															
Almshouse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	147	0	147	0	147
Hospital	0	0	64	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	64	27	91
Santa Cruz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	3	34	6	39	9	48
Shasta	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	1	39	1	40
Sierra	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	24	0	25	1	26
Siskiyou	2	0	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	54	0	54
Solano	0	0	12	3	0	0	0	0	11	2	21	8	44	13	57
Sonoma	2	0	37	4	0	0	0	0	2	1	43	8	84	13	97
Stanislaus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	1	33
Sutter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	10	0	13	0	13
Tehama	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	1	18	1	19
Trinity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	14	0	14
Tulare	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	16	0	16
Tuolumne	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	2	8	1	27	4	40	7	47
Ventura	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	4	1	12	2	14
Yolo	0	0	7	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	17	2	27	4	31
Yuba	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	4	45	5	50
Totals	35	15	1,275	347	7	9	9	11	328	63	1,471	181	3782	845	4627

TABLE XXII.—COUNTY HOSPITALS.

Movement of Population July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906.

Counties.	No. of Inmates July 1, 1905	No. Received during Year	Total for Year	Discharged	Runaway	Died	Sent to State Institutions	Sent to other Counties	Sent out of State	Total Passed Out	No. of Inmates June 30, 1906
Alameda	297	1,202	1,499	949		187				1,136	363
Alpine	None										
Amador	52	97	149	64		33	3	1		101	48
Butte	56	516	572	461	4	46	2			513	59
Calaveras	70	112	182	84		41	2			127	55
Colusa	13	97	110	84	3	5				92	18
Contra Costa	52	203	255	139		36				175	80
Del Norte	17	10	27	1		5	1			7	20
El Dorado	54	61	115	47		16	2	1		66	49
Fresno	129	907	1,036	805	6	91	5			907	129
Glenn	14	87	101	79		6	1	5		91	10
Humboldt	59	126	185	91		23	1			115	70
Inyo	10	16	26	7	2	6	1			16	10
Kern	36	313	349	270		43				313	36
Kings	11	39	50	35		4				39	11
Lake	5	10	15	7	1	2				10	5
Lassen	9	2	11	6		1				7	4
Los Angeles—Farm	193	177	370	170		12				182	188
Los Angeles—Hosp'l	176	2,411	2,587	1,940		419				2,359	228
Madera	28	173	201	139		15	3	10		167	34
Marin	27	49	76	33		9				42	34
Mariposa	26	17	43	7	2	10				19	24
Mendocino	52	69	121	47		20				167	54
Merced	16	167	183	134	1	16	7	4		162	21
Merced branch	9	52	61	51		2				53	8
Modoc	8	21	29	20						20	9
Mono	No	report.									
Monterey	47	126	173	107		16	3	3		129	44
Napa	42	156	198	112		20	15			147	51
Nevada	79	106	185	77		23	2			102	83
Placer	63	244	307	196		35				231	76
Plumas	31	40	71	29		13				42	29
Riverside	36	137	163	95	1	24	1	2	5	128	35
Sacramento	219	1,460	1,679	1,251		181				1,432	247
San Benito	28	30	58	23		3	3	1		30	28
San Bernardino	107	426	533	394		61				455	78
San Diego	74	469	543	361		64	11			436	107
San Francisco—Hosp'l	409	4,423	4,832	3,388	196	787	8			4,379	453
San Fran.—Almsh'se	879	590	1,469	285	228	158	8	24		703	766
San Joaquin	143	2,039	2,182	2,001		38				2,039	143
San Luis Obispo	42	146	188	117	2	17	4			140	48
San Mateo	26	81	107	60		9	1	7		77	30
Santa Barbara	32	73	105	46	1	18				65	40
*Santa Clara—Farm	126	101	227	77		3				80	147
Santa Clara—Hosp'l	114	412	526	357		74	4			435	91
Santa Cruz	42	157	199	118		23	9		1	151	48
Shasta	43	128	171	101		25	1	3	1	131	40
Sierra	27	23	50	14		10				24	26
Siskiyou	46	110	156	60		24	3	12	3	102	54
Solano	37	229	266	142	5	35		27		209	57
Sonoma	90	285	375	205	29	44				278	97
Stanislaus	47	156	203	143		18	9			170	33
Sutter	13	84	97	80		2		2		84	13
Tehama	24	104	128	81		25	1		2	109	19
Trinity	14	6	20			6				6	14
Tulare	21	104	125	86	3	15	2	3		109	16
Tuolumne	58	40	98	19		21	4	6	1	51	47
Ventura	28	120	148	94	2	20	4	13	1	134	14
Yolo	24	110	134	80		21	1	1		103	31
Yuba	46	188	234	146	1	28	8	1		184	50
Totals	4,476	19,827	24,303	16,014	487	2,909	130	126	14	19,680	4,623

*The sick are taken from Farm to Hospital to die.

TABLE XXIII.—COUNTY JAILS—SUMMARY.

Number in jail June 30, 1905		1,212
Number admitted during year		19,884
Total in jail during year		21,096
Of these there were—		
Sent to State Prison	743	
Sent to Reform School	159	
Served jail sentence	10,394	
Not indicted	1,072	
Released on habeas corpus	265	
Released on probation	219	
Acquitted	1,825	
Escaped	81	
Died	31	
Insane sent to hospitals	425	
Otherwise passed out	4,686	
Total passed out		19,900
Remaining in jail June 30, 1906		1,196
Decrease during the year		16

TABLE XXIV.—COUNTY HOSPITALS—SUMMARY.

Number in hospital June 30, 1905		4,476
Number admitted during the year		19,827
Total number of patients during year		24,303
Of these there were—		
Discharged	16,014	
Runaway	487	
Died	2,909	
Sent to State institutions	130	
Sent to other counties	126	
Sent out of State	14	
Total passed out		19,680
Remaining in hospitals June 30, 1906		4,623
Increase during the year		147
Increase for last two years		460

TABLE XXV.—STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Cost of Maintenance for the Year ending June 30, 1905.

	Salaries.	Support.	Total.	Average Number Inmates	Yearly Cost Per Capita.	Daily Cost Per Capita.
State Prison, San Quentin[1]	$59,999 86	$147,032 60	$207,032 46	1,510	$137 11	$0 37.5
State Prison, Folsom	53,487 95	82,870 64	136,358 59	989	138 81	38.0
Total cost of prisons[2]	$113,487 81	$229,903 24	$343,391 05	2,499	$137 78	$0 37.7
Preston School	$25,361 60	$ 29,197 36	$54,458 96	163	$334 10	$0 91.5
Whittier School	47,921 09	50,027 81	97,948 90	325	301 38	82.6
Total cost Reform Schools	$73,182 69	$79,225 17	$152,407 86	488	$312 31	$0 85.5
Stockton State Hospital	$107,849 82	$112,353 70	$220,203 52	1,667	$132 10	$0 36.4
Napa State Hospital	106,127 92	117,155 71	223,283 63	1,482	150 66	41.3
Agnews State Hospital	72,944 25	90,245 66	163,189 91	1,045	156 16	42.8
Mendocino State Hospital	50,721 14	66,302 90	117,024 04	650	180 03	49.3
So. Calif. State Hospital	55,061 69	91,377 19	146,438 88	823	177 93	48.7
Total cost State Hospitals[3]	$392,704 82	$477,435 16	$870,139 98	5,667	$153 54	$0 42.1
Home for Feeble-Minded	$42,740 82	$61,035 67	$103,776 49	535	$193 97	$0 53.2
Home for Adult Blind	$11,000 61	$14,000 11	$25,000 72	112	$223 22	$0 61.1
Institution for the Deaf and the Blind	$45,139 48	$20,886 59	$66,026 07	.....	.....	.....
Total cost State institut'ns	$678,256 23	$882,485 94	$1,560,742 17	.....	.....	.....

[1] The amount given here for salaries of San Quentin does not include the salaries paid to employés of the jute mill, as the latter are paid from the earnings of the jute mill.

[2] The amount given here for support of both prisons is the total cost of support without deducting the net earnings.

[3] The amounts given here for support at the State Hospitals includes the expenses of the State Commission in Lunacy, which are met by a pro rata tax upon the State Hospitals and taken out of the appropriation for support, as follows:

Stockton	$3,266 57
Napa	3,201 42
Agnews	3,015 42
Mendocino	2,936 72
Southern California	3,183 45
Home for Feeble-Minded	1,302 40
Total cost of Commission in Lunacy	$16,905 98

TABLE XXVI.—STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Cost of Maintenance for Year ending June 30, 1906.

	Salaries.	Support.	Total.	Average Number of Inmates	Yearly Cost Per Capita.	Daily Cost Per Capita.
State Prison, San Quentin[1]	$102,135 01	$198,100 82	$300,235 83	1,544	$194 45	$0 53.3
State Prison, Folsom	67,001 65	74,984 26	141,985 91	1,062	133 70	36.3
Total cost of prisons	$169,136 66	$273,075 08	$442,221 74	2,606	$169 69	$0 46.5
Preston School	$27,139 77	$30,000 00	$57,139 77	203	$281 47	$0 76.8
Whittier School	49,703 25	57,485 70	107,188 95	304	352 59	96.6
Total cost Reform Schools	$76,843 02	$87,485 70	$164,328 72	507	$324 12	$0 88.8
Stockton State Hospital	$105,265 03	$117,785 79	$223,050 82	1,729	$129 00	$0 35.3
Napa State Hospital	104,656 47	115,902 07	220,558 54	1,505	146 55	40.1
Agnews State Hospital	74,064 23	82,260 00	156,324 23	1,005	155 54	42.6
Mendocino State Hospital	51,764 35	58,801 40	110,565 75	676	163 56	44.8
Southern Cal. State Hospital	57,641 17	88,217 38	145,858 55	850	171 59	47.0
Total cost State Hospitals[2]	$393,391 25	$462,966 64	$856,357 89	5,765	$148 54	$0 40.9
Home for Feeble-Minded	$48,692 23	$62,848 44	$111,540 67	565	$187 47	$0 54.1
Home for Adult Blind	$10,999 96	$13,998 50	$24,998 46	110	$227 25	$0 61.7
Institution for the Deaf and the Blind	$45,028 81	$19,416 67	$64,445 48	.....	.....	.....
Total cost State institut'ns	$744,091 93	$919,801 03	$1,663,892 96	.....	.....	.....

[1] The amount given here for salaries and support is the total cost and includes salaries of jute mill. Under a new plan the receipts from the jute mill now go into the general fund of the State Treasurer.

[2] The expenses of the State Commission in Lunacy have been included in the above items for support and are as follows:

Stockton	$3,686 91
Napa	3,273 84
Agnews	2,548 74
Mendocino	2,760 17
Southern California	3,003 02
Home for Feeble-Minded	1,233 30
Total cost of Commission in Lunacy for year	$16,505 98

TABLE XXVII.—STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Showing the Income or Contingent Fund Received during the Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh Fiscal Years.

	56th Fiscal Year.	57th Fiscal Year.	Total.
State Prison, San Quentin[1]	$50,792 77	$58,682 40	$109,475 17
State Prison, Folsom	14,351 26	15,502 68	29,853 94
Preston School of Industry[2]	444 55	833 30	1,277 85
Whittier State School[2]	3,027 93	2,833 44	5,861 37
Stockton State Hospital[3]	19,102 26	18,803 67	37,905 93
Napa State Hospital[3]	31,412 38	24,787 40	56,199 78
Agnews State Hospital[3]	26,505 96	25,243 95	51,749 91
Mendocino State Hospital[3]	10,231 78	9,792 76	20,024 54
Southern California State Hospital[3]	21,638 51	24,888 12	46,526 63
Home for Feeble-Minded[3]	5,658 92	6,466 68	12,125 60
Home for Adult Blind[4]	1,768 78	1,620 12	3,388 90
Institution for the Deaf and the Blind[5]			13,497 19

[1] Methods of accounting were changed in San Quentin Prison at close of the fifty-sixth fiscal year. Previous to that time the profits of the jute mill went into the prison fund and were available for prison expenses. Commencing with the fifty-seventh fiscal year all receipts from the jute mill are paid into the State Treasury and go into the State's general fund. The amounts given here are net profits of jute mill, rent of State's houses, and commissary's sales.

[2] The contingent fund of the Reform Schools is made up from the commissary's sales of products. The money collected from the various counties for the care of inmates is paid into the State's general fund, and was as follows:

	56th Fiscal Year.	57th Fiscal Year.
Preston School	$19,918 83	$25,877 00
Whittier School	43,658 52	41,272 00
Total fifty-sixth and fifty-seventh fiscal years		$130,727 67

[3] The contingent fund of the State Hospitals is made up from money collected from pay patients, and a small part from commissary sales.

[4] The contingent fund of the Home for Adult Blind is made up from profits on manufactured products.

[5] The amount received by the Institution for the Deaf and the Blind is from pupils.

TABLE XXVIII.—COUNTY JAILS.

Expenditures for Maintenance during the Year ending June 30, 1906.

Counties.	Maintenance of Prisoners.	Salaries of Jailers.	Repairs to Jail.	Total.	Average Number of Prisoners.
Alameda	$6,504 21		$1,891 89	$8,396 10	45
Alpine					None.
Amador	1,153 75	300 00		1,453 75	5
Butte	No report				32
Calaveras	855 10	600 00	6 00	1,461 10	7
Colusa	No report				2½
Contra Costa	2,647 86	600 00	297 75	3,545 61	28
Del Norte	77 95	127 00		204 95	
El Dorado	No report				3
Fresno	6,542 54	1,800 00		8,342 54	41
Glenn	300 00			300 00	2½
Humboldt	No report				5
Inyo	500 00			500 00	4½
Kern	5,200 33	220 00	615 75	6,036 08	43
Kings	1,105 10	900 00	136 65	2,141 75	14
Lake	375 00		21 90	322 65	1½
Lassen	No report.				
Los Angeles	9,779 68	10,200 00	848 00	20,827 68	151½
Madera	886 80		60 00	946 80	7½
Marin	600 00	720 00		1,320 00	11½
Mariposa	250 00		25 00	275 00	2½
Mendocino	1,088 45		141 37	1,229 82	5½
Merced	6,404 51	939 00		7,343 51	32
Modoc	333 95			333 95	1½
Mono	500 00	240 00		740 00	2
Monterey	4,654 56	554 00		5,208 56	29½
Napa	No report				8
Nevada	No report				8
Orange	874 24			874 24	10
Placer	No report				18½
Plumas	No report.				
Riverside	1,757 82		1,883 01	3,640 83	14½
Sacramento	3,927 00		2,534 24	6,461 24	74
San Benito	497 95			497 95	4
San Bernardino	No report				71
San Diego	1,655 00			1,655 00	26½
San Francisco	Records destroyed				459
San Joaquin	No report				21
San Luis Obispo	No report.				
San Mateo	2,355 50			2,355 50	14½
Santa Barbara	4,103 45	909 00	410 28	5,422 73	24½
Santa Clara	9,637 50	136 30	189 90	9,963 70	80
Santa Cruz	No report				14
Shasta	No report				13
Sierra	200 61			200 61	1½
Siskiyou	No report				7
Solano	4,500 00	1,000 00	350 00	5,850 00	22
Sonoma	No report				22
Stanislaus	1,845 45		39 25	1,884 70	7
Sutter	Has no jail fund.				
Tehama	Paid by Sheriff				6
Trinity	85 95			85 95	1
Tulare	No report				9
Tuolumne	No report				4½
Ventura	2,175 00		306 35	2,481 35	10½
Yolo	No report				11
Yuba	2,000 00		2,000 00	4,000 00	19
Totals	$85,301 01	$19,245 30	$11,757 34	$116,303 65	

TABLE XXIX.—COUNTY HOSPITALS.

Expenditures for Maintenance during the Year ending June 30, 1906.

Counties.	Salaries and Wages.	Maintenance.	Ordinary Repairs.	New Buildings.	Total.	Credits.	Average Number of Patients.	Daily per Capita Cost.
Alameda	$15,733 17	$54,171 72	$9,142 81		$79,047 70		339	$0 71.8
Alpine	No report.							
Amador	1,383 75	4,841 73	216 36	171 20	6,613 04	$273 80	51	39.9
Butte	No report.							
Calaveras	2,760 00	9,181 11			11,941 11	53 80	59½	57.9
Colusa	No report.							
Contra Costa	4,162 42	12,033 81	387 17		16,583 40	360 00	71	62.4
Del Norte	1,341 80	1,795 71	138 10		3,275 61	81 45	17½	49.1
El Dorado	No report.							
Fresno	13,794 88	25,737 29	998 28		40,530 45	3,032 20	129	83.9
Glenn	485 00	4,000 00	250 00		4,735 00		16½	74.4
Humboldt	No report.							
Inyo		1,200 00		2,250 00	3,450 00		10	33.0
Kern	4,733 50	7,550 21	577 75		12,861 46		38½	87.4
Kings	1,260 00	2,155 81	206 60		3,622 41	43 20	11	85.0
Lake	No report.							
Lassen	No report.							
Los Angeles—Hospital	21,592 59	48,194 76	9,081 84	7,511 72	86,380 91	9,237 23	224	85.3
Los Angeles—Farm	9,093 15	23,840 52	621 64		33,555 31	16,762 65	198	45.5
Madera	1,761 70	5,250 10	91 69		7,103 49	174 60	33½	57.3
Marin	2,490 00	12,000 00	300 00		14,780 00	600 00	32	124.0
Mariposa		4,000 00	200 00	1,500 00	5,700 00		27½	43.0
Mendocino	1,573 00	4,914 57	457 23		6,944 80	125 95	54	35.2
Merced	3,175 22	7,374 94			10,550 16	44 95	21	137.6
Merced branch					2,088 98		9	63.6
Modoc		2,172 07	29 00		2,201 07		10½	50.7
Mono	600 00	1,400 00	600 00	3,500 00	6,100 00		6	91.3
Monterey	4,236 00	15,793 50			20,029 50	334 60	49½	69.1
Napa	No report.							
Nevada	No report.							
Orange	No report.							

TABLE XXIX.—COUNTY HOSPITALS—Continued.

Counties.	Salaries and Wages.	Maintenance.	Ordinary Repairs.	New Buildings.	Total.	Credits.	Average Number of Patients.	Daily per Capita Cost.
Placer	No report.							
Plumas	No report.							
Riverside	$4,233 86	$6,289 02	$232 30		$10,755 18	$1,209 94	31½	$0 91.0
Sacramento	9,649 50	29,106 98	1,820 07		40,576 55		247	43.0
San Benito	720 00	3,935 25	1,515 50	1,200 00	7,370 75		29	44.0
San Bernardino	No report.							
San Diego	7,138 62	20,155 51	520 61	2,661 74	30,476 48		102	73.3
San Francisco—Hospital	Books destroyed by fire.							
San Francisco—Almshouse	Books destroyed by fire.							
San Joaquin	No report.							
San Luis Obispo	No report.							
San Mateo	2,040 00	7,111 48	100 00		9,251 48	667 00	26	96.4
Santa Barbara	2,492 00	4,041 90	1,798 17		8,332 07	411 66	34	52.6
Santa Clara—Hospital	6,598 65	20,008 75	2,775 60		29,383 00		100½	72.5
Santa Clara—Almshouse	3,889 25	14,070 10	1,006 45		18,965 80		153½	31.6
Santa Cruz	No report.							
Shasta	No report.							
Sierra	1,020 00	3,185 57	259 39	382 00	4,846 96	74 50	34½	31.8
Siskiyou	No report.							
Solano	2,280 00	6,000 00	750 00		9,030 00		39	38.1
Sonoma	No report.							
Stanislaus	4,691 29	5,180 23	1,823 02		11,694 54		40½	66.7
Sutter					4,465 79		16	76.5
Tehama	960 00	7,000 00		1,800 00	9,760 00		26	83.9
Trinity	780 00	2,167 69	400 00		3,347 69		15	53.8
Tulare	No report						18½	
Tuolumne	No report						57½	
Ventura		7,544 24	253 93		7,798 93		16½	
Yolo	No report.							
Yuba	2,000 00	7,643 00	782 00		10,425 00		59	44.7
Totals	$138,669 35	$391,047 33	$37,335 51	$20,976 66	$594,583 62	$33,488 53		

TABLE XXX.

Relief Granted to Indigents by County Supervisors.

Counties.	Number Aided during Year.	Number Aided during June, 1906.	Amount Paid for Relief.
Alameda			$31,038 33
Alpine			
Amador	6	4	336 00
Butte	No report.		
Calaveras	50	10	1,042 95
Colusa	No report.		
Contra Costa	46	46	12,033 81
Del Norte	6	4	263 95
El Dorado	No report.		
Fresno	857	62	9,548 48
Glenn	52	16	2,000 00
Humboldt	No report.		
Inyo	7	5	640 00
Kern	709	61	4,054 50
Kings	26	9	1,371 62
Lake			1,905 00
Lassen	No report.		
Los Angeles			37,032 91
Madera	54	36	4,862 00
Marin	30	30	2,400 00
Mariposa	10	10	700 00
Mendocino	26	14	1,069 14
Merced			2,182 27
Modoc	3	2	398 50
Mono	6	6	500 00
Monterey			14,183 16
Napa	No report.		
Nevada	No report.		
Orange	128	90	12,404 34
Placer	No report.		
Plumas	No report.		
Riverside		45	7,373 56
Sacramento	834	70	9,116 44
San Benito		22	2,306 45
San Bernardino	No report.		
San Diego			12,043 00
San Francisco	Records destroyed by fire.		
San Joaquin			0
San Luis Obispo			0
San Mateo		23	2,302 00
Santa Barbara			9,696 99
Santa Clara			16,926 65
Santa Cruz	No report.		
Shasta	Fo report.		
Sierra		5	293 75
Siskiyou	No report.		
Solano	Paid from general fund, no acc't.		
Sonoma	No report.		
Stanislaus		25	2,468 65
Sutter	13	11	1,358 00
Tehama	Est'd by County Auditor,		1,000 00
Trinity			922 29
Tulare	No report.		
Tuolumne	No report.		
Ventura	53	42	4,808 00
Yolo	No report.		
Yuba	75	63	3,700 00
Totals	2,971	711	$214,282 74

In the matter of the expenses of the county hospitals, jails and indigent relief, we have requested reports from the County Auditors, as in many counties they only can supply the requisite data. The majority of the County Auditors have freely complied and heartily coöperated with us, but some have neglected to do so and for this reason these tables are incomplete. We hope that hereafter all these officers will see the value of these comparative tables and coöperate with us in making them complete and accurate.

The average number of prisoners in the county jail and the average number of patients in the county hospital is obtained by averaging our census of population taken December 31st and June 30th of each year. This will not be as accurate as the average of a monthly census or of a daily census, but it is the best that can be done at present.

The county jails are well reported and most of the reports have been made up with more care than in our last report. Two Sheriffs have failed to report. They are Sheriff Hall of Plumas and Sheriff McFadden of San Luis Obispo.

The County Hospital reports are complete except Mono County, from which we have no report of the movement of population for the year. These reports also show more care in making up and are, on the whole, much more satisfactory than two years ago.

EXPENDITURES OF STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

FIFTY-SIXTH FISCAL YEAR.

1904.				
July 31—W. A. Gates, salary			$200 00	
Gertrude V. Tucker, salary			45 00	
Abby M. Parrott, office rent			35 00	
				$280 00
Aug. 9—W. A. Gates—				
Postage	$13 00			
Telephone, July and August	9 00			
Office expenses	7 70			
Traveling expenses	125 80			
	$155 50			
Credit, rebate on scrip book	4 85			
			$150 65	
Department of State Printing			18 25	
				168 90
Aug. 31—W. A. Gates, salary			$200 00	
Gertrude V. Tucker, salary			50 00	
Abby M. Parrott, office rent			35 00	
				285 00
W. A. Gates—				
Traveling expenses	$129 85			
Office expenses	2 50			
			$132 35	
Department of State Printing			8 75	
The Emporium, office carpets			81 29	
				222 39
Sept. 30—W. A. Gates, salary			$200 00	
Gertrude V. Tucker, salary			50 00	
Abby M. Parrott, office rent			35 00	
				285 00
Oct. 11—W. A. Gates—				
Traveling expenses	$21 35			
Telephone, September and October	9 35			
Telegrams	1 50			
Postage	10 00			
Extra help	8 00			
Office expenses	2 89			
			$53 09	
E. C. Moore, traveling expenses			10 85	
W. C. Patterson			58 95	
L. H. Congdon, extra help			12 20	
Ella S. Codding			18 40	
L. M. & L. S. Alexander, typewriter supplies			3 25	
H. S. Crocker Co., paper			3 00	
				159 74
Oct. 31—W. A. Gates, salary			$200 00	
Gertrude V. Tucker, salary			50 00	
Abby M. Parrott, office rent			35 00	
				285 00
Carried forward				$1,686 03

	Brought forward			$1,686 03
1904.				
Nov. 15—W. A. Gates—				
	Postage	$10 00		
	Telephone	4 95		
	Office expenses	1 70		
	Traveling expenses	45 00		
		$61 65		
	Credit by rebate on scrip book	24 34		
			$37 31	
	O. K. Cushing—			
	Traveling expenses	$46 20		
	Telephone	35		
			46 55	
	J. K. McLean, traveling expenses		17 15	
	Geo. J. Martin, compiling laws		15 00	
	"Charities," subscription, one year		2 00	
	Ella S. Codding, extra help		4 00	
				122 01
Nov. 30—W. A. Gates, salary			$200 00	
	Gertrude V. Tucker, salary		50 00	
	Abby M. Parrott, office rent		35 00	
	W. C. Patterson, traveling expenses		51 00	
				336 00
Dec. 23—W. A. Gates—				
	Traveling expenses		$39 50	
	Telegrams		50	
	Office expenses		3 70	
	Telephone		5 90	
	Postage		5 00	
	Extra help		1 00	
				55 60
	W. A. Gates, salary		$200 00	
	Gertrude V. Tucker, salary		50 00	
	Abby M. Parrott, office rent		35 00	
				285 00
1905.				
Jan. 31—W. A. Gates, salary			$200 00	
	Gertrude V. Tucker, salary		50 00	
	Abby M. Parrott, office rent		35 00	
				285 00
	H. S. Crocker Co., supplies		$15 85	
	W. A. Gates—			
	Traveling expenses	$16 70		
	Postage	12 00		
	Telephone	5 00		
	Office expenses	10 84		
		$44 54		
	Credit, rebate on scrip book	4 14		
			40 40	
				56 25
Feb. 28—Chas A. Ramm, traveling expenses			$5 80	
	O. K. Cushing, traveling expenses		4 60	
	Sanborn, Vail & Co., office supplies		4 65	
	W. A. Gates—			
	Traveling expenses	$11 65		
	Postage	15 00		
	Telephone	4 65		
	Office expenses	4 89		
	Total	$36 19		
	Credit by rebate on scrip book	5 34		
			30 85	
	J. K. McLean, traveling expenses		20 35	
				66 25
	W. A. Gates, salary		$200 00	
	Gertrude V. Tucker, salary		50 00	
	Abby M. Parrott, office rent		35 00	
				285 00
	Carried forward			$3,177 14

1905.	Brought forward			$3,177 14
Mar. 17—E. C. Moore, traveling expenses			$8 30	
	Department of State Printing—			
	300 letterheads	$11 50		
	1,000 biennial reports	798 50		
	300 reports bound in cloth	80 00		
			890 00	
	H. S. Crocker Co., office supplies		2 05	
	W. A. Gates—			
	Traveling expenses	$12 85		
	Postage	20 00		
	Office expenses	4 95		
			37 80	
	Southern Pacific Co., scrip mileage book		90 00	
	Pacific States Tel. & Tel. Co.		4 90	
				1,033 05
Mar. 31—W. A. Gates, salary			$200 00	
	Gertrude V. Tucker, salary		50 00	
	Abby M. Parrott, office rent		35 00	
				285 00
April 29—W. A. Gates, salary			$200 00	
	Gertrude V. Tucker, salary		50 00	
	Abby M. Parrott, office rent		35 00	
				285 00
	National Prison Association, reports		$15 00	
	Allen's Press Clipping Bureau		4 50	
	W. A. Gates—			
	Traveling expenses	$42 90		
	Postage	12 00		
	Office expenses	4 35		
	Telephone	4 50		
		$63 75		
	Credit, rebate on scrip book	3 92		
			59 83	
				79 33
May 31—W. A. Gates, salary			$200 00	
	Gertrude V. Tucker, salary		50 00	
	Abby M. Parrott, office rent		35 00	
	W. A. Gates—			
	Traveling expenses	$15 00		
	Telephone	4 50		
	Office expenses	3 78		
			23 28	
	Fleishacker & Co., filing boxes		8 75	
	Allen's Press Clipping Bureau		3 00	
				320 03
June 27—W. A. Gates, salary			$200 00	
	Gertrude V. Tucker, salary		50 00	
	Abby M. Parrott, office rent		35 00	
	National Conference of Charities and Corrections, 8 copies Conference Proceedings		10 00	
	Allen's Press Clipping Bureau		3 00	
	H. S. Crocker Co., office supplies		19 07	
	W. C. Patterson, traveling expenses		40 15	
	J. K. McLean, traveling expenses		37 70	
	O. K. Cushing, traveling expenses		9 85	
	W. A. Gates—			
	Traveling expenses	$17 55		
	Postage	10 00		
	Telephone	5 30		
	Office expenses	1 25		
			34 10	
	Southern Pacific Co., scrip mileage book		90 00	
	E. C. Moore, traveling expenses		32 15	
				561 02
July —W. A. Gates—				
	Traveling expenses	$0 60		
	Office expenses	50		
	Telephone	15		
	Allen's Press Clipping Bureau	3 00		
			$4 25	
	Department of State Printing, envelopes		15 25	
				19 50
	Total expended			$5,760 07

EXPENSES ANALYZED—FIFTY-SIXTH FISCAL YEAR.

Salaries—			
W. A. Gates		$2,400 00	
Gertrude V. Tucker		595 00	
Extra office help		43 60	
Total salaries and wages			$3,038 60
Traveling expenses—			
E. C. Moore		$51 30	
O. K. Cushing		60 65	
J. K. McLean		75 20	
W. C. Patterson		150 10	
Chas. A. Ramm		5 80	
W. A. Gates	$658 75		
Rebate on mileage book	42 59		
		616 16	
Total traveling expenses			959 21
Office expenses—			
Rent		$420 00	
Postage		107 00	
Printing Biennial Report		878 50	
Printing and stationery		98 37	
Furniture		90 04	
Library		27 00	
Telephone and telegraph		60 55	
Compiling laws		15 00	
Press clippings		13 50	
Miscellaneous		52 30	
Total office expenses			1,762 26
Total expenditures			$5,760 07
Total appropriation			6,000 00
Balance unexpended			$239 93

FIFTY-SEVENTH FISCAL YEAR.

1905.			
July 31—W. A. Gates, salary		$200 00	
Gertrude V. Tucker, salary		50 00	
Abby M. Parrott, office rent		35 00	
			$285 00
Aug. 29—Allen's Press Clipping Bureau		$3 00	
Pacific States Tel. & Tel. Co., telephone		4 95	
W. A. Gates—			
Traveling expenses	$16 65		
Postage	10 00		
Other expenses	4 02		
		30 67	
			38 62
Aug. 31—W. A. Gates, salary		$200 00	
Gertrude V. Tucker, salary		50 00	
Abby M. Parrott, office rent		35 00	
			285 00
L. H. Cary, filing cabinet		$30 00	
W. C. Patterson, expenses		40 80	
L. & M. Alexander, typewriter supplies		6 00	
W. A. Gates—			
Telephone	$4 50		
Traveling expenses	20 10		
Postage	7 00		
Office expenses	3 25		
	$34 85		
Credit, rebate on scrip book	15 57		
		19 28	
H. S. Crocker Co.			
Filing cases	$13 35		
Stationery and supplies	7 75		
		21 10	
			117 18
Carried forward			$725 80

	Brought forward			$725 80
1905.				
Sept. 30—W. A. Gates, salary			$200 00	
Gertrude V. Tucker, salary			50 00	
Abby M. Parrott, office rent			35 00	
Pacific States Tel. & Tel. Co., telephone			6 45	
				291 45
Oct. 31—W. A. Gates, salary			$200 00	
Gertrude V. Tucker, salary			50 00	
Abby M. Parrott, office rent			35 00	
Juvenile Court Record, subscription			1 00	
Allen's Press Clipping Bureau			6 00	
Pacific States Tel. & Tel. Co.			4 50	
W. A. Gates—				
Traveling expenses		$13 90		
Postage		15 00		
Office expenses		1 78		
			30 68	
Southern Pacific Co., scrip mileage book			90 00	
				417 18
Nov. 29—W. A. Gates, salary			$200 00	
Gertrude V. Tucker, salary			50 00	
Abby M. Parrott, office rent			35 00	
W. A. Gates—				
Traveling expenses		$28 90		
Office expenses		1 15		
			30 05	
Pacific States Tel. & Tel. Co., telephone			4 55	
				319 60
Department of State Printing, circulars			$9 75	
H. S. Crocker Co., stationery and supplies			11 75	
W. A. Gates—				
Traveling expenses		$22 90		
Postage		25 00		
Office expenses		40		
			48 30	
				69 80
Dec. 30—W. A. Gates, salary			$200 00	
Gertrude V. Tucker, salary			50 00	
Abby M. Parrott, office rent			35 00	
Allen's Press Clipping Bureau, Nov. and Dec.			6 00	
Pacific States Tel. & Tel. Co., telephone			4 80	
Chas. A. Ramm, traveling expenses			21 90	
W. A. Gates—				
Traveling expenses		$11 00		
Office expenses		1 50		
			12 50	
				330 20
1906.				
Jan. 31—W. A. Gates, salary			$200 00	
Gertrude V. Tucker, salary			50 00	
Abby M. Parrott			35 00	
				285 00
Pacific States Tel. & Tel. Co., telephone			$4 40	
Sanborn, Vail & Co., paper			1 05	
Allen's Press Clipping Bureau			6 00	
W. A. Gates—				
Traveling expenses		$21 40		
Mileage book		30 00		
Postage		10 00		
Office expenses		4 65		
		$66 05		
Credit, rebate on scrip book		17 65		
			48 40	
J. K. McLean, traveling expenses			37 25	
				97 10
Feb. 28—W. A. Gates, salary			$200 00	
Gertrude V. Tucker, salary			50 00	
Abby M. Parrott, office rent			35 00	
				285 00
Carried forward				$2,821 13

	Brought forward			$2,821 13
1906.				
Feb. 28—Department of State Printing			$17 25	
Pacific States Tel. & Tel. Co., telephone			4 50	
National Conference of Charities and Corrections, 10 copies Conference Proceedings			12 50	
Allen's Press Clipping Bureau			3 00	
W. A. Gates—				
Traveling expenses		$7 50		
Postage		20 00		
Long-distance telephone calls		2 25		
Freight and express		7 95		
Office expenses		2 60		
		$40 30		
Credit, rebate on scrip book		17 30		
			23 00	
Southern Pacific scrip book			90 00	
W. C. Patterson, expenses			42 50	
				192 75
Mar. 26—Allen's Press Clipping Bureau			$3 00	
Pacific States Tel. & Tel. Co., telephone			4 40	
Sanborn, Vail & Co., office supplies			1 60	
W. A. Gates—				
Traveling expenses		$14 45		
Postage		5 00		
Office expenses		2 55		
			22 00	
				31 00
Mar. 31—W. A. Gates, salary			$200 00	
Gertrude V. Tucker, salary			50 00	
Abby M. Parrott, office rent			35 00	
				285 00
April 30—W. A. Gates, salary			$200 00	
Gertrude V. Tucker, salary			50 00	
				250 00
May 30—W. A. Gates, salary			$200 00	
Gertrude V. Tucker			50 00	
Rosa M. Shattuck, office rent			20 00	
				270 00
W. C. Patterson, traveling expenses			$38 35	
Department of State Printing, blanks, stationery			77 00	
Department of State Printing, circulars			15 50	
Metropolitan Furniture Co., office furniture			68 50	
Alex. Anderson, typewriter			80 00	
Allen's Press Clipping Bureau			3 00	
W. A. Gates—				
Traveling expenses		$36 15		
Postage		12 77		
Telegrams		1 05		
Books		60		
Furniture		2 55		
Office expenses		12 35		
			65 47	
J. K. McLean, traveling expenses			27 45	
				375 27
June 30—W. A. Gates, salary			$200 00	
Gertrude V. Tucker			50 00	
Rosa M. Shattuck, office rent			20 00	
				270 00
Hotel St. James, traveling expenses—				
W. A. Gates		$4 00		
J. K. McLean		1 70		
O. K. Cushing		1 00		
			$6 70	
Allen's Press Clipping Bureau			3 00	
O. K. Cushing, traveling expenses			30 30	
Abby M. Parrott, office rent, April			21 00	
E. C. Moore, traveling expenses			2 05	
Sunset Tel. & Tel. Co., telephone			2 95	
				66 00
Carried forward				$4,561 15

Brought forward			4,561 15
1906.			
June 30—W. A. Gates—			
Traveling expenses	$38 35		
Postage	20 00		
Office expenses	3 00		
		$61 35	
Southern Pacific Co., scrip mileage book		90 00	
J. K. McLean, traveling expenses		5 30	
Yawman & Erbe, filing cases		55 30	
Smith Bros., office supplies		19 30	
			231 25
National Conference of Charities and Corrections, 24 volumes Conference Proceedings		$18 00	
Charity Organization Society, N. Y., books		9 30	
Allen's Press Clipping Bureau		3 00	
Bancroft-Whitney Co., codes		17 50	
Oakland Furniture Co., furniture		57 25	
Smith Bros.—			
Neostyle	$30 00		
Office supplies	6 05		
		36 05	
W. A. Gates—			
Statutes	$6 60		
Long-distance telephone calls	65		
Office expenses	3 10		
		10 35	
			151 45
Total expenditures			$4,943 85

EXPENSES ANALYZED—FIFTY-SEVENTH FISCAL YEAR.

Salaries—			
W. A. Gates		$2,400 00	
Gertrude V. Tucker		600 00	
Total salaries			$3,000 00
Traveling expenses—			
O. K. Cushing		$31 30	
E. C. Moore		2 05	
J. K. McLean		71 70	
Charles A. Ramm		21 90	
W. C. Patterson		121 65	
W. A. Gates	$535 30		
Rebate	50 52		
		484 78	
Total traveling expenses			733 38
Office expenses—			
Rent		$376 00	
Postage		124 77	
Printing and stationery		166 95	
Furniture		343 00	
Telephone and telegraph		49 95	
Library		65 50	
Press clippings		36 00	
Miscellaneous		48 30	
Total office expenses			1,210 47
Total expenditures fifty-seventh fiscal year			$4,943 85
Balance unexpended			1,056 15
Total appropriation			$6,000 00

PART VI. LAWS.

PART VI. LAWS.

In our last report we published the laws then in force governing and affecting the institutions and matters under our supervision. In this report we include the new laws and amendments enacted by the last Legislature and covering the same field.

CHAPTER CCCXCVIII.—An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to regulate and govern the State prisons of California," approved March 19, 1889, by adding a new section thereto, to be numbered seven and a half, relating to the release of prisoners confined in State prisons and the restoration of them to citizenship, either at the time of, or after release.

[Approved March 20, 1905.]

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. A new section is hereby added to the Act entitled "An Act to regulate and govern the State prisons of California," approved March 19, 1889, said section to be numbered and to read as follows:

Section 7½. The Governor, at the expiration of the term for which any prisoner has been sentenced, less the number of days allowed and credited to him, must order the release of such prisoner, by an order under his hand, addressed to the warden of the prison in which he has been confined, in such mode and form as he may deem proper, and with or without restoration to citizenship, according to his discretion, and if he order the release of such prisoner without restoration to citizenship, he may at any time thereafter, in his discretion, make a further order restoring to citizenship the prisoner so released.

SEC. 2. This Act shall take effect immediately.

CHAPTER DLIX.—An Act to amend Section 15 of an Act entitled "An Act to regulate and govern the State prisons of California," approved March 19, 1889, relating to moneys received by the wardens thereof.

[Approved March 21, 1905.]

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 15 of an Act entitled "An Act to regulate and govern the State prisons of California," approved March 19th, 1889, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 15. All moneys received or collected by the Warden of San Quentin Prison shall be reported to the State Controller on the first day of each and every month in such form as the Controller may require, and at the same time shall be paid into the general fund of the State treasury on the order of the Controller, except

so much thereof as shall be necessary to be paid into the jute revolving fund as required by the provisions of an Act of the Legislature approved March 9th, 1885, and amended March 16th, 1889. All moneys received or collected by the Warden of Folsom Prison shall be reported to the State Controller on the first day of each and every month in such form as the Controller may require, and at the same time shall be paid into the State treasury to the credit of the Folsom State Prison fund, excepting so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the expenses and money allowed discharged prisoners under the provisions of this Act. The wardens shall require vouchers for all moneys by them expended and safely keep the same on file in their respective offices at the prisons. For all sums of money required to be paid other than for the uses above named, as well as for said uses when there is not sufficient money in the hands of the Wardens, drafts shall be drawn on the Controller of State, signed by at least three of the directors, and the Controller of State shall draw his warrant on the State Treasurer who shall pay the same out of any moneys belonging to the State prison fund or appropriated for the use or support of the State prisons. The amount of all money retained by the Wardens and the aggregate amount paid out shall be reported quarterly to the Controller of State and the proper entires shall be made on the Controller's books.

SEC. 2. So much of the provisions of an Act of the Legislature approved March 17th, 1899, requiring the payment into the State treasury of all moneys belonging to the State, and all amendments to said act in conflict with the provisions of this Act, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect and be in force July first, nineteen hundred and five.

CHAPTER CDIV.—An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act fixing the price and conditions of sale at which jute goods shall be sold by the State," approved February 27th, 1893.

[Approved March 20, 1905.]

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section one of an Act entitled "An Act fixing the price and conditions of sale at which jute goods shall be sold by the State" is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

1. It shall be the duty of the State Board of Prison Directors, from time to time, to fix the price and to give public notice of the same, at which jute goods shall be sold by the State, but at no time prior to the fifteenth day of May of each year shall the price fixed be more than one cent per bag in excess of the net cost of producing the same exclusive of prison labor.

SEC. 2. Section two of said Act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

2. The State Board of Prison Directors shall prescribe the terms and conditions on which the said goods shall be sold, and until the fifteenth day of May of each year shall sell the same only to consumers of bags; but no order before said date for any one individual or firm or corporation shall be valid for more than five thousand grain bags, except on request of the warden and the unanimous approval of the State Board of Prison Directors. If any bags remain unsold after the 15th day of May of each year, the Board of Prison Directors may sell the same to such persons and in such quantities and on such terms and conditions as they shall deem for the best interests of the State up to the fifteenth day of October of each year.

SEC. 3. Section three of said Act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

3. All orders for jute goods filed with the Board of Prison Directors prior to the fifteenth day of May of each year must be accompanied by an affidavit setting forth that the amount of goods contained in the order are for the individual and personal use of the applicant. Said affidavit to be subscribed and sworn to before

a notary public or justice of the peace residing in the township in which the applicant resides; *provided*, that any applicant who shall falsely and fraudulently procure jute goods under the provisions of this Act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 4. Section four of said Act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

4. This Act shall take effect and be in force immediately from and after its passage.

CHAPTER CCCXCIX.—An Act to create a State Bureau of Criminal Identification, providing for the appointment of a director of said Bureau, defining his duties, qualifications and powers, providing for the appointment of a clerk of said bureau, and fixing his qualification, fixing the compensation of said director and clerk, and providing for the manner of paying the same, and providing for the expense of conducting the office.

[Approved March 20, 1905.]

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. There is hereby created a State Bureau of Criminal Identification, to be known as "The Bureau of Criminal Identification of the State of California."

SEC. 2. There shall be a director of said Bureau appointed by the Board of Prison Directors of the State of California at the first regular meeting held by them after the passage of this Act, whose official designation shall be "The Director of the State Bureau of Criminal Identification of the State of California," and whose term of office shall be during the pleasure of the Board of Prison Directors.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of said director, immediately upon assuming his office, to file for record and report in his office all plates, photos, outline pictures, descriptions, information and measurements of all people who have been, or may thereafter be convicted and fined, or imprisoned for violating any of the military, naval or criminal laws of the United States of America, including the laws in force in any of the territories or possessions of the United States, or of this or any other state.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the director to collect as far as possible and file for record and report in his office all plates, photographs, outline pictures, measurements, information and descriptions of all persons who have been or who hereafter may be, convicted and imprisoned, fined or otherwise subjected to a penalty, by reason of crimes committed by such persons, in this or any other state, territory or possession of the United States of America, and it shall be the duty of the director to use all diligence in procuring the same from the constituted authorities of this or any other states, territories or possessions of the United States of America, and of such municipalities thereof as are engaged in the work of preserving plates, photographs, outline pictures, descriptions, information and measurements of persons who have been or who may hereafter be convicted and imprisoned, fined or otherwise punished for crimes committed within any state, territory or possession of the United States of America, and said director shall request the various authorities of the various states, territories and possessions, within the United States, together with the authorities of the municipalities with whom he shall communicate, to transmit to said director a copy of all plates, photographs, outline pictures, descriptions, information and measurements herein provided for, with a duly prepared certificate signed by an authorized officer of the law having knowledge of the facts therein stated, which certificate shall state that the plates, photographs, outline pictures, measurements, information and description of persons forwarded by such officer to the director in accordance with the provisions of this act are the absolute plates, photographs, outline pictures, measurements, information and descriptions of the very person or persons whose plate, photographs, outline pictures, measurements, information and description may be forwarded by such

authorities to the director as herein provided. *Provided*, that it shall be the duty of said director to use all diligence to obtain and file for record in his office the plates, photographs, outline pictures, measurements, or information or description of any person who is or who may be hereafter, a fugitive from justice, or wanted by the authorities of the United States or of this State by reason of the commission of any crime.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of said director to file or cause to be filed all plates, photographs, outline pictures, measurements, information and description which shall be received by him by virtue of his office, and he shall make a complete and systematic record and index of the same, providing thereby a method of convenient consultation and comparison. *Provided*, that it shall be the duty of said director to furnish, upon application, all information pertaining to the identification of any person or persons, a plate, photograph, outline picture, description, measurement, or any data of which person there is a record in his office; *provided, however*, that such information shall be furnished to the United States officers, or officers of other states or territories or possessions of the United States duly authorized to receive the same and to all sheriffs of the State of California, which application shall be in writing and be accompanied by a certificate signed by the officer making such application, stating that the information applied for is necessary in the interest of the due administration of the laws, and not for the purpose of assisting a private citizen in carrying on his personal litigation, or of assisting any person in advancing his personal interest, or in maliciously or uselessly harassing, degrading or humiliating any person or persons.

SEC. 6. In this Bureau may be used the following systems of identification: the Bertillon, the Depue, the finger-print system and any system of measurement that may be adopted by law in the various penal institutions of this State. It shall be the duty of the director to keep on file in his office a record consisting of duplicates of all measurements, processes, operations, signaletic cards, plates, photographs, outline pictures, measurements and descriptions of all persons confined in penal institutions of this State as far as possible, in accordance with whatever system or systems may be in vogue in this State, and he shall furnish copies thereof to persons in the manner provided by section five of this Act.

SEC. 7. It shall be the duty of the director to obtain from the wardens, superintendent or manager of each of the State prisons and other penal institutions of the State, on the last day of each week, a copy of all photographs and descriptions of all persons admitted to and all persons discharged from such institutions during such week, and it is hereby made the duty of all wardens, superintendents, and managers of such penal institutions, to furnish to said director such photographs and descriptions in such manner as to enable such director to perform his duties as herein provided.

SEC. 8. The director shall receive a salary of eighteen hundred dollars ($1800) per annum, to be paid in the same manner and out of the same fund as State officers are paid. The State Board of Prison Directors is hereby directed to provide office room and furniture, stationery and necessary clerical assistance, and all other things which in their judgment are necessary to properly conduct said bureau, to be paid pro rata out of the current expense funds of the penal institutions under the control of such Prison Directors.

CHAPTER CCCLXXXIV.—An Act to repeal an Act entitled "An Act to add a new section to the Penal Code of the State of California to be known as section twenty-eight, providing for the release and discharge of persons now confined in or that may hereafter be admitted to any penitentiary, prison, jail, house of detention, reform school or other penal institution, by whatever name the same may now or hereafter be known, under conviction for a penal offense, on a Monday." (Which became a law under constitutional provision without Governor's approval March 9, 1903.)

[Approved March 20, 1905.]

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. An Act entitled "An Act to add a new section to the Penal Code of the State of California to be known as section twenty-eight, providing for the release and discharge of persons now confined in or that may hereafter be admitted to any penitentiary, prison, jail, house of detention, reform school, or other penal institution, by whatever name the same may now or hereafter be known, under conviction for a penal offense, on a Monday" is hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. This Act shall take effect immediately.

CHAPTER CDIII.—An Act requiring the Wardens of the State prisons of California to furnish the Sheriffs of California and the Bureaus of Indentification with certain information concerning convicts within thirty days after receiving said convicts, and providing for payment of the expense incurred thereby.

[Approved March 20, 1905.]

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The Wardens of the State's prisons of the State of California shall within thirty days after receiving all persons convicted of crime and sentenced to terms in their several prisons send to the Sheriffs of the State of California and legalized Bureau of Identification photographs and minute description of such convict. Together with minute description of his person and marks of identification, together with a statement of the nature of the crime he is imprisoned for.

SEC. 2. Any expenditures incurred in carrying out the provisions of this Act shall be paid for out of the appropriation made for the support of State's prison.

SEC. 3. This Act shall be in effect immediately and be enforced from and after its passage, and repeals an Act approved March 27th, 1897, on page 213, 214 of Statutes and Amendments to the Codes of California of 1897.

CHAPTER LXXXIV.—An Act to amend an Act entitled an Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to establish a State reform school for juvenile offenders and to make an appropriation therefor," approved March 11th, 1889, by amending the title to said Act and by amending sections one, four, seven, eight, nine, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine and thirty thereof, and by adding three new sections thereto, to be numbered respectively sections sixteen a, sixteen b, and sixteen c, relating to a change in the name of the institution, and the powers and duties of the public officers thereof, and the manner and conditions under which commitments may be made thereto, and of the rights and obligations of persons committed thereto, and of the powers and duties of certain public officers in connection therewith and generally relating to the State school located and established under the aforesaid act and now maintained by the State of California at Whittier, in the county of Los Angeles therein, approved March 23rd, 1893, and adding certain sections thereto.

[Approved March 7, 1905.]

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section sixteen of an Act entitled an Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to establish a State reform school for juvenile offenders and to make an appropriation therefor," approved March 11th, 1889, by amending the title to said Act and by amending sections one, four, seven, eight, nine, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine and thirty thereof, and by adding three new sections thereto to be numbered respectively sections sixteen *a*, sixteen *b*, and sixteen *c*, relating to a change in the name of the institution and the powers and duties of the public officers thereof, and the manner and conditions under which commitments may be made thereto, and of the rights and obligations of persons committed thereto, and of the powers and duties of certain public officers in connection therewith, and generally relating to the State school located and established under the aforesaid Act and now maintained by the State of California at Whittier, in the county of Los Angeles therein," approved March 23rd, 1893, is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 16. When any boy between the ages of seven and sixteen or any girl between the ages of seven and eighteen years shall be found guilty by a superior court of any county in the State, and who in the opinion of such court would be a fit subject for commitment to the said school, it shall be lawful for the said court to suspend judgment or sentence (except when the penalty is life imprisonment or death) and to commit such minor to the said school until any such male minor shall have reached the age of sixteen years and any such female minor shall have reached the age of twenty-one years, unless sooner discharged by law or as in this Act provided; but no minor who is under the age of seven years or who is suffering from any contagious, infectious or other disease which would probably endanger the lives or health of the other inmates of said school, shall be committed to said school; *and further provided*, that no such minor shall be committed to said school unless the judge of such court shall be fully satisfied that the mental and physical condition and qualifications of said minor are such as to render it probable that such minor will be benefited by the reformatory and educational discipline of said school. The board of trustees of said school shall have authority to make rules reducing, as the reward for good conduct, the time for which such person or persons have been committed. It shall be the duty of all courts committing any minor to such school to certify to the superintendent thereof the age of the person so committed as nearly as can be ascertained by testimony taken under oath before such court or in such manner as the court may direct.

SEC. 2. A new section is hereby added to the above-entitled Act, which section shall be numbered sixteen *a* and shall read as follows:

Any child between seven and fourteen years of age who willfully and habitually absents himself or herself from school contrary to the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to enforce the educational rights of children and providing penalties for violation of the Act," approved March 24th, 1903, may be committed to the Whittier State School by any superior court judge on the complaint of any peace officer, teacher, parent, guardian or other person, under the same conditions and in the same manner as provided in section sixteen of this Act.

SEC. 3. A new section is hereby added to the above-entitled Act which section shall be numbered sixteen *b* and shall read as follows:

Any child who comes under the provision of an Act entitled "An Act defining and providing for the control, protection and treatment of dependent and delinquent children; prescribing the powers and duties of courts with respect thereto; providing for the appointment of probation officers, and prescribing their duties and powers; providing for the separation of children from adults when confined in jails or other institutions; providing for the appointment of boards to investigate the qualifications of organizations receiving children under this Act and prescribing the duties of such boards, and providing what proceedings under this Act shall be admissible in evidence," approved February 26th, 1903, may be committed to Whittier State School by any superior judge under the same conditions and in the same manner as provided in section sixteen of this Act.

SEC. 4. Section sixteen *b* of above-entitled Act approved March 23, 1893, is hereby numbered and designated as sixteen *c*.

SEC. 5. Section sixteen *c* of above-entitled Act approved March 23, 1893, is hereby numbered and designated as sixteen *d*.

SEC. 6. Section sixteen *d* of above-entitled Act approved March 23, 1893, is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 16*c*. Any male minor who shall, during the time of his commitment, be found incorrigible, who shall be in the judgment of the board of trustees of said school determined to be an improper person for detention in said school, may be returned to the court from which such minor was committed, and upon written complaint of the said board, attested by the superintendent of said school, and filed with the original complaint, it shall be the duty of said court to commit said male minor to the Preston School of Industry for such judgment and sentence as would have been lawful at the time when the said minor was first committed to the said school.

SEC. 7. Section seventeen of above-entitled Act approved March 23, 1893, is amended to read as follows:

Section 17. If any accusation of the commission of any crime shall be made against any male minor under the age of sixteen years or any female minor under the age of eighteen years before any grand jury and the charge appears to be supported by evidence sufficient to put the accused upon trial, the grand jury may, in their discretion, instead of finding an indictment against the accused, return to the superior court, as it appears to them that the accused is a suitable person to be committed to the court and guardianship of said institution. The court may thereupon order such commitment if satisfied from the evidence that such commitment ought to be made, which examination may be waived by the parent or guardian of such minor.

SEC. 8. Section eighteen of above-entitled Act approved March 23, 1893, is amended to read as follows:

Section 18. If any male minor between the ages of seven and sixteen or any female minor between the ages of seven and eighteen shall be arraigned for trial in any court having competent jurisdiction, on charge of any violation of any criminal law of this State (except for the commission of a capital offense or attempt to commit a capital offense) the judge may, in his discretion, with the consent of the accused, arrest at any stage of the cause any further proceedings on the part of the prosecution and commit the accused to the care and guardianship of this institution.

SEC. 9. Section nineteen of above-entitled Act approved March 23, 1893, is amended to read as follows:

Section 19. All male minors between the ages of seven and sixteen and all female minors between the ages of seven and eighteen, who may be accused of any offense punishable by imprisonment, shall, with a view to the question whether they ought to be committed to said institution, be entitled to a private examination and trial before a court having competent jurisdiction, to which only the parties to the case and the parent or guardian of the accused and their attorneys shall be admitted, unless one of the parents, the guardian or other legal representative of the minor demand a public trial; in such case the proceedings shall be in the usual manner.

SEC. 10. Within sixty days after the passage of this Act and its approval by the Governor, it shall be the duty of the Board of Trustees of the Whittier State School to cause all male inmates of said school who are over sixteen years of age to be committed to the Preston School of Industry.

SEC. 11. All Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 12. This Act shall take effect immediately.

CHAPTER CCLIII.—An Act to authorize the Board of Trustees of the Whittier State School to contract for the care and keeping of girls committed to said school in charitable or benevolent institutions or with private persons, and to pay for their care while in such institution or with such persons.

[Approved March 18, 1905.]

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The Board of Trustees of the Whittier State School are hereby authorized, and in proper cases it shall be their duty to contract for the care and keeping of any girl committed to said school with any charitable or benevolent association organized for the purpose of caring for criminal or wayward girls, or with any woman of good moral character, and to place such girl in the care and keeping of such institution or woman, and to pay therefor out of the support fund of said school such sum as may be agreed upon, but in no case to exceed the sum of fifteen dollars per month, including board and clothing, for the actual time such girl is in the care and keeping of such institution or woman.

SEC. 2. The board of trustees of said school may recall and take back any girl so placed in the care and keeping of any institution or woman, when in their judgment it is for the interest of such girl to do so, and shall take back such girl whenever requested to do so by the institution or woman in whose care and keeping such girl has been placed.

SEC. 3. The said board of trustees shall require the institution or woman receiving any girl from said school under this Act to report to them monthly concerning the behavior and progress of said girl, and such other matters as said board may desire. And it shall be their duty further to inform themselves concerning the behavior, progress and general welfare of said girl by causing her to be visited occasionally by such officer or agent of the school as they may select.

SEC. 4. Nothing in this Act shall be construed as affecting the power to parole and discharge which is now or may hereafter be conferred by law upon said board, but in all cases the power of parole and final discharge shall remain in said board of trustees, the same as though said girl had remained an inmate of said school.

SEC. 5. Nothing in this Act shall be construed as relinquishing the counties or others liable from the payment of such sums to the State for the cost and maintenance as is now, or may hereafter be required by law, but such sums shall be paid the same as though said girl had remained an inmate of said school.

SEC. 6. This Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

CHAPTER CCLVII.—An Act to establish a State hospital for the care, custody and maintenance of insane convicts and certain other insane persons charged with the commission of a felony, near Folsom, California, and to provide for the government and management thereof, and to direct the expenditure of money heretofore appropriated by an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the erection at Folsom State Prison of a building for the accommodation of insane prisoners, and making an appropriation therefor," approved March 26, 1903, and declaring that the same may be used and expended for the purposes of this Act, and making an additional appropriation of fifteen thousand dollars for certain improvements.

[Approved March 18, 1905.]

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. There shall be established on the land belonging to the State at the Folsom State Prison an institution for the care of such convict and other insane as may be hereinafter described.

SEC. 2. The said institution shall be known as the Folsom State Hospital, and is hereby declared to be a corporation.

SEC. 3. The said State hospital shall have a board of five managers or trustees, who shall be the members of the State Commission in Lunacy. Said trustees or managers shall be hereafter termed managers.

SEC. 4. The board of managers, in conjunction with the Board of State Prison Directors, shall select a site for the said State hospital.

SEC. 5. As soon as possible after the selection of a site, the said board of managers shall, with the coöperation of the Board of State Prison Directors, proceed with the erection of a building or buildings for the purposes of said hospital.

SEC. 6. No person shall be admitted to said hospital except convicts now or hereafter confined in present State hospitals for the insane, who may be transferred directly by the State Commission in Lunacy; and such insane persons charged with the commission of a felony who are now or who may hereafter be confined in any of the present State hospitals for the insane and whose transfer is deemed by the State Commission in Lunacy to be for the best interests of said hospital and the public, who may be directly transferred by the State Commission in Lunacy; and such convicts as are now or may hereafter become insane in the California State prisons, who may be committed to this hospital in the manner now provided by the Penal Code for the commitment of insane convicts.

SEC. 7. As soon as the board of managers shall deem it necessary for the proper completion, furnishing and managing of said hospital, and as often thereafter as a vacancy occur, they shall appoint a medical superintendent. The medical superintendent must appoint, by and with the consent of the board of managers, such officers, and employés as the board may deem necessary. The medical superintendent and other officers and employés shall receive such compensation as may be fixed by the board of managers, in no case to exceed the salaries paid in other State hospitals for the insane for similar service.

SEC. 8. Except as herein otherwise provided, and except as inconsistent or unnecessary by reason of the fact that the board of managers shall be composed of the members of the State Commission in Lunacy, the said State hospital and its managers and officers shall be governed by and be subject to, and the said State hospital shall possess all of the rights and be affected by all the limitations and requirements of the provisions of Chapter 1 of Title 5 of Part III of the Political Code.

SEC. 9. The sum of twenty-five thousand dollars heretofore appropriated by the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the erection at Folsom State Prison of a building for the accommodation of insane prisoners and making an appro-

priation therefor," approved March 26, 1903, and not expended is hereby re-appropriated and directed to be applied to the construction and furnishing of said Folson State Hospital. Said appropriation shall be as available for all the purposes of this Act as if the same had been specially made therefor. There is hereby appropriated out of any money in the State treasury not otherwise appropriated, the further sum of fifteen thousand dollars, to be used for sewer, water, and light connections, and for building, furnishing, and equipping quarters for officers and employés, stable, and such other outbuildings as may become necessary.

SEC. 10. All plans, descriptions, bills of material, specifications and estimates requisite, necessary, proper or convenient for any of the purposes aforesaid, shall receive the sanction of a majority of the State Commission in Lunacy, who shall cause an entry to be made in their minutes that such plans, descriptions, bills of material, specifications and estimates have been approved, and it shall not be necessary to obtain the approval or sanction of any other board, officer or person, and the appropriation made by this Act is hereby exempted from the provisions of that certain Act entitled "An Act to regulate contracts on behalf of the State in relation to erections and buildings," approved March 23rd, 1876, and all amendments thereto. All bills shall first be audited by the board of managers, and approved by the State Board of Examiners, before being allowed, and this Act shall be exempt from the provisions of any other Act or Acts requiring the sanction or approval of any other person, officer, or board not herein specially mentioned.

SEC. 11. The Controller of State is hereby authorized to draw his warrant from time to time, as the work shall progress, in favor of the said board of managers, upon their requisition for the same; and the State Treasurer is hereby directed to pay the same.

SEC. 12. All Acts and parts of Acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 13. This Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

CHAPTER CLXXX.—An Act to amend section two thousand one hundred and eighty-nine of the Political Code, relating to the discharge of persons from State hospitals.

[Approved March 18, 1905.]

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section two thousand one hundred and eighty-nine of the Political Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

2189. The superintendent of a State hospital on filing his written certificate with the secretary of board of managers, may discharge any patient, except one held upon an order of a court or judge having criminal jurisdiction in an action or proceeding arising out of a criminal action or proceeding arising out of a criminal offense, at any time, as follows:

1. A patient who, in his judgment, has recovered.

2. Any patient who is not recovered, but whose discharge, in the judgment of the superintendent, will not be detrimental to the public welfare, or injurious to the patient. The medical superintendent may, when he deems it advisable, refuse to discharge any patient as improved, unless the guardian, friends or relatives of such patient shall satisfy such medical superintendent that they are financially able and willing to properly care for such patient after his discharge. When the superintendent is unwilling to certify to the discharge of an unrecovered patient, upon request, and so certifies in writing, giving his reasons therefor, any superior judge of the county in which the hospital is situated, may, upon such certificate, and an opportunity of a hearing thereon being accorded the superintendent, and upon other proofs as may be produced before him, direct, by order, the discharge of such patient, upon such security to the people of the State as he may require for the good behavior and maintenance of the patient. The certificate and the proof, and the order granted

thereon, must be filed in the clerk's office of the county in which the hospital is situated, and a certified copy of the order in the hospital from which the patient is discharged.

3. The superintendent may grant a parole to a patient, not exceeding thirty days, under general conditions prescribed by the commission.

4. A patient committed to a hospital under the provisions of chapter six, title ten, part two, of the Penal Code, must, upon the certificate of the superintendent that such person has recovered, approved by the superior judge of the county from which the patient was committed, be redelivered to the sheriff of such county, and dealt with as provided for by said chapter six of the Penal Code.

5. The medical superintendent of a State hospital may on his own motion and must on the order of the commission, discharge any patient who is not insane, or because he is not a proper case for treatment therein, or because such patient is a case of idiocy, imbecility, chronic harmless mental unsoundness or acute mania a potu. Such person when discharged shall be returned to the county from which he was committed at the expense of said county. When such person is a poor and indigent person he shall be delivered to the sheriff of the county who must take the necessary steps for the care of such person. When such person is a poor and indigent person ne shall be cared for by such county as are other indigent poor, and it is hereby made the duty of the board or officer or officers having charge of the place where other poor and indigent persons are kept by the county to receive such discharged patients therein.

When any person is discharged from any State hospital as is last herein provided, he shall not be again committed to any State hospital for the insane unless permission for such recommitment be first obtained from the medical superintendent thereof. Said medical superintendent shall refuse to receive such person on such recommitment unless such permission is obtained as herein provided.

6. When any person is discharged as recovered from a State hospital a copy of the certificate of discharge, duly certified by the secretary of the Board of Managers, may be filed for record with the clerk of the superior court of the county from which said person was committed. The clerk shall record the same in a book kept for that purpose and shall keep an index thereof. No fee shall be charged by the clerk for performing such duties. Such certified copy of such certificate and the record of the same shall have the same legal effect as the original, and if no guardian has been appointed for such person as provided by sections seventeen hundred and sixty-three and seventeen hundred and sixty-four of the Code of Civil Procedure, such certificate, duly certified copies thereof, and such record thereof shall have the same legal force and effect as a judgment of restoration to capacity made under the provisions of section seventeen hundred and sixty-six of the Code of Civil Procedure.

The term "patient" as used in subdivisions one, two, three and six of this section shall be regarded as referring to and including inmates of the Home for Feeble-Minded.

SEC. 2. This Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

CHAPTER LXXXVIII.—An Act to amend section 2153a of the Political Code of the State of California relating to the employment of women as physicians in State hospitals for the care and treatment of the insane, and in the California Home for the Care and Training of Feeble-Minded Children at Eldredge, Sonoma County.

[Approved March 7, 1905.]

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section 2153*a* of the Political Code is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

2153*a*. The medical superintendent of each hospital must appoint, by and with the consent of the board of managers: 1. A supervisor, matron and steward, and

all employés, none of whom must be his relatives or that of any member of the board of managers, either by consanguinity or marriage, who shall be subject to such examination as he deems for the best interest of the hospital, the questions to be prepared by the general superintendent, subject to the approval of the commission;

2. Such assistant physicians and internes as may be determined by the commission. Such assistant physicians and internes must be graduates of incorporated medical colleges, well educated in their profession, who have received a certificate from the State Board of Medical Examiners, and of good moral character;

3. Where there are first and second assistant physicians the first assistant physician must have had two years' actual experience and the second assistant physician one year's actual experience in the care and treatment of the insane;

4. From and after the first day of July, A. D. 1905, whenever an additional assistant physician is appointed in any State hospital for the care and treatment of the insane or the California Home for the Care and Training of the Feeble-Minded Children at Eldredge, Sonoma County, the appointment of such additional assistant shall be so made that at least one physician in each of said State hospitals and said home shall be a woman;

5. No appointment of any person as first, second or other assistant physician or interne shall be effective for any purpose unless such person shall pass or has passed an examination touching his qualifications for such position in all the different branches of medicine and surgery, and especially of diseases affecting the mind and nervous system. Such examination shall be conducted by the medical superintendent on questions prepared by the general superintendent and by such medical superintendents as may be designated by the commission, subject to the approval of the commission. In passing of an examination for a given position in any State hospital shall qualify any person for a similar position in any other State hospital;

6. At the homeopathic State hospital all assistant physicians and internes, besides possessing the qualifications herein prescribed, must be graduates of an incorporated homeopathic medical college;

7. The medical superintendent must: Give such orders and instructions as he may deem best calculated to insure good conduct, fidelity and economy in every department of labor and expenses;

8. Maintain salutary discipline among all who are employed in the institution, and enforce strict compliance with his instructions and uniform obedience to all rules and regulations of the hospital;

9. Cause full and fair accounts and records of the entire business and operations of the hospital to be kept regularly, from day to day, in books or forms provided for that purpose;

10. See that all such accounts and records are fully up to the last day of June in each year, and that the principal facts and results, with his report thereon, are presented to the managers within thirty days thereafter, who must incorporate them in their report to the commission;

11. Keep a book in which he must cause to be entered at the time of reception of any patient, his name, residence and occupation, and the date of such reception, by whom brought and by what authority, and on whose petition committed, and an abstract of all orders, warrants, requests, petitions, certificates and other papers accompanying such person;

12. To prepare and keep the payrolls of the hospital and collect all moneys; keep the accounts for the support of the patients, and expenses incurred in their behalf; furnish the treasurer statements thereof as they fall due; turn all moneys collected over to the treasurer, and report same to the board of managers at each meeting; notify the treasurer of the death or discharge of reimbursing or pay patients within five days after such death or discharge;

13. Prepare triplicate estimates of the amount, kind and quality of furniture and household furnishing goods, provisions, fuel, forage, clothing or material for clothing, and other material required for the twelve months ending June thirtieth of each year, which must be approved by the board of managers, unless a different time is

allowed by the commission. He must submit two of the triplicate estimates to the commission and file the third in his office. The commission may revise the estimate for supplies, either as to quality or quantity thereof, and must certify that it has carefully examined the same and that the articles contained in such estimate, as approved by it, are actually required for the use of the hospital; whereupon, after having approved the estimates, the commission must, beginning upon the fifteenth day of the month preceding the month in which contracts are to be let, advertise for four successive weeks, for contracts for furnishing such supplies; said advertising being in brief, referring to the class of supplies and the fact that all contemplated bidders can receive schedules by applying to the superintendents or secretaries of the various hospitals or the State commission. All contracts must be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder or bidders, upon their giving to the board of managers a bond amounting to one fourth of their actual bids as security for the faithful performance of the same. The board of managers reserves the right to reject any and all bids submitted to them;

14. Prepare monthly triplicate estimates, as approved by the board of managers, two of which must be submitted to the commission and the other filed in the superintendent's office, for necessary expenditures required for the hospital of which he is superintendent, for the ensuing month. The commission may revise these estimates for supplies, either as to quality, quantity, or price thereof, and must certify that they have been carefully examined, and that the articles contained in such estimates, as approved by it, are actually required for the use of the hospital; whereupon the board of managers must direct its superintendent to secure the supplies according to the approved estimates.

CHAPTER CCLVI.—An Act to amend Section 2191 of the Political Code of the State of California, relating to the return to the country or state to which they belong of insane or incompetent persons not residents for one year of the State of California.

[Approved March 18, 1905.]

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 2191 of the Political Code of the State of California is hereby amended to read as follows:

2191. If any order is issued by any judge committing to a State hospital a poor or indigent person who has not been a legal resident of this State for a period of at least one year, the commission may, in its direction, return said person, either before or after his admission to the State hospital, to the country or state to which he belongs, and for such purpose may expend as much of the money appropriated for the care of the insane or incompetent as may be necessary, subject to the approval of the State Board of Examiners. The medical superintendent of a State hospital is required to immediately notify the commission if there is any question as to the propriety of the commitment or detention of any person received at such hospital, and said commission upon such notification shall inquire into the matter presented and take such action as may be deemed proper in the premises.

CHAPTER CLXXXIX.—An Act to amend Section 2197 of the Political Code, relating to actions which may be brought by the State Commission in Lunacy.

[Approved March 18, 1905.]

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section two thousand one hundred and ninety-seven of the Political Code is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

2197. The commission may in its own name bring an action to enforce payment for the cost of determining the insanity of any person and securing his admission into a State hospital when his estate or any person is liable for the same, or to recover for the use and benefit of any State hospital or for the State the amount due for the care, support, maintenance and expenses of any patient or inmate therein, against any county, person, guardian or relative liable for such care, support, maintenance and expenses.

CHAPTER CCCLXXXII.—An Act to add a new section to the Political Code to be known and numbered as Section 2236, and to amend Section 2237 of the Political Code, all relating to the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Asylum at Berkeley.

[Approved March 20, 1905.]

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. The Political Code of the State of California is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section to be numbered and known as section two thousand two hundred and thirty-six, and to read as follows:

2236. The Institution of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind located at Berkeley in Alameda County and heretofore known as the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum, shall hereafter be named and known and designated as the "California Institution for the Deaf and Blind."

SEC. 2. Section two thousand two hundred and thirty-seven of the Political Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

2237. The Institution for the Deaf and the Blind located at Berkeley, Alameda County, is a part of the school system of the State, except that it shall derive no revenue from the public school fund, and has for its object the education of the deaf and the blind, who, by reason of their infirmity, can not be taught in the public schools. It shall be known and designated as the California Institution for the Deaf and the Blind.

CHAPTER CXCI.—An Act providing for the exchange of commodities between the public institutions owned or managed and controlled by the State, or the political divisions thereof.

[Approved March 18, 1905.]

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the State Board of Examiners, within six months after the passage of this Act, to arrange, so far as may be practical, for an exchange of surplus products, either manufactured or natural, between the several

public institutions owned or managed and controlled by the State, or the political divisions thereof.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the State Board of Examiners to so distribute and arrange, with the assistance of the boards of managers, directors or trustees of the several institutions referred to in section one of this Act, the labor and industry of their inmates that it will prove conducive to their mutual assistance, with a view of advancing the economic management of all the institutions owned or managed and controlled by the State, or the political divisions thereof; and all such surplus products shall not be sold or disposed of to any individual, corporation or association not connected with the State, or any political division thereof, so long as there shall be any demand for any such products by any public institutions owned or managed and controlled by the State, or the political divisions thereof.

SEC. 3. In estimating the value of such articles for the purpose of such exchange or sale between public institutions, the cost of producing or raising such products, with ten per cent added, shall be the sale price thereof.

SEC. 4. Each institution shall notify the State Board of Examiners what surplus products they have to dispose of, as set forth in this Act, and the State Board of Examiners shall notify all the other institutions owned or managed and controlled by the state, or the political divisions thereof, that such articles can be procured and where, and thereupon the provisions of section two of this Act shall become effective and the State Board of Examiners shall allow no claims for the purchase of any products from any individual, corporation or association so long as the same might have been procured from a State institution after it had been duly notified of that fact.

SEC. 5. All Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed.

CHAPTER CCCLII.—An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to regulate contracts on behalf of the State in relation to erections and buildings," approved March 23, 1876, by amending section three of said Act, and an Act amendatory thereof, approved March 27, 1895.

[Approved March 20, 1905.]

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section three of said Act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 3. That after such plans, descriptions, bills of materials, and specifications and estimates as are in this Act required are made and approved, in accordance with the requirements of this Act, it shall be and is hereby made the duty of such commissioners, directors, trustees, or other officer of officers to whom the duty of devising and superintending the erection, addition to, alteration, or improvement of such institution, asylum, or other improvement as in this Act provided, to give or cause to be given public notice of the time and place when and where sealed proposals will be received for performing the labor and furnishing the materials necessary to the erection of such institution, asylum, or other improvement, or for the adding to, altering or improvement thereof, and a contract or contracts based on such sealed proposals will be made, which notice will be published weekly for four consecutive weeks next preceding the day named for the making of such contract or contracts, in three papers specially representing the building trades, and having the largest circulation and published each in the cities of San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Sacramento; also in a newspaper having a general circulation in the county where the work is to be let, and shall state when and where such plan or plans, descriptions, bills and specifications can be seen and which shall be open to public inspection at all business hours between the date of such notice and the making of such contract or contracts; *provided, however*, that the rates of said advertisements shall not exceed the regular advertising rates for similar matter, whether public or private,

in such paper or papers. The aforesaid notice must state that separate bids will be received and separate contracts let for the performance of each of the following parts of said erection, addition, alteration, or improvement including the furnishing of materials and labor necessary therefor, viz.: First, for the masonry work, including all brick, stone, terra cotta and concrete work, and all necessary excavations and filling; second, for the iron work; third, for the carpenter, plastering, electric and glazing work; fourth, for the plumbing and gasfitting work; fifth, for the heating work; sixth, for the tinning, galvanized iron, and slating work; and seventh, for the painting and graining work; and there shall be in all such cases as many separate contracts let therefor as there are different kinds of work, according to the foregoing classification, whether the same be let by the State Board of Harbor Commissioners or any other of the aforesaid commissioners, directors, trustees or other officer or officers.

SEC. 2. This Act shall take effect and be in force immediately upon its passage and approval.

CHAPTER CCCXXVIII.—An Act to amend section one of an Act entitled "An Act requiring the payment into the State treasury of all moneys belonging to the State, received by the various State institutions, commissions and officers, and directing the disposition of the same," approved March seventeenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine.

[Approved March 20, 1905.]

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section one of "An Act requiring the payment into the State treasury of all moneys belonging to the State, received by the various State institutions, commissions and officers, and directing the disposition of the same," approved March seventeenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 1. All moneys belonging to the State received from any source whatever by any officer, commission or commissioner, board of trustees, board of managers or board of directors, shall be accounted for at the close of each month to the State Controller, in such form as the Controller may prescribe, and, at the same time, on the order of the Controller, be paid into the State treasury; *provided*, in the case of any State hospital, asylum, prison, school, or harbor, supported by or under control of the State, said money shall be credited to a fund to be known as the contingent fund of the particular institution from which such money is received, and may be expended under the same laws and provisions that govern the expenditure of money appropriated for the support of such institutions; *and provided*, that in every case where the law directs the board of trustees, managers or directors, or officer to refund any money upon the death or discharge of any inmate of said hospital, asylum, prison, school or other institution, or to provide a discharged inmate with any sum of money or with wearing apparel, such amount of money necessary shall be paid by the board of trustees, managers or directors, or officer upon demand; and in the statement to the Controller herein provided for, these amounts shall be itemized and the aggregate deducted from the amount to be paid into the State treasury; *provided, further*, that all money collected by boards of harbor commissioners shall be paid into the harbor improvement fund of the respective harbor where collected, except so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the expense of urgent repairs, not to exceed in the aggregate six thousand dollars per month, which sum, if so much be required, may be used in repairing the wharves, piers, landings, thoroughfares, sheds, and other structures, and the streets bounding on the water front under the jurisdiction of such board of harbor commissioners, without advertising the proposals therefor.

SEC. 2. This Act shall take effect immediately.

CHAPTER DLXXIX.—An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to establish a Code of Civil Procedure," approved March 11th, 1872, by amending Section 131 thereof, relating to powers and duties of the courts in providing for the creation and appointment and term of office of boards, to be known as "Probation Committees," providing for the creation and appointment of probation officers, prescribing their terms of office, duties and powers, and fixing their salaries.

[Approved March 22, 1905.]

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section number one hundred and thirty-one of the Code of Civil Procedure, is hereby amended to read as follows:

131. Sub. 1. The judge of the superior court in and for each county or city and county of the State, or where there are more than one judge of said court, a majority of the judges thereof, by an order entered in the minutes of such court, may appoint seven discreet citizens of good moral character, and of either sex, to be known as probation committee, and shall fill all vacancies occurring in such committee. The clerk of said court shall immediately notify each person appointed on said committee, and thereupon said persons shall appear before the judge of said superior court in said county and qualify by taking oath, to be entered in the minutes of said superior court, to faithfully perform the duties of a member of such probation committee.

Sub. 2. The members of such probation committee shall hold office for four years, and until their successors are appointed; *provided*, that of those first appointed, one shall hold office for one year, two for two years, two for three years and two for four years, the terms for which the respective members first appointed shall hold office to determined by lot as soon after their appointment as may be. When any vacancy occurs in any probation committee by expiration of the term of office of any member thereof, the successor shall be appointed to hold for the term of four years; when any vacancy occurs for any other reason, the appointee shall hold for the unexpired term of his predecessor.

Sub. 3. The members of the probation committee shall serve without compensation.

Sub. 4. The superior court, or any judge thereof, may at any time require said probation committee or a probation officer to examine into the qualifications and management of any society, association or corporation, other than a State institution, applying to receive any child or children under this Act, and to report to the court; *provided*, that nothing in this section shall be construed as giving any probation committee or probation officer any power to enter any institution without the consent of such institution.

It shall be the duty of each probation committee prior to December first in each year to prepare a report in writing on the qualifications and management of all societies, associations and corporations, except state institutions, applying for or receiving any child under this Act from the courts of their respective counties, and in said report said committee may make such suggestions or comments as to them may seem fit; said report to be filed in the office of the clerk of the court appointing such committee, for the information of the judges thereof.

Sub. 5. In counties of the first class there shall be one probation officer and not more than five deputy probation officers; in counties of the second class, one probation officer and not more than one deputy probation officer; in all other counties there shall be one probation officer. In any county or city and county additional deputy probation officers may be appointed and their appointment approved or disapproved as hereinafter provided, from time to time, when in the opinion of the court it may be necessary, provided that they serve without salary.

Sub. 6. The probation officer and deputy probation officers in all the counties of the State shall be allowed such necessary incidental expenses as may be authorized by a judge of the superior court; and the same shall be a charge upon the county in

which the court appointing them has jurisdiction, and the said expenses shall be paid out of the county treasury upon a warrant therefor issued by the said court.

Sub. 7. The offices of probation officers and deputy probation officers are hereby created. The appointments of probation officers and deputy probation officers to serve hereunder in any county or city and county shall be made by the probation committee of said county or city and county from discreet citizens of good moral character. The appointments by each probation committee shall be made in writing signed by a majority of the members of such committee and filed with the county clerk of such county, and shall be subject to and shall take effect upon approval by the judge of the superior court appointing such committee, or by a majority of the judges thereof if there be more than one; such approval to be by order entered in the minutes of said court. The term of office of probation officers and of deputy probation officers shall be two years from the date of the said approval of their several appointments. Such probation officers and deputy probation officers may at any time be removed by the judge approving their appointment in his discretion.

Sub. 8. Any of the duties of the probation officer may be performed by a deputy probation officer, and shall be performed by him whenever detailed to perform the same by the probation officer; and it shall be the duty of the probation officer to see that the deputy probation officer performs his duties.

Sub. 9. It is the intention of this Act that the same probation committees, the same probation officers and deputy probation officers shall be appointed and serve under this Act as under the Act known as the Juvenile Court Act, and entitled "An Act defining and providing for the control, protection and treatment of dependent and delinquent children; prescribing the powers and duties of courts with respect thereto; providing for the appointment of probation officers and prescribing their powers and duties; providing for the separation of children from adults when confined in jails or other institutions; providing for the appointment of boards to investigate the qualifications of organizations receiving children under this Act, and prescribing the duties of such boards; and providing when proceedings under this Act shall be admissible in evidence," and approved February 26th, 1903; or under any laws amending or superseding the same.

Sub. 10. Either at the time of the arrest for crime of any person over sixteen years of age, or at the time of the plea or verdict of guilty, the probation officer of the county of the jurisdiction of said crime shall, when so directed by the court, inquire into the antecedents, character, history, family environment and offense of such person, and must report the same to the court and file his report in writing in the records of said court. His report shall contain his recommendation for or against the release of such person on probation. If any such person shall be released on probation and committed to the care of the probation officer, such officer must keep a complete and accurate record in suitable books of the history of the case in court and of the name of the probation officer, and his acts in connection with said case; also the age; sex; nativity; residence; education; habits of temperance; whether married or single; and the conduct, employment and occupation and parents' occupation and condition of such person so committed to his care during the term of such probation, and the result of such probation, which record shall be and constitute a part of the records of the court and shall at all times be open to the inspection of the court or any person appointed by the court for that purpose, as well as of all magistrates and the chief of police or other head of the police, unless otherwise ordered by the court. The said books or record shall be furnished by the county clerk of said county, and shall be paid for out of the county treasury.

Sub. 11. The probation officer shall furnish to each person released on probation and committed to his care, a written statement of the terms and conditions of his probation, and shall report to the court, judge, or justice appointing him, any violation or breach of the terms and conditions imposed by such court on the person placed in his care.

Sub. 12. The probation officers and deputy probation officers appointed under this section shall serve as such probation officers in all courts having original jurisdiction of criminal actions in this State.

Sub. 13. Such probation officer and each deputy probation officer shall have, as to the person so committed to the care of such probation officer or deputy probation officer, the powers of a peace officer.

CHAPTER DCX.—An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act defining and providing for the control, protection and treatment of dependent and delinquent children; prescribing the powers and duties of courts with respect thereto; providing for the appointment of probation officers and prescribing their duties and powers; providing for the separation of children from adults when confined in jails or other institutions; providing for the appointment of boards to investigate the qualifications of organizations receiving children under this Act, and prescribing the duties of such boards; and providing when proceedings under this Act shall be admissible in evidence," approved February 26, 1903.

[Approved March 22, 1905.]

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The title of said Act is amended so as to read as follows: "An Act defining and providing for the control, protection and treatment of dependent and delinquent children; defining such children; prescribing the powers and duties of courts in respect thereto; providing for the creation and appointment of probation officers, and prescribing their duties, powers, terms of office and compensation; providing for the commitment and confinement of such children; providing for the creation and appointment of boards, to be known as probation committees; to investigate the qualifications of organizations receiving children under this Act; and prescribing the powers and duties of such boards, with respect to probation officers and otherwise, and prescribing the terms of office of the members of such boards; providing for the powers of courts and judges with respect to the appointment of probation officers and removal of same, and with respect to probation committees and members thereof; and providing when proceedings under this Act shall be admissible in evidence."

SEC. 2. Section one of said Act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 1. This Act shall apply only to children under the age of sixteen years not now or hereafter inmates of a State institution. For the purposes of this Act the words "dependent child" shall mean any child under the age of sixteen years who is found begging or receiving or gathering alms (whether actually begging or under the pretext of selling or offering for sale anything) or being in any street, road or public place for the purpose of so begging, gathering or receiving alms; or who is found wandering and not having any home or settled place of abode, or proper guardianship, or visible means of subsistence; or who is found destitute, or whose home, by reason of neglect, cruelty, or depravity, on the part of either of its parents or of its guardian, or other person in whose care it may be, is an unfit place for such child; or who frequents the company of reputed criminals or prostitutes, or who is found living or being in any house of prostitution or assignation, or who habitually visits without parent or guardian, any saloon, or place where any spirituous liquors or wine, or intoxicating or malt liquors are sold, exchanged or given away, or who is incorrigible, or who is a persistent truant from school. The words "delinquent child" shall include any child under the age of sixteen years who violates any law of this State, or any ordinance of any town, city, county or city and county of this State.

SEC. 3. Section two of said Act is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 2. In counties having more than one judge of a superior court the judges of such court may, from time to time designate one or more of their number whose duty it shall be to hear all cases coming under this Act. In counties of the first class, such designation shall be made by the presiding judge. The orders and findings, if any, of the superior court, in all cases coming under the provisions of this Act, shall be entered in a book to be kept for that purpose and known as the "Juvenile Record," and the court acting under this act shall be called the "Juvenile Court." In justices' courts having more than one justice of the peace, and in police courts having more than one judge, the justices of the peace and the judges of the police

courts, from time to time may designate one of their respective number whose duty it shall be to hear all cases coming under this Act. All cases coming under the provisions of this Act shall be heard at a special separate session of the court, and no matter other than cases under this Act shall be on the calendar, or shall be heard at such session, nor shall there be permitted to be present at such session any person on trial, or awaiting trial, or under accusation of crime, who does not come under the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 4. Section three of said Act is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 3. Any citizen of the State may file with the clerk of the superior court a petition showing that there is within the county, or residing within the county, a dependent child, and praying that the superior court deal with such child as provided in this Act. Such petition shall be verified, and shall contain a statement of the facts constituting such dependency as provided in section one of this Act. There shall be no fee for filing said petition.

SEC. 5. Section four of said Act is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 4. Upon the filing of the petition, provided for in section three hereof, a citation shall issue, requiring the person having custody or control of the child, or with whom the child may be, to appear with the child at a place and time stated in the citation. Service of such citation must be made at least twenty-four hours before the time stated therein. The parents or guardian of the child, if residing in the county in which the court sits, and if their places of residence be known to the petitioner, or if there be neither parent nor guardian so residing, or if their places of residence be not known to petitioner, then some relative of the child, if there be any residing in said county, and if his residence and relationship to such child be known to petitioner, shall be notified of the proceedings by service of citation requiring them to appear at the time and place to be stated in such citation. In any case, the judge may appoint some suitable person to act in behalf of the child, and may order such further notice of the proceeding to be given as he may deem proper. If any person cited as herein provided, shall fail, without reasonable cause, to appear and abide by the order of the court, or to bring the child, if so required in the citation, such failure shall constitute a contempt of said court and may be punished as provided for in cases of contempt of court. In case any such citation can not be served, or the party served fails to obey the same, and in any case in which it shall be made to appear to the court that such citation will be ineffectual, a warrant of arrest may issue on the order of the court, either against the parent or guardian, or the person having the custody of the child, or with whom the child may be, or against the child itself, or any of said persons; or if there be no person to be served with citation as above provided, a warrant of arrest may be issued against the child immediately. On the return of the citation or other process, or as soon thereafter as may be, the court shall proceed to hear and dispose of the case in a summary manner. Until the final disposition of any case the child may be retained in the possession of the persons having charge of the same, or may be kept, upon the order of the court, in some suitable place provided by the county, or city and county, or may be held otherwise, as the court may direct.

SEC. 6. Section five of said Act is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 5. When any child under the age of sixteen years shall be found by said court or judge or justice to be dependent, within the meaning of this Act, the court may make an order committing the child, for such time during its minority as the court may deem fit, to the care of some reputable citizen of good moral character, or to the care of some association, society or corporation willing to receive it, embracing in its objects the purpose of caring for or obtaining homes for dependent or neglected children, or to the care of the probation officers or other person to remain in the home of the child. The court may thereafter set aside, change or modify such order.

SEC. 7. Section six of said Act is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 6. The judge of the superior court in and for each county or city and county of the State, or where there are more than one judge of said court, a majority of the judges thereof by an order entered in the minutes of such court, shall appoint seven discreet citizens of good moral character, and of either sex, to be known as

probation committee, and shall fill all vacancies occurring in such committee. The clerk of said court shall immediately notify each person appointed on said committee and thereupon said persons shall appear before the judge of said juvenile court, if there be one, or otherwise before a judge of said superior court in said county and qualify by taking oath, to be entered in said juvenile record, if any, or in the minutes of said superior court, to faithfully perform the duties of a member of such probation committee.

SEC. 8. Section seven of said Act is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 7. The members of such probation committees shall hold office for four years, and until their successors are appointed; *provided*, that of those first appointed, one shall hold office for one year, two for two years, two for three years and two for four years, the terms for which the respective members first appointed shall hold office to be determined by lot as soon after their appointment as may be. When any vacancy occurs in any probation committee by expiration of the term of office of any member thereof, the successor shall be appointed to hold for the term of four years; when any vacancy occurs for any other reason, the appointee shall hold for the unexpired term of his predecessor.

SEC. 9. Section eight of said Act is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 8. The members of the probation committee shall serve without compensation.

SEC. 10. Section nine of said Act is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 9. The superior court or any judge thereof may at any time require said probation committee or a probation officer to examine into the qualifications and management of any society, association or corporation, other than a State institution, applying to receive any child or children under this Act, and to report to the court; *provided*, that nothing in this section shall be construed as giving any probation committee or probation officer any power to enter any institution without the consent of such institution. It shall be the duty of each probation committee prior to December first in each year to prepare a report in writing on the qualifications and management of all societies, associations and corporations, except State institutions, applying for or receiving any child under this Act from the courts of their respective counties, and in said report said committee may make such suggestions or comments as to them may seem fit; said report to be filed in the office of the clerk of the court appointing such committee for the information of the judges thereof.

SEC. 11. Section ten of said Act is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 10. In counties of the first class there shall be one probation officer and not more than five deputy probation officers; in counties of the second class, one probation officer and not more than one deputy probation officer; in all other counties there shall be one probation officer. In any county or city and county additional deputy probation officers may be appointed and their appointment approved or disapproved as hereinafter provided, from time to time when in the opinion of the court it may be necessary; *provided*, that they serve without salary.

SEC. 12. Section eleven of said Act is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 11. The salaries of the probation officers and deputy probation officers (except as herein otherwise provided) shall be as follows, and shall be paid out of the county treasury of the county for which they are appointed, after being allowed and audited in the same manner as the salaries of other county officers: In counties of the second class the probation officer shall receive one hundred and twenty-five dollars per month, and the deputy probation officer seventy-five dollars per month. In all other counties the probation officer and the deputy probation officer shall serve without compensation; *provided, however*, that the probation officer and deputy probation officers in all the counties of the State shall be allowed such necessary incidental expenses as may be authorized by a judge of the superior court; and the same shall be a charge upon the county in which the court appointing them has jurisdiction, and the said expenses shall be paid out of the county treasury upon a warrant therefor issued by the said court.

SEC. 13. Section twelve of said Act is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 12. The offices of probation officer and deputy probation officer are hereby created. The appointments of probation officers and deputy probation officers to serve hereunder in any county or city and county shall be made by the probation committee of said county or city and county from discreet citizens of good moral character. The appointments by each probation committee shall be made in writing signed by a majority of the members of such committee, and filed with the county clerk of such county, and shall be subject to and shall take effect upon approval by the judge of the superior court appointing such committee, or by a majority of the judges thereof if there be more than one; such approval to be by order entered in the minutes of said court. The term of office of probation officers and of deputy probation officers shall be two years from the date of the said approval of their several appointments. Such probation officers and deputy probation officers may at any time be removed by the judge approving their appointment in his discretion.

SEC. 14. Section thirteen of said Act is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 13. It shall be the duty of the clerk of any court before which a child is brought under the provisions of this Act, or if there be no clerk, then it shall be the duty of the judge or justice of said court, before the hearing of said matter, to notify the probation officer of the county thereof; except in cases where the child is brought before the court by a society, association or corporation which embraces within its objects the care of dependent or delinquent children and which has in the last report thereon by the probation committee of such county been favorably passed upon.

SEC. 15. A new section is hereby added to said Act to be designated section fourteen, and to read as follows:

Section 14. The probation officer or deputy probation officer detailed by him for that purpose, shall inquire into the child's antecedents, character, history, family environment and cause of delinquency or dependency, and shall make his report in writing to the judge or justice in the case of every child to be dealt with under the provisions of this Act as a dependent or delinquent child; but only when the judge so specially orders it in the case of a dependent child who is already in the charge of a society, association or corporation which embraces within its objects the care of dependent children and which has in the last report thereon by the probation committee of such county been favorably passed upon. In the event that such a society, association or corporation shall be so in charge, it shall through its agent or superintendent make such report to the judge in place of the probation officer. It shall be the duty of said probation officer or said deputy probation officer or said agent or superintendent of such society, association or corporation to be present in court in order to represent the interests of the child when the case is heard, and to furnish to the court such information and assistance as it may require and to make the said report at such time; and to take such charge of the child before and after the hearing as may be ordered. The probation officer and each deputy probation officer shall have as to any child committed to the care of such probation officer the powers of a police officer. At any time in his discretion such officer or deputy may bring such child before the court committing such child to his care, for such further or other action as the court may see fit. Any of the duties of the probation officer may be performed by a deputy probation officer and shall be performed by him whenever detailed to perform the same by the probation officer; and it shall be the duty of the probation officer to see that the deputy probation officer performs his duties.

SEC. 16. A new section is hereby added to said Act to be designated as section fifteen, and to read as follows:

Section 15. If any child is arrested and taken before a justice of the peace or police judge, then at any time before the child is found delinquent and a commitment thereunder issues, it may be detained under order of the court in any detention home provided for that purpose by any county or city and county; or it may be otherwise provided for as the court sees fit in any manner provided herein for the care of a child after the finding of its delinquency. If, after a hearing, any child

shall be found to be delinquent by such court, the justice of the peace or police judge may continue the further hearing from time to time, and may, at any time, commit the child to the care and custody of a probation officer, and may allow such to remain in the home of such child, subject to the visitation of a probation officer, and such child shall report to the probation officer as often as may be required and be subject to be returned to the court for further proceedings, whenever such action may appear to be necessary or desirable. If the justice of the peace or police judge at any time deems it necessary or to the best interests of the child that he should be committed to a State reform school, or to the care or custody of some association, society or corporation embracing in its objects the care of neglected, dependent, or delinquent children, or should be placed in a suitable family home, or that a guardian should be appointed for such child, the justice of the peace or police judge shall certify the case with a transcript of the docket or other record to the clerk of the superior court of the county, or city and county, in which the justices' court or police court is held and the officer having the child in charge shall take the child before the superior court and thereupon the superior court may proceed to hear and dispose of the case in the same manner as if the child had been brought before the court on petition as herein provided for dependent children. In such case the court shall require notice to be given and investigation to be made as in other cases under this Act, and may adjourn the hearing from time to time for that purpose.

SEC. 17. A new section is hereby added to said Act to be designated as section sixteen, and to read as follows:

Section 16. In the case of a child alleged to be delinquent, within the meaning of this Act, and brought before the superior court at any time before the child is found delinquent and a commitment thereunder issues, it may be detained under order of the court in any detention home provided for that purpose by any county or city and county; or it may be otherwise provided for as the court sees fit in any manner provided herein for the care of a child after the finding of its delinquency. If the court find the child to be delinquent, said court may continue the hearing from time to time, and may at any time commit the child to the care or custody of the probation officer and may allow such child to remain in the home of such child, subject to the visitation of a probation officer, and such child shall report to the probation officer as often as may be required, and be subject to be returned to the court for further proceedings whenever such action may appear necessary or desirable or the court may commit the child to the care or custody of the probation officer, to be placed in a suitable family home, subject to the supervision of such probation officer and the further order of the court, or it may authorize the probation officer to board out the child in some suitable family home in case provision is made by voluntary contribution, or otherwise, for the payment of the board of such child, until a suitable provision may be made for the child in a home without such payment; or the court may commit the child for such time during its minority, as the court may deem fit, to the care and custody of some association, society or corporation that will receive it, embracing within its objects the care of dependent or delinquent children; or the court may commit such child to a State reform school, as is now, or may hereafter be provided by law in accordance with the procedure provided by law for such commitment. *Provided, further*, that should the legislative body of the county, or city and county, or of a municipality, provide a suitable place for the detention of said dependent and delinquent children, which they are hereby authorized to do, such children may be committed thereto after the adjudication of dependency or delinquency for a definite period to be specified in such order. The court may thereafter set aside, change or modify such order and may provide for a further detention in said place. Any order providing for the custody of a dependent or delinquent child may provide that the expense of maintenance of said child shall be paid by the parent or parents, or guardian of said child, and in such case shall determine the amount so to be paid, and shall determine whether or not the parent or parents shall

exercise any control over said child and the extent thereof, and any disobedience of such order or interference with the custody of the child as therein determined by a parent or guardian having notice of the proceedings or of the order, shall constitute a contempt of court. The court may thereafter set aside, change or modify any order herein provided for.

SEC. 18. A new section is hereby added to said Act, to be designated as section seventeen, and to read as follows:

Section 17. No court or magistrate shall commit a child under twelve years of age to jail, prison or police station, but if such child is unable to give bail, it may be committed to the care of the sheriff, police officer, constable or probation officer, who shall keep such child in some suitable place provided by the city, county, or city and county, outside of the enclosure of any jail or police station. When any child shall be sentenced to confinement in any institution to which adult convicts or prisoners are sentenced, or where adults are confined, it shall be unlawful to confine such child in the same room or yard or enclosure with such adult convicts or prisoners, or to permit such child to come or remain within sight of or meet or come into or remain in the presence of any of such adult convicts or prisoners.

SEC. 19. A new section is hereby added to said Act, to be designated as section eighteen, and to read as follows:

Section 18. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to repeal any portion of the Act entitled "An Act to establish a State reform school for juvenile offenders, and to make an appropriation therefor," approved March 11, 1889, or any of the amendments thereto, or the Act entitled "An Act to establish the California Home for the Care and Training of Feeble-Minded Children, and provide for the maintenance of the same," approved March 18, 1885, or any of the amendments thereto, or the Act entitled "An Act to establish a school of industry, and provide for the maintenance and management of the same and to make an appropriation therefor," approved March 11, 1889, or any of the amendments thereto; and in all commitments to said institutions the Acts in reference to said institutions shall govern the same.

SEC. 20. A new section is hereby added to said Act, to be designated as section nineteen, and to read as follows:

Section 19. No record of or testimony concerning any proceedings against any child under this Act shall be admissible as evidence against such child in any other court or proceeding, except in proceedings under this Act, and except in guardianship or adoption proceedings relating to said child.

SEC. 21. A new section is hereby added to this Act, to be designated as section twenty, and to read as follows:

Section 20. This Act shall be liberally construed, to the end that its purpose may be carried out, to wit—that the care, custody and discipline of a child shall approximate as nearly as may be that which should be given by its parents, and in all cases where it can be properly done, the child be placed in an approved family, with people of the same religious belief and become a member of the family by legal adoption or otherwise. In this Act words used in any gender shall include all other genders, and the word "county" shall include "city and county."

SEC. 22. A new section is hereby added to this Act, to be designated as section twenty-one, and to read as follows:

Section 21. All Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed, except as hereinabove provided in section nineteen.

CHAPTER DXLII.—An Act to amend section 1388 of the Penal Code, relating to criminal prosecution against minors.

[Approved March 21, 1905.]

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section thirteen hundred and eighty-eight of the Penal Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

1388. Final judgment may be suspended on any conviction, charge or prosecution of a minor for misdemeanor or felony, where in the judgment of the court in which such proceeding is pending there is reasonable ground to believe that such minor may be reformed, and that a commitment to prison would work manifest injury in the premises. Such suspension may be for as long a period as the circumstances of the case may seem to warrant, and subject to the following further provisions: During the period of such suspension or of any extension thereof, the court or judge may, under such limitations as may seem advisable, commit such minor to the custody of the officers or managers of any strictly non-sectarian charitable corporation conducted for the purpose of reclaiming criminal minors. Such corporation, by its officers or managers, may accept the custody of such minor for a period of two months (to be further extended by the court or judge should it be deemed advisable) and should said minor be found incorrigible and incapable of reformation, he may be returned before the court for final judgment for his offense. Such charitable corporation must accept the custody of said minor as aforesaid, upon the distinct agreement that it and its officers will use all reasonable means to effect the reformation of such minor, and provide him with a home and instruction. No application for guardianship of such minor by any person parent, or friend can be entertained by any court during the period of such suspension and custody, save upon recommendation of the court before which the criminal proceedings are pending. Such court may further, in its discretion, direct the payment of the expenses of the maintenance of such minor during such period of two months, not to exceed, in the aggregate, the sum of twenty-five dollars, which sum includes board, clothing, transportation and all other expenses, to be paid by the county where such criminal proceeding is pending, or direct action to be instituted for the recovery thereof out of the estate of such minor, or from his parents. Such court may also revoke such order of suspension at any time.

CHAPTER CLXVI.—An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to establish a Penal Code," approved February 14, 1872, by amending Section 1203 thereof, relating to the inquiry into the aggravation or mitigation of punishment, the imposition or execution of sentence, and the suspending thereof by probation on plea or verdict of guilty.

[Approved March 18, 1905.]

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section twelve hundred and three of the Penal Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

1203. After plea or verdict of guilty, where discretion is conferred upon the court as to the extent of the punishment, the court, upon oral suggestion of either party that there are circumstances which may properly be taken into view, either in aggravation or mitigation of the punishment, may in its discretion hear the same summarily at a specified time and upon such notice to the adverse party as it may

direct. In such cases and after the case of the defendant has been investigated by the probation officer and a written report filed of record in the court in accordance with this statute, and in accordance with Section 131 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the court shall have power in its discretion to place the defendant upon probation in the manner following, if it shall appear to the judge, by such report so furnished by the probation officer or otherwise, as to any such defendant over the age of sixteen years so having pleaded guilty or having been convicted of crime, that there are circumstances in mitigation of the punishment, or that the ends of justice and the interest of society and the reform of the defendant will be subserved thereby, viz:

1. The court, judge or justice thereof may suspend the imposing of sentence and may direct that such suspension may continue for such period of time, not exceeding the maximum possible term of such sentence, and upon such terms and conditions as it shall determine, and shall place such person on probation, under the charge and supervision of the probation officer of said court during such suspension, or under the charge and supervision of the probation officer of the court of another county, where the court shall deem it best because of the residence or place of occupation or employment of the person so released on probation, or because the ends of justice or reform of such person will be best subserved thereby.

2. If the judgment is to pay a fine, and that the defendant be imprisoned until it be paid, the court, judge or justice, upon imposing sentence, may direct that the execution of the sentence of imprisonment be suspended for such period of time, not exceeding the maximum possible term of such sentence, and on such terms, as it shall determine, and shall place the defendant on probation, under the charge and supervision of the probation officer during such suspension, to the end that he may be given the opportunity to pay the fine; *provided, however*, that upon payment of the fine being made, judgment shall be satisfied and the probation cease.

3. At any time during the probationary term of the person released on probation, in accordance with the provisions of this section, any probation officer may, without warrant, or other process, at any time until the final disposition of the case, rearrest any person so placed in his care and bring him before the court. If in the opinion of the officer it is for the interest of justice and of society and the reform of such person that his probation be revoked and that he be committed to prison, such officer shall file his written recommendation thereof of record in the court; or the court may of its own motion in its discretion, issue a warrant for the rearrest of any such person and may thereupon or upon such written recommendation of such probation officer, revoke and terminate such probation, if the interest of justice and of society, or the reform of the person will be subserved thereby, and if the court, in its judgment, shall have reason to believe from the report of the probation officer, or otherwise, that the person so placed upon probation is violating the conditions of his probation, or engaging in any criminal or immoral practices, or has become abandoned to improper associates, or a vicious life. Upon such revocation and termination the court may, if the sentence has been suspended, pronounce judgment at any time after the said suspension of the sentence within the longest period for which the defendant might have been sentenced, but if the judgment has been pronounced and the execution thereof has been suspended, the court may revoke such suspension, whereupon the judgment shall have full force and effect, and the person shall be delivered over to the proper officer to serve his sentence, and the time during which the execution of such judgment was suspended shall not count as any part of any term of imprisonment provided for, by, or resulting under such judgment.

4. The court shall have power at any time during the term of probation to revoke or modify its order of suspension of imposition or execution of sentence. It may, at any time, when the ends of justice will be subserved thereby, and when the good conduct and reform of the person so held on probation shall warrant it, terminate the period of probation and discharge the person so held, and in all cases, if the court has not seen fit to revoke the order of probation and impose sentence or pronounce judgment, the defendant shall, at the end of the term of probation, be by the court discharged.

CHAPTER XVIII.—An Act regulating the employment and hours of labor of children—prohibiting the employment of minors under certain ages—prohibiting the employment of certain illiterate minors—providing for the enforcement hereof by the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and providing penalties for the violation hereof.

[Approved February 20, 1905.]

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. No minor under the age of eighteen shall be employed in laboring in any manufacturing, mechanical or mercantile establishment, or other place of labor, more than nine hours in one day, except when it is necessary to make repairs to prevent the interruption of the ordinary running of the machinery, or when a different apportionment of the hours of labor is made for the sole purpose of making a shorter day's work for one day of the week; and in no case shall the hours of labor exceed fifty-four hours in a week.

SEC. 2. No minor under the age of sixteen years shall be employed or permitted to work in any mercantile institution, office, laundry, manufacturing establishment, or workshop, between the hours of ten o'clock in the evening and six o'clock in the morning.

No child under fourteen years of age shall be employed in any mercantile institution, office, laundry, manufacturing establishment, workshop, restaurant, hotel, apartment house, or in the distribution or transmission of merchandise or messages.

Provided, that the judge of the juvenile court of the county or city and county, or in any county or city and county in which there is no juvenile court, then any judge of the superior court of the county, or city and county in which such child resides, shall have authority to issue a permit to work to any such child over the age of twelve years, upon a sworn statement being made to him by the parent of such child that such child is past the age of twelve years, that the parents or parent of such child are incapacitated for labor through illness, and after investigation by a probation officer or truant officer of the city or city and county in which such child resides, or in cities and counties where there are no probation or truant officers, then by such other competent persons as the judge may designate for this purpose. The permit so issued shall specify the kind of labor and the time for which it is issued, and shall in no case be issued for a longer period than shall seem necessary to the judge issuing such permit. Such permit shall be kept on file by the person, firm or corporation employing the child therein designated, during the term of said employment, and shall be given up to said child upon his quitting such employment. Such certificate shall be always open to the inspection of the truant and probation officers of the city and county, city or county, in which the place of employment is situated or of the officers of the State Bureau of Labor Statistics.

And provided, that any such child, over the age of twelve years, may be employed at any of the occupations mentioned in this Act during the regular vacation of the public schools of the city, county, or city and county in which the place of employment is situated, upon the production of a permit signed by the principal of the school which such child has attended during the term next preceding any such vacation. Such permit shall contain the name and age of the child to whom it is issued, and the date of the termination of the vacation for which it is issued, and shall be kept on file by the employer during the period of employment, and at the termination of such employment shall be returned to the child to whom it was issued.

No minor who is under sixteen years of age shall be employed or permitted to work at any gainful occupation during the hours that the public schools of the city, town or school district in which his place of employment is situated are in session

unless he or she can read English at sight and can write legibly and correctly simple English sentences, or unless he or she is a regular attendant for the then current term at a regularly conducted night school. A certificate of the principal of such school shall be held to be sufficient evidence of such attendance.

SEC. 3. Every person, firm or corporation employing minors under eighteen years of age in any manufacturing establishment, shall post, and keep posted, in a conspicuous place in every room where such help is employed, a written or printed notice stating the number of hours per day for each day of the week required of such persons.

Every person, firm, corporation, agent or officer of a firm or corporation employing or permitting minors under sixteen years and over fourteen years of age to work in any mercantile institution, office, laundry, manufacturing establishment, workshop, restaurant, hotel, apartment house, or in the distribution or transmission of merchandise, or messages, shall keep a record of the names, ages, and places of residence of such minors, and shall have on file a certificate of age and schooling, as provided in this Act, for every such minor so employed, said record and certificate to be open at all times to the inspection of those whose duty it is to enforce the provisions of the Act.

An age and schooling certificate shall be approved only by the superintendent of schools of the city or city and county, or by a person authorized by him in writing, or where there is no city or city and county superintendent of schools, by a person authorized by the local school trustees; *provided*, that the superintendent or principal of any school of recognized standing shall have the right to approve an age and schooling certificate, and shall have the same rights and powers as the superintendent of public schools to issue the certificate herein provided, for children attending such schools. The persons authorized to issue age and schooling certificates shall have the authority to administer the oaths necessary for carrying out the provisions of this Act, but no fee shall be charged for issuing such certificates.

An age and schooling certificate shall not be approved unless satisfactory evidence is furnished by the last school census, the certificate of birth or baptism of such child, the public register of birth of such child, or in some other manner, that such child is of the age stated in the certificate.

A duplicate copy of each age and schooling certificate granted under the provisions of this Act shall be kept by the person issuing such certificate, such copy to be filed with the county superintendent of schools in the county where the certificate was issued; *provided*, that all such copies of certificates issued between June 25th and December 25th of any year shall be filed not later than December 31st of such year, and those issued between December 25th and June 25th of the ensuing year shall be filed not later than June 30th of each year. Such certificate shall be substantially in the following form, to wit:

Age and Schooling Certificate.

This certifies that I am the (father, mother, or guardian) of (name of child), and that (he or she) was born at (name of town or city) in the county of (name of county) (if known) and state (or country) of (name), on the (day and year of birth) and is now (number of years and of months) old.

Signature as provided in this Act.

Town or city and date.

There personally appeared before me the above named (name of person signing) and made oath that the foregoing certificate by (him or her) signed is true to the best of (his or her) knowledge and belief.

I hereby approve the foregoing certificate of (name of child) height (feet and inches) complexion (fair or dark) hair (color), having no sufficient reason to doubt that (he or she) is of the age therein certified, and I hereby certify that (he or she) can or can not read English at sight and can or can not write legibly simple sentences in the English language.

Signature of the person authorized to sign, with his official character and authority.

Town or city and date.

This certificate belongs to the person in whose behalf it is drawn and it shall be surrendered to (him or her) whenever (he or she) leaves the services of the person, firm or corporation holding the same.

The certificate as to the birthplace and age of the minor under sixteen and over fourteen years of age shall be signed by his father, his mother, his guardian; if a child has no father, mother or guardian living in the same city or town his own signature to the certificate may be accepted by the person authorized to approve the same.

Every person authorized to sign the certificate prescribed by this Act, who knowingly certifies to any false statement therein, is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than five nor more than fifty dollars, or imprisoned not more than thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 4. Any person, firm, corporation, agent, or officer of a firm or corporation that violates or omits to comply with any of the foregoing provisions of this Act, or that employs or suffers or permits any minor to be employed in violation thereof, is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall. on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars or more than two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than sixty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment for each and every offense. A failure to produce any age and schooling certificate or permit. or to post any notice required by this Act, shall be prima facie evidence of the illegal employment of any person whose age and schooling certificate or permit is not produced, or whose name is not so posted. Any fine collected under the provisions of this Act shall be paid into the school funds of the county, or city and county, in which the offense occurred.

SEC. 5. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to prohibit the employment of minors at agricultural, horticultural, viticultural or domestic labor during the time the public schools are not in session or during other than school hours.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics to enforce the provisions of this Act. But any person may lay an information before a magistrate of the commission of any public offense defined in this Act.

SEC. 7. This Act shall take effect sixty days after its passage.

CHAPTER CCCXXXIII.—An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to enforce the educational rights of children and providing penalties for violation of the Act," approved March 24th, 1903.

[Approved March 20, 1905.]

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section one of "An Act to enforce the educational rights of children and providing penalties for violation of the act," approved March 24th, 1903, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 1. Unless excused as hereinafter provided, each parent, guardian, or other person, in the State of California, having control or charge of any child between the ages of eight and fourteen years, shall be required to send such child to a public school during the time in which a public school shall be in session, in the city, or city and county, or school district in which said child resides; *provided*, that should it be shown to the satisfaction of the board of education of the city or city and county, or of the board of trustees of the school district in which such child resides, that the child's bodily or mental condition is such as to prevent or render inadvisable attendance at school, or application to study, a certificate from any reputable physician that the child is not able to attend school, or that its attendance is inadvisable, must be taken as satisfactory evidence by any such board, or that such child is being taught in a private school or by a private tutor, or at home by any person capable of teaching, in such branches as are usually taught in

the primary and grammar schools of this State; or that any such child between the age of twelve and fourteen years has been given a permit to work by the proper judicial officer in accordance with section two of "An Act regulating the employment and hours of labor of children, prohibiting the employment of minors under certain ages, prohibiting the employment of certain illiterate minors, providing for the enforcement hereof by the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and providing penalties for the violation hereof," approved February 20, 1905; or that no public school is located within two miles, by the nearest traveled road of the residence of the child; or that the child has completed the prescribed grammar school course; then it shall be the duty of such board of education or board of trustees, upon application of the parent or guardian or other person having the control or charge of such child, to excuse such child from attendance at school during the continuance of such defect or condition upon which such excuse is granted; *and provided further*, that circumstances rendering attendance impracticable or dangerous to health, owing to unusual storm or other sufficient cause, shall work an exemption from the penalties of this Act. If any parent or guardian or other person having control or charge of any such child presents proof to such board of education or board of trustees by affidavit, that he is unable to compel such child to attend school, said parent, guardian or other person shall be exempt from the penalties of this Act as regards the subsequent non-attendance at school of such child, and said child may, in the discretion of such board, be deemed a truant and subject to assignment to the parental school.

CHAPTER CDXXXIV.—An Act to add a title to Part IV of Division First of the Civil Code to be known as Title XIIa, relating to societies for the prevention of cruelty to children and animals.

[Approved March 21, 1905.]

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. A new title is hereby added to Part IV of Division First of the Civil Code, to be numbered Title XII*a*, to read as follows:

TITLE XIIa.

SOCIETIES FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN AND ANIMALS.

Sec. 607. Formation of corporations.
Sec. 607*a*. Power of to receive and dispose of property.
Sec. 607*b*. Complaints for violating any law relating to children or animals.
Sec 607*c*. Magistrates and police officers to aid the corporation and its officers.
Sec. 607*d*. Pre-existing corporations.
Sec. 607*e*. Fines, penalties, and forfeitures, and the disposition to be made thereof.
Sec. 607*f*. Members and agents may be authorized to act as police officers.
Sec. 607*g*. Children who may be arrested and brought before a court or magistrate for examination.

607. Corporations may be formed by any number of persons not less than five, a majority of whom must be citizens and residents of this State, under the general provisions of this Code, for the purpose of the prevention of cruelty to children or animals, or both.

607*a*. Every such corporation may take and hold, by gift, purchase, devise, or bequest, any property, real or personal, and dispose of the same at its pleasure; but it must not hold real property the annual income of which exceeds fifty thousand dollars.

607*b*. Any such corporation, or any member or officer thereof, may prefer a complaint against any person or persons, before any court or magistrate having jurisdiction, for the violation of any law relating to or affecting children or animals,

and may aid in the prosecution of any such offender before such court or magistrate in any proceeding taken.

607*c*. All magistrates, constables, sheriffs, and officers of police must, as occasion may require, aid any such corporation, its officers, members, and agents, in the enforcement of all laws which are now or may be hereafter enacted relating to or affecting children or animals.

607*d*. The provisions of this title extend to all corporations heretofore formed and existing for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals, but do not extend or apply to any association, society, or corporation which uses or specifies a name or style the same, or substantially the same, as that of any previously existing society or corporation in this State organized for a like purpose.

607*e*. All fines, penalties and forfeitures imposed and collected in any county, or city and county, of this State under the provisions of any law of this State, now or hereafter enacted, relating to or affecting children or animals, in every case where the prosecution was instituted, aided or conducted by any such corporation or society now or hereafter existing, must, except where otherwise provided, inure to such corporation or society in aid of the purposes for which it was incorporated or organized. In addition to said fines, penalties and forfeitures, every society incorporated and organized for the prevention of cruelty to animals may, in each city, or city and county, or county, where such society exists, while actively engaged in enforcing the provisions of the laws of this State, now or hereafter enacted, for the prevention of cruelty to animals, or arresting, or prosecuting offenders thereunder, or preventing cruelty to animals, be paid as compensation therefor from the county, or city and county general fund by the board of supervisors, a sum not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars per month, in the same manner as other claims against said county, or city and county, are paid.

607*f*. All members and agents, and all officers of each or any of such corporations or societies, as may by the trustees thereof be duly authorized in writing, approved by a judge of the superior court of the county in which such corporation or society was organized, and sworn in the same manner as are constables or peace officers, have power lawfully to interfere to prevent the perpetration of any act of cruelty upon any child or dumb animal, and may use such force as is necessary to prevent the same, and to that end may summon to their aid any bystander; they may make arrests for the violation of any penal law relating to or affecting children or animals in the same manner as a constable or other peace officer; and may carry the same or similar weapons that such officers are authorized to carry. All such members and agents must, when making such arrests, exhibit and expose a suitable badge to be adopted by such corporation or society. All persons resisting such specially appointed officers when performing any duty under this section, are guilty of a misdemeanor.

607*g*. Any child under the age of sixteen years that comes within any if the following descriptions named:

1. Who is found begging or receiving or gathering alms (whether actually begging, or under the pretext of selling or offering for sale anything), or being in any street, road or public place for the purpose of so begging, gathering, or receiving alms;

2. Who is found wandering and not having any home or settled place of abode or proper guardianship, or visible means of subsistence;

3. Who is found destitute, either being an orphan or having a vicious parent who is undergoing penal servitude or imprisonment;

4. Who frequents the company of reputed thieves or prostitutes, or houses of prostitution or assignation, or dance houses, concert saloons, theaters or variety halls, or other places of amusement where spirituous, malt, or vinous liquors are sold, without parent or guardian;

5. Who is engaged or used for or in any business, exhibition, vocation, or purpose, in violation of any law of this State;

—Must be arrested and brought before a court or magistrate, and when, upon examination before such court or magistrate, it appears that any such child has been engaged in any of the aforesaid acts, or comes within any of the aforesaid descrip-

tions; or when, upon the examination or conviction of any person having the custody of a child, of a criminal assault upon it, the court or magistrate before whom such examination or conviction is had deems it desirable for the welfare of such child that the person so examined or convicted should be deprived of its custody thereafter, such court or magistrate, when it deems it expedient for the welfare of such child, may commit such child to an orphan asylum, corporation, or society for the prevention of cruelty to children, charitable or other institution, or make such other disposition thereof as now is or hereafter may be provided by law in cases of vagrant, truant, disorderly, pauper or destitute children. Any corporation organized under this title, or now existing, for the prevention of cruelty to children, or any officer or member thereof may institute proceedings under this section for the welfare of any such child.

CHAPTER DLXVIII.—An Act to amend sections two hundred and seventy and two hundred and seventy-two of the Penal Code, and to add new sections thereto to be numbered two hundred and seventy-one a, two hundred and seventy-three, two hundred and seventy-three a, two hundred and seventy-three b, two hundred and seventy-three c, two hundred and seventy-three d, and two hundred and seventy-three e, and to repeal section thirteen hundred and eighty-nine thereof, all relating to crimes against children.

[Approved March 22, 1905.]

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SEC. 6. A new section is hereby added to said code to be numbered two hundred and seventy-three *b*, and to read as follows:

273*b*. No child under the age of sixteen years must be placed in any prison, or place of confinement, or in any court-room, or in any vehicle for transportation to any place, in company with adults charged with or convicted of crime, except in the presence of a proper official.

CHAPTER CXIII.—An Act directing the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics to collect certain statistics and present them in biennial reports, and making it the duty of certain officers to furnish such statistics in compliance with the provisions of this Act.

[Approved March 18, 1905.]

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics is hereby directed, in addition to his other duties, to collect and present in his biennial report to the Legislature, statistics relating to marriage, divorce and crime.

SEC. 2. It is hereby declared to be the duty of all officers of each respective county, city, or city and county, in addition to their other duties, whose duty it is to keep a record of marriage, divorce or crime, and they must furnish to the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, upon his request, whatever data it may be necessary for said commissioner to acquire in complying with the provisions of section one of this Act.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect and be in force immediately upon its passage and approval.

CHAPTER DVI.—An Act to amend Section 666 of the Penal Code of the State of California, relating to punishment for second offenses.

[Approved March 21, 1905.]

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section six hundred and sixty-six of the Penal Code of the State of California is hereby amended to read as follows:

666. Every person who, having been convicted of petit larceny, or of any offense punishable by imprisonment in the State prison, commits any crime after such conviction, is punishable therefor as follows:

1. If the offense of which such person is subsequently convicted is such that, upon a first conviction, an offender would be punishable by imprisonment in the State prison for any term exceeding five years, such person is punishable by imprisonment in the State prison not less than ten years.

2. If the subsequent offense is such that upon a first conviction, the offender would be punishable by imprisonment in the State prison for five years, or any less term, then the person convicted of such subsequent offense is punishable by imprisonment in the State prison not exceeding ten years.

3. If the subsequent conviction is for petit larceny, then the person convicted of such subsequent offense is punishable by imprisonment in the State prison not exceeding five years.

CAPITOL AND GROUNDS FROM THE EAST—SACRAMENTO

BIENNIAL REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

CALIFORNIA STATE LIBRARY

FOR THE

FIFTY-SIXTH AND FIFTY-SEVENTH FISCAL YEARS.

JULY 1, 1904, TO JUNE 30, 1906.

SACRAMENTO:
W. W. SHANNON, : : : SUPERINTENDENT OF STATE PRINTING.
1907

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TRUSTEES.

ALLEN B. LEMMON, PRESIDENT, - - - - - Santa Rosa
CHARLES S. GREENE, - - - - - - - Oakland
BRADNER W. LEE, - - - - - - - Los Angeles
JOSEPH STEFFENS, - - - - - - - - Sacramento
W. C. VAN FLEET, - - - - - - - San Francisco
JAMES L. GILLIS, SECRETARY, - - - - - - Sacramento

LIBRARY STAFF.

At the Close of the Period Covered by This Report.

JAMES L. GILLIS.....Librarian
WM. R. WATSON.....Assistant Librarian and in charge of Law Department
ERNEST BRUNCKEN.....Chief of Sociological Department
MISS MARGARET EASTMAN, Chief Deputy and in charge of Order Department
MISS D. I. ENNIS.....Reference Librarian
MISS MARY L. SUTLIFF.....Chief of Catalog Department
MISS AMY L. PHELAN.....Cataloger
MRS. ANNIE L. BLANCHARD.....Shelf Lister
MISS EUDORA GAROUTTE.....Chief of California Historical Department
MISS ALICE J. HAINES.....Assistant in California Historical Department
MISS ANNIE LOWRY.....In charge of Periodicals and Binding
MISS LAURA STEFFENS.....Chief of Extension Department
MISS MABEL R. GILLIS.....Assistant in Extension Department
MISS BERTHA KUMLI.....Library Organizer
MISS MABEL E. PRENTISS.....Library Organizer
MRS. SARAH A. HUTCHINSON.....General Assistant
MISS ALICE HASSETT.....Apprentice
J. W. GORMAN.....Stenographer
WM. H. LUGG.....Shipping Clerk
VICTOR CORDANO.....Janitor

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE LIBRARY,
SACRAMENTO, CAL., June 30, 1906.

To his Excellency, GEORGE C. PARDEE,
Governor of California.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the Biennial Report of the State Librarian for the two years ending June 30, 1906.

By order of the State Board of Library Trustees.

ALLEN B. LEMMON, *President;*
BRADNER W. LEE, *Trustee;*
CHAS. S. GREENE, *Trustee;*
W. C. VAN FLEET, *Trustee;*
JOS. STEFFENS, *Trustee.*

REPORT OF THE STATE LIBRARIAN.

To the Honorable Board of Trustees of the California State Library—

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor of submitting my report covering the transactions of the State Library for the fifty-sixth and fifty-seventh fiscal years, ending June 30, 1906.

Balance on hand July 1, 1904	$25,834 50
Amount received during fifty-sixth and fifty-seventh fiscal years	66,500 00
Total	$92,334 50
Expenditures during fifty-sixth and fifty-seventh fiscal years	84,049 24
Balance June 30, 1906	$8,825 26

A detailed financial statement is appended (Appendices A and B), showing debits and credits for each fiscal year, also total expenditures for the two fiscal years (Appendix C).

Owing to the necessity of moving and storing a large part of the Library on account of the alterations on the Capitol, a large contingent expense was incurred by the Library for labor, material, etc.

At the thirty-sixth session of the Legislature, Section 416 of the Political Code was so amended as to provide a monthly income of $3,000 in place of the $2,500 previously received. This amendment became effective in June, 1905.

BOOKS.

For a detailed statement of the number of volumes added to the Library, see Appendix D.

CATALOG DEPARTMENT.

In the new card catalog the Library of Congress and A. L. A. cards have been used whenever possible, the written work being done on typewriters. Authors, titles and subjects are combined in one alphabet and much analytic work has been done. Started in October, 1904, the catalog now fills a Library Bureau case of seventy trays and will very soon require enlarged quarters. Besides being included in the general catalog, a separate catalog of Californiana has been made for use in the California Department. The lack of a subject catalog for a great majority of the books results in a great loss of time, as well as an immense loss in the efficiency of the Library.

At present it is necessary to consult four different catalogs to determine the resources of the Library. These are: the printed catalog of 1889 and its supplement of 1898; a card catalog of the accessions between 1898 and 1903, and the new card catalog which includes the accessions from 1904 to date, together with the Californiana and some old material re-cataloged. Of these, the printed catalogs are confined almost entirely to author entries with very few cross-references. The old written catalog gives author, title and to some extent subject entries. Call numbers are omitted from most of the cards as well as from printed catalogs.

In re-cataloging old material, it was decided to take first, as far as possible, the books contained in the old card catalog. With a view to accomplishing that work, most of these books were transferred to Maple Hall, to which place it became necessary to move the staff on account of the alterations on the Capitol Building which necessitated the closing of the Library. There were two reasons why these books were selected to be re-cataloged before the others: first, because they were mostly works of comparatively recent date, and second, because it was very desirable to eliminate one entire catalog, thus making it necessary to look for books in only three places instead of four.

It is proposed to catalog the English history section as soon as possible, and the traveling card catalog on this subject was ordered from the Library of Congress in order to facilitate the ordering of cards for the work. It is hoped that in time one subject after another can be finished and added to the new catalog; but with the present force, consisting of only two people, it is impossible to do much more than keep up with the current work. There should be at least three catalogers in addition to the Chief Cataloger, if any apparent impression is to be made on the work of re-cataloging the Library, and even more help in that department could be used to advantage, until all the work has been finished.

The work of completing the new catalog has a very practical bearing on the work of all the other departments, because of the greatly increased efficiency of the collection as a whole, and because of the great amount of time that would be saved by both the public and the staff.

REFERENCE AND LOAN DEPARTMENT.

This department, as at present conducted, was organized early in 1906. It has been the policy of the Library to lend books from the general department to State officers, including members of the Legislature while in session, to employés working in the Capitol, and to such persons as held permits signed by a State officer. This practically limited the circulation to the residents of Sacramento, with a few rare exceptions where

books were sent to persons securing the signature of a superior judge, which constituted the only means available for non-residents of Sacramento to borrow books.

With a view to enlarging the usefulness of the Library, the regulations were so changed that any resident of the State may now borrow books by making application through a local library, a State traveling library, a registered study club or a superior judge. In towns where there is no library, traveling library, registered study club or superior judge, special arrangements have been made with the Wells Fargo Company by which their agent will vouch for the identity of the person to whom the book is sent.

It is believed that this Department will be of great assistance to educational institutions, small libraries and individuals, not only by lending books, but by supplying information on any subject. All inquiries are answered by letter unless the data is too comprehensive to be contained in one of ordinary length. In such cases the necessary book, or books, will be forwarded in accordance with the rules for out-of-town loans. Unless certain works are asked for, those which seem to best cover the subject will be sent. When the desired information is contained only in books which can not be permitted to leave the Library, special arrangements must be made to have the matter typewritten.

There is a large collection of reference material to draw from, the value of which will be greatly increased as soon as it is properly cataloged. The rules have been made as liberal as it is possible to make them and still protect the property of the State.

Owing to the necessity of storing practically all the books comprising the general collection of the Library, the work of the Department has necessarily been suspended until such a time as the books are again available. In the meantime, however, preparations for increasing the efficiency of the Department are steadily going on. New books are being purchased, bibliographies and reading lists on various subjects are being collected and classified, and a great amount of other material prepared for future use.

The work has not been in actual operation a sufficient length of time to demonstrate its advantages, or the problems which may have to be met. The latter will have to be worked out gradually as conditions and experience dictate.

The regular work of the Loan Department with the State officials, schools, clubs and residents of Sacramento has increased during the last year. The State officers have used the Library more freely than ever before, calling upon the different departments for reference material and books to aid them in their work.

The public school pupils have been spending their study hours in the Reference room, where such books as they require have been placed.

A collection of works on English literature, and American, Greek and English history was placed in this room for the use of the high school pupils. The teachers have been supplied with blank application cards, which, when properly filled out, entitle a pupil to withdraw any reference book he may require and keep it from the time the Library closes until the following morning. The high schools throughout the State have called upon the Library for material when preparing for debates and writing essays.

The art clubs send their programs to the Department, with suggestive lists of books. These lists are checked with the Library catalogs, additional material provided and many new books ordered to further assist them in their studies. The valuable art books and reproductions from the large galleries have been greatly appreciated by these clubs, but until they are properly brought out in the catalog and a suitable room provided for their display, they can not be of the value and service they should be.

A collection of books on architecture and allied subjects has been loaned to the Mechanics' Library of San Francisco to assist them in supplying the demand for such works.

CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL DEPARTMENT.

There has been a steady growth in this Department and the material has been put in much better shape for consultation. The special catalog of Californiana now contains some 6,000 cards, representing the re-cataloging of a considerable part of the collection. It is hoped that most of the remaining books can be finished during the re-construction of the Capitol.

Practically all of the easily obtained books relating to California are now in the Library. In order to make the collection as complete as possible, it is necessary to spend a great deal of time on second-hand dealers' catalogs and in searching through similar sources for the old and rare volumes that can be obtained in no other way. The prices it is necessary to pay in order to secure this material may sometimes seem high, but it should be borne in mind that the supply of such books is very limited, while the buyers, and consequently the prices, are steadily increasing.

A valuable recent acquisition is a bound volume entitled "Hydrography and history of the west coast of the United States," by Dr. Johann Georg Kohl. The half-title reads "Maritime history and hydrographic description of the coasts and seas of the United States, vol. 4 the western coast." This is the original manuscript of the fourth part of the complete work, a manuscript copy of which is in the archives of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey. Much valuable material in the shape of old accounts, letters and historical documents has also been collected.

The location of historical matter is the first step in its collection. This is accomplished by a system of general advertising and through the kindness of friends and interested parties. In order to secure this material after it is located, it is often necessary to arouse an interest in the work of the Department by calling attention to the importance of placing what is of historical value in a collection where it will benefit the public. Personal interviews and letters are the most effective means of accomplishing this.

The Department has recently sent circulars to all the newspapers in the State, also to the members of pioneer societies and commercial organizations. Biographical cards and circulars are being sent to California authors to which they are responding most satisfactorily, not alone with biographical sketches but also with books, manuscripts, autograph letters, etc. Similar cards will soon be sent to early settlers and prominent citizens.

Since my last report, the Library has acquired a very valuable aid in the printed index to the San Francisco "Call" for the years 1894 to 1903. This work, in five volumes, is very comprehensive and exceedingly valuable, as it covers a period not yet reached by the Library index, which embraces the period from 1846 to 1884. When the intervening years have been indexed, furnishing a record of events from 1846 to 1894, the time of the beginning of the "Call" index, it is the intention to take up some of the other very early papers and index them for periods covering the most important events of the State's early history.

The Library has as yet been unable to secure a file of an early Southern California paper. It is very desirable that there should be such a file here, as the papers we have contain very meager accounts of life and events in the southern part of the State.

The work of increasing the efficiency of the Department is being very vigorously prosecuted in our temporary quarters at Maple Hall.

PERIODICAL DEPARTMENT.

We are now receiving regularly 378 periodicals, exclusive of newspapers. Of this number 55 are donated. All the periodicals indexed in the "Annual Literary Index" and the "Reader's Guide" are received, and many of those indexed in the "Engineering Index."

We also receive 117 newspapers, of which 88 are donated.

For an itemized list of the current newspapers and periodicals, see Appendices E and F.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

There has been an increased use of the Law Department, which has been especially noticeable since the establishment of the Appellate

Court. Not only has the attendance been increased, but a great deal of additional work and expense have been incurred on account of the necessity for collecting, binding and indexing the records of the three districts. The bound records of the Supreme Court alone have added about 100 large volumes to the Library each year, and this number will of course be greatly increased by the output from the three districts of the Appellate Court. The time required for the proper care of these records and their preparation for the use of the public is by no means inconsiderable. Additional shelving has been placed in the Department, which has afforded some relief, but the books in certain sections are still in a very crowded condition.

A general change in the style of binding has been inaugurated, and wherever possible, buckram is used in place of calf or sheep. In addition to being a much more durable binding, the buckram is in most cases cheaper. The large law publishing houses are recognizing the value of this style of binding and are using it more than ever before.

In order to provide the Supreme Court at San Francisco with the necessary books to carry on its work after the fire, two extra sets of California Reports, California Statutes and California Codes were sent to the Supreme Court Library, together with such other volumes as could be spared. The Attorney-General was also supplied with a considerable number of volumes.

SOCIOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

This Department was established in December, 1904, for the purpose of furnishing information on all subjects connected with the administration of public affairs, to officials both State and local, as well as to all others interested. One of the most practical features of the work is the assistance given to members of the Legislature and to legislative committees during the sessions.

The Department has been located in the Law Library for the convenience of the people who desire such information as is furnished by it, and because the chief of the Department has occasion to use the Law Library frequently.

The work has for its object a close correlation of the Library with the entire public life of the State.

We are acquiring the valuable new books in the line of economics, comparative legislation and allied branches in the English language, and are filling out the gaps in the older and foreign literature. A collection of public documents of all kinds, pamphlets and fugitive publications is also being gathered together. All of this material is being made as available as possible by means of indexes, notes, etc.

As the Department was established but a few weeks before the

convening of the Legislature of 1905, it was impossible to do very much in the way of preparation, but notwithstanding this handicap, a great deal of aid and information was furnished to the members of the Senate and House and to many of the State officers.

During the past year the collection and arrangement of material for use during the next session have gone steadily forward, and considerable work has been done for the committees on Taxation and Revenue, Prison and Reform, Building and Loan Associations, and Schools, which were appointed to report at the next session.

While the work of the Department is done primarily for the use of the public officials, State and local, it is also at the disposal of any other person, and organizations dealing with matters of public concern especially are invited to make use of it.

Assistance is given in the search for court decisions, in drawing bills and in every other way possible.

EXTENSION DEPARTMENT.

The work of this Department has increased to such an extent that it seemed advisable to divide it into four divisions:

Traveling Libraries Division.
Study Club Division.
Public Libraries Division.
Books for the Blind Division.

Through this Department the Library is doing the work which in many states is under the supervision of a public library commission.

Traveling Library Division.

At the date of my last report, this work had been in operation for a period of about six months, and at the end of that period there were 85 libraries in use, representing a total of 4,250 volumes. At the present time, the number of libraries in use is 225 and the total number of volumes 11,250. The charge of $3.00 for the use of the libraries, to cover cost of transportation, has been withdrawn, so that any community without a public library can now secure a traveling library free of any charge whatever, as the State pays the transportation both ways. This provision is more liberal than is offered by any other state, so far as I have been able to ascertain.

There are now 291 communities in California that have formed library associations for the purpose of borrowing traveling libraries. Sonoma stands first among the counties, with a total of 20. Every county in the State is represented except San Francisco, which is supplied by the San Francisco Public Library and its branches. During the summer months

the demand for libraries is considerably lighter than at other seasons, otherwise it would be impossible for the present force to handle the work.

The traveling libraries have in many cases created a desire for a local library, and a number of beginnings of this sort have already been made.

Study Club Division.

A study club library is a collection of books dealing with some specific subject. These libraries are made up for the use of study clubs throughout the State and are intended to encourage the foundation and maintenance of such clubs. They include books considered to be of service to students of the subject, either for information, inspiration or illustration.

Clubs desiring to use these libraries must be registered at the State Library and conform to certain conditions. They must have five or more members, a president and secretary, a program providing for at least five meetings covering a period of not less than five weeks, a subject sufficiently limited to make its satisfactory study possible in the time provided by the program, and an annual report transmitted before June 1st of each year. A fee of $1.50 for each twenty-five (or less) books must be paid toward the expense of service. This fee, however, covers the cost of transportation both ways.

So far, these libraries have been selected from the main collection of the Library. As the demand increases, however, it will be necessary to purchase duplicate volumes for this purpose.

Owing to the fact that practically all the books are stored during the alteration of the Capitol, it will not be possible for some time to carry on this work. A great deal of interest has been manifested in the Department and the indications are that there will be a great demand for these libraries.

Public Libraries Division.

In November, 1905, two library organizers were placed in the field to encourage the establishment of libraries, to visit those already established, and to give advice and assistance to public libraries throughout the State in regard to library methods, library buildings, etc. Successful libraries are visited that their methods may be observed and suggested in other places. Requests from libraries needing advice or assistance are answered by a visit from the organizer if possible, and such assistance as can be rendered by letter is furnished in the meantime. The actual work of organizing libraries is sometimes completed in a visit of two or three days, but frequently several visits are necessary.

The methods employed vary according to conditions. If there is a Promotion Society or an Improvement Club, the work is begun by visits to the members of the executive committee and attendance at a regular or

special meeting where the law is explained and the proposition is talked over. Usually a committee is at once appointed to circulate the petitions and the library is established with the strong backing of the Promotion Society or Improvement Club.

When there is no organization of this nature, the work may be commenced by the aid of a woman's club, a fraternal order, superintendents of schools, or perhaps one enthusiastic citizen. The point is to gain the interest of the town. More time is required in such cases, for in a town where all are strangers and no previous effort has been made to start a library, it is hard to secure the aid of those who can give the necessary assistance.

There is rarely active opposition to the establishment of a public library, but often there are reasons urged why such a step should not be taken at once. Sometimes a town has a library association which solicits subscriptions from the citizens, and thus maintains a free library. A town may be heavily bonded and the tax rate already high, in which case there is a very natural objection to anything which will increase it. Newly incorporated towns have many other things to demand their attention—sewers, street work, lights and water—and can rarely be persuaded that the establishment of a public library should not be delayed for a year or two. Almost without exception, however, the first visit of the organizer results in a discussion of libraries and the value of one to a town. Even this is worth while.

Twenty-seven towns have been visited for the purpose of organizing public libraries, and the necessary ordinance has already been passed in sixteen of these towns.

In order to secure uniformity in the methods and records used by the different libraries, a number of forms have been prepared to be used as samples. These forms are such as are necessary in nearly all small libraries, and in their preparation the matter of simplicity and economy has been kept in mind.

Many letters of commendation and appreciation of the work have been received from various parts of the State and a vast amount of good has been accomplished.

This division keeps on file the annual reports of all the libraries of the State, so that the latest official information is always at hand.

Books for the Blind Division.

The work of sending out embossed books for the blind was begun in June, 1905. These books are sent to any blind resident of the State upon application. As the Government makes no charge for carrying embossed books in the mails, when sent to, or by, a blind person, no cost of transportation is incurred.

Books in four different type are in use, including the New York Point, American Braille, Boston Line Letter, and Moon.

The total number of accessions is 550 and the borrowers, numbering 169, are scattered over all parts of the State. Since the Department began loaning books, 16 borrowers, whose ages range from 38 to 91 years and who could not read any type before, have learned to read either the Moon type or the New York Point, or both. Besides these, there are 15 who knew some type and have learned to read one or two others.

A circular and finding list of the books is sent to all who apply for it. In addition to lending books to individuals, the Library sends out collections of from 10 to 25 books to such public libraries as will agree to loan the books free of charge to any blind applicant.

The type preferred by most readers is the New York Point. The Moon type is particularly adapted to old people who are learning to read. A magazine for the blind, called the Moon magazine, is subscribed for and the separate numbers loaned in the order of application for them.

LIBRARY PUBLICATIONS.

In November, 1905, the Library began the publication of a small pamphlet called "News Notes." In May, 1906, the name was changed to "News Notes of California Libraries," and the size was greatly enlarged. This publication contains a vast amount of information on library conditions in the State, as well as information about the State Library and California Library Association. The matter formerly contained in the Quarterly Bulletin is now contained in the "News Notes of California Libraries" every three months, and the Bulletin has been discontinued.

A number of circulars have been issued from time to time, as follows:

Executive Department:

Rules for Library Service.

Reference and Loan Department:

Rules for use of the Department.

California Historical Department:

Author Cards.
Pioneer Cards.
Various circulars and circular letters sent out for the purpose of collecting historical material and information in regard to California.

Extension Department:

Circular and finding lists of Books for the Blind.
Rules for lending Traveling Libraries.
Rules for lending Study Club Libraries.
"Why a town should incorporate."

ALTERATIONS AT THE CAPITOL.

The Legislature, at its session of 1905, made an appropriation of $352,925 for the remodeling of the Capitol Building. On account of these alterations, it became necessary last April to make preparations for vacating the library quarters above the first floor.

The only available space in the Library for the storage of books was the alcoves on the second floor. This space was very limited, so that it became necessary to secure quarters outside the Capitol for the storage of the bulk of the books. The basement of the building at Eleventh and K streets was secured and put in shape for this purpose, but this room was quickly filled and it became necessary to secure more space. The Trustees of the Sacramento Public Library very kindly put at our disposal the portion of the basement under the new addition to their building. By putting a rough floor in this room we secured abundant additional space, and without further expense than the laying of a floor.

In addition to finding a place to put the books, it became necessary to locate the staff where the work could be carried on with as little interruption as possible. We were fortunate in securing for this purpose Maple Hall, located on Sixth, near K. This hall furnishes ample room for the accommodation of the staff and the material necessary to carry on the work. As the main collection of books is stored, and as the hall is not adapted for the use of readers, all work with the public was abandoned except the work carried on by the Extension Department, the Law and Sociological Departments, and, to a very limited extent, the work of the California Historical Department.

Packing and moving the books involved a great amount of labor. Most of the public documents were wrapped in bundles of ten or twelve volumes and tied up with coarse, soft twine. All the other volumes which were sent away from the Capitol, except newspapers, were stored in boxes.

Owing to a slight change in the original plan, it will probably not be necessary to move the Law Library. This is exceedingly fortunate, as otherwise the work of the Law Department as well as of the Sociological Department would have been very seriously interrupted.

ADDITIONAL SPACE.

By the alterations on the Capitol, the Library loses the room formerly used as the Librarian's office, the periodical and reading room, half of the catalog room, and half of the California room. The additional space gained consists of the new rooms made over the Senate and Assembly chambers and a space connecting these wings with the circular room over the Library proper. Provision has been made for a Library elevator

and a good service can be established between the different floors. In addition to the space in the attic, the basement under the Law Department will be made available for use.

It is impossible to say just how much room these changes will give us. The books were previously in a very crowded condition and it remains to be seen how much additional space will have been gained when they are rearranged on the shelves.

EFFECTS OF THE SAN FRANCISCO FIRE.

The Library sustained practically no direct loss as a result of the San Francisco fire. There were two or three books lost which were in use in San Francisco, but that was the extent of our direct loss.

As a result of the fire, the contents of the Library have increased very appreciably in value. The immense loss of rare and valuable historical material and of the court records in San Francisco has made it doubly necessary for us to take every precaution against fire. While the extension of the Capitol will give us some needed space for a time, it will not give us that immunity from fire which the value of the Library warrants.

There is a very real and pressing need for a suitable and fire-proof building in order that the accumulations of years may be thoroughly protected. The material being collected, which could never be replaced in case of loss, is increasing rapidly year by year, and the danger from fire, although it may be reduced in the remodeled Capitol, will continue to be a menace.

At the last session of the New York Legislature, a bill was passed appropriating $4,000,000 for a building for the state library and state educational department, $400,000 being made immediately available for the purchase of a site. California does not need any such enormous expenditure as this for a building, and the matter of site would not have to be considered, as there is ample room in the Capitol grounds, but some steps should be taken at once looking to the better housing and protection of the Library.

It should be borne in mind that the planning and construction of such a building will require considerable time after its authorization. It is a library maxim that a library building should be built from the inside out, if you wish to provide for economy of administration. Many library buildings are badly arranged and built, owing to a lack of knowledge of the requirements to be met, and a hasty construction. When the State of California erects a State Library building, as it surely must do in the near future if the Library is not destroyed by fire in the meantime, all the plans and details should be thoroughly and deliberately considered, in order that the State's money may be wisely expended, and that the building may stand as a model, in so far as it may, to the smaller libraries of the State.

FUTURE NEEDS OF THE LIBRARY.

The growth of all departments during the past two years is but an indication of what may be expected in the future. There is need for additional assistance in nearly every department, and in order to maintain the standard that has been set, it will be necessary to make provision for increasing the staff in the near future.

We are accomplishing a greater amount of work with a smaller staff than most similar institutions. Not only has the amount of new work increased greatly, but a better grade of work is being done.

Although our activities at the present time cover many lines never even considered a few years ago, we have by no means exhausted the possibilities of usefulness; we are, in fact, merely at the threshold of our opportunities. With sufficient financial support, we shall be able to double the efficiency of this Library and stimulate very greatly the library interests throughout the State. That we have been able to accomplish as much as we have, has been due to the considerable surplus which had accumulated in the treasury. In order to carry on the work we are doing, it has been necessary to draw upon this surplus constantly, until now it is evident that within a few months it will be entirely used up. We have used the surplus only where the needs of the work required us to do so, and because we believe the appropriations made for the maintenance of the Library were made with the expectation that they would be expended for the benefit of the Library, rather than that they should accumulate as a surplus.

In order to keep up the work as conducted at present, and to extend it as should be done, a more liberal appropriation will be necessary. Our annual income as compared with the most important libraries in this country is very small, as is shown by the following statement, which is made up from the latest information obtainable:

Annual Income, in round numbers, of a few of the Most Important Libraries in the United States.

Library.	Population 1900	No. of Employés	Received from Appropriation	Received from Other Sources.	Total.
Boston Public	560,892	275	$305,000	$16,080	$321,080
Brooklyn Public	1,166,582	244	322,181	.....	322,181
Buffalo Public	352,387	82	76,615	11,013	87,628
Chicago Public	1,698,575	175	220,000	.....	220,000
Cincinnati Public	325,902	100	130,000	.....	130,000
Minneapolis Public	202,718	27	64,313	4,164	68,477
Cleveland Public	381,768	245	169,601	96,985	266,586
New York State	7,268,021	.....	136,720	.....	136,720
Philadelphia Public	1,293,697	168	144,000	17,896	161,896
Pittsburgh, Carnegie Library	321,616	106	200,000	.....	200,000
St. Louis Public	575,238	60	180,000	.....	180,000
Wisconsin State Historical Society Library, Law Library, and Free Library Commission	2,069,042	38	50,000	15,000	65,000
California State Library	1,485,053	19	36 000	6,600	42,600

A brief consideration of this table will show how very small is the appropriation of the California State Library as compared with the appropriations made for library purposes by leading cities having a population of from 200,000 to 1,700,000. It is interesting to note that Brooklyn, which most nearly approximates California in the matter of population, appropriates over seven and one-half times as great an amount for the maintenance of its library. The State of Wisconsin, which closely corresponds with this State in its library activities, appropriates more than half as much again as California, and the area to be covered is only a fraction of that in this State.

In former years, when the Library was not especially active, the appropriation was ample for its needs, but there is no comparison between the work of the Library a few years ago and its work to-day.

It should be borne in mind that $22,423.25 of the expenditures of the past two years were for the maintenance of the Traveling Libraries, Blind, and Public Libraries departments, and this source of expense had not to be taken into account in former years, so that in reality the Library proper has actually a smaller income at its disposal than it formerly had, and its work has increased greatly. Its power to use a large income wisely in past years was limited, but with its activities in all directions tremendously enlarged, and with the work of a state library commission on its hands, its ability to use a larger fund has grown correspondingly. The appropriation, though increased, is not equal to the rapidly growing needs of the Library. The work has grown in a vastly greater proportion than the income.

At no time in the history of the world has there been a larger output of good new publications than at present, and many of these should be found in every library that makes any pretense to completeness. With our present appropriation, not only are we unable to purchase many of the new works that we should have, but we can do very little toward completing the various sets of proceedings, periodicals, etc., which the public might naturally expect to find here.

I most earnestly urge upon the Board the necessity of securing such legislation as will enable us to carry out the work already planned and to undertake such new work as properly falls to the lot of this Library. It should be borne in mind that an additional income does not require the making of a distinct appropriation, as the money is derived from the fees received by the Secretary of State for filing articles of incorporation and other papers. These fees amounted to $377,739.60 in the last two years, and as they were raised at the last session of the Legislature, the receipts will be very much greater for the coming two years.

The Library is of more use and value to the members of the Legislature, as well as to every one else, than ever before, and more members

are taking advantage of the opportunities it offers. It is important that the work should be kept up in all departments to the highest standard, and in order to do this it will be necessary to obtain a larger revenue for maintenance.

In conclusion, I wish to make public recognition of the efficiency and loyal support of the staff. At no time in the history of the Library have the members of the staff shown a more earnest interest in their work, a stronger sense of responsibility toward their duties, or a better *esprit de corps*. It is largely due to their cordial coöperation that it has been possible to carry on the work of the Library so successfully during the past two years.

J. L. GILLIS,
State Librarian.

APPENDIX A.

DEBITS FOR FIFTY-SIXTH FISCAL YEAR, July 1, 1904, to July 1, 1905.

1904.		
July 1	To balance on hand	$774 60
July 4	Warrant	5,627 27
July 7	Traveling library fees	9 00
Aug. 6	Warrant	3,225 76
Sept. 3	Warrant	2,022 16
Sept. 13	Traveling library fees	72 00
Sept. 13	Payment lost book	1 85
Oct. 5	Warrant	2,158 81
Oct. 31	Traveling library fees	60 00
Oct. 31	Lost books	3 00
Oct. 31	Fines	5 00
Nov. 3	Warrant	2,270 65
Nov. 3	Warrant	3,209 80
Dec. 7	Traveling library fees	12 00
Dec. 7	Damage to book	20
1905.		
Jan. 3	Warrant	$4,335 70
Feb. 2	Warrant	5,368 95
Mar. 4	Warrant	2,679 57
Mar. 20	Damaged book	80
Mar. 20	Lost books	2 75
Mar. 20	Damaged books	15
Mar. 20	Lost book	1 50
Apr. 5	Warrant	3,867 56
May 3	Warrant	4,086 50
June 3	Warrant	3,089 10
June 3	Lost boxes	1 75
June 3	Fines	5 00
	Total	$42,891 43
	Credits for fifty-sixth fiscal year	41,941 83
	Balance July 1, 1905	$949 60

CREDITS FIFTY-SIXTH FISCAL YEAR, July 1, 1904, to July 1, 1905.

Items.	General Department.	Traveling Libraries.	Blind.	Total.
Books	$8,347 92	$1,842 67	$497 85	$10,688 44
Subscriptions	1,202 08			1,202 08
Salaries	12,518 60	1,810 53	361 50	14,690 63
Printing and binding	3,138 50	983 40	18 50	4,140 40
Furniture and carpets	1,397 24			1,397 24
Wells Fargo, cartage and freight	348 63	662 78	53 65	1,065 06
Meetings	637 00			637 00
Telegraph and telephones	227 56			227 56
Postage	205 48			205 48
Permanent improvements	4,592 78			4,592 78
Book cases and boxes		565 68		565 68
L. C. cards and A. L. A.	55 00			55 00
Miscellaneous	974 04	113 44		1,087 48
Exhibit	1,387 00			1,387 00
Totals	$35,031 83	$5,978 50	$931 50	$41,941 83

APPENDIX B.

DEBITS FOR FIFTY-SEVENTH FISCAL YEAR, July 1, 1905, to July 1, 1906.

1905.		
July 1	Balance on hand	$949 60
July 1	Warrant	2,614 05
Aug. 3	Warrant	2,746 38
Aug. 3	Lost and damaged books	13 65
Aug. 3	Fines	9 00
Sept. 2	Warrant	2,490 02
Sept. 13	Lost and damaged books	3 25
Oct. 4	Warrant	2,721 50
Nov. 4	Warrant	2,798 32
Nov. 28	Lost books	2 50
Nov. 28	Fines	10 00
Dec. 2	Warrant	2,848 90
1906.		
Jan. 3	Warrant	4,815 86
Feb. 3	Warrant	3,761 01
Feb. 8	Lost books	10 00
Feb. 8	Book sold	75
Mar. 3	Warrant	3,509 15
Mar. 28	Lost books	5 60
Mar. 28	Study Club fee	1 50
1906.		
Mar. 28	Books sold	$10 00
Apr. 4	Warrant	4,735 15
Apr. 7	Sale of glass doors	35 00
Apr. 7	Fines	5 00
Apr. 7	Rebate on scrip book	5 54
May 5	Warrant	5,284 52
May 31	Study Club fees	4 50
May 31	Books lost	3 40
May 31	Express charges returned	2 95
May 31	Fines	3 30
June 1	Books sold	135 00
June 4	Warrant	3,782 55
June 16	Books sold	41 00
June 16	Books lost	2 60
June 29	Books sold	36 00
June 30	Books sold	38 00
	Total	$43,444 70
	Credits for fifty-seventh fiscal year	42,107 41
	Balance July 1, 1906	$1,337 29

CREDITS FIFTY-SEVENTH FISCAL YEAR, July 1, 1905, to July 1, 1906.

Items.	General Department.	Traveling Libraries.	Blind.		Moving.	Total.
Books	$5,612 47	$6,167 16	$180 64			$11,960 27
Subscriptions	1,306 39					1,306 39
Salaries	13,186 21	2,342 38	766 18	$1,200 00		17,494 77
Printing and binding	2,164 70	1,355 15	115 75	146 65		3,782 25
Furniture and carpets	146 75	4 00				150 75
Wells Fargo	128 84	1,052 63	55			1,182 02
Cartage and freight	129 95	161 32	36 52		$115 00	442 79
Meetings	688 50					688 50
Telegraph and telephones	224 55			2 78		227 33
Postage	317 00	36 70	10 00			363 70
Permanent improvements	148 50	22 75				171 25
Book cases and boxes		878 78		33 50	218 45	1,130 73
L. C. cards and A. L. A.	202 16					202 16
Traveling expenses	91 40			755 80		847 20
Rent					105 00	105 00
Labor					701 64	701 64
Miscellaneous	1,020 12	138 65	25 50	79 86	86 53	1,350 66
Totals	$25,367 54	$12,159 52	$1,135 14	$2,218 59	$1,226 62	$42,107 41

APPENDIX C.

TOTAL EXPENDITURES, FIFTY-SIXTH AND FIFTY-SEVENTH FISCAL YEARS,

July 1, 1904 to July 1, 1906.

Items.	General Department.	Traveling Libraries.	Blind.	Public Libraries.	Moving from Capitol.	Total.
Books	$13,960 39	$8,009 83	$678 49			$22,648 71
Subscriptions	2,508 47					2,508 47
Salaries	25,704 81	4,152 91	1,127 68	$1,200 00		32,185 40
Printing and binding	5,303 20	2,338 55	134 25	146 65		7,922 65
Furniture and carpets	1,543 99	4 00				1,547 99
Wells Fargo	128 84	1,052 63	55			1,182 02
Cartage and freight	478 58	824 10	90 17		$115 00	1,507 85
Meetings	1,325 50					1,325 50
Telegraph and telephones	452 11			2 78		454 89
Postage	522 48	36 70	10 00			569 18
Permanent improvements	4,741 28	22 75				4,764 03
Book cases and boxes		1,444 46		33 50	218 45	1,696 41
L. C. cards and A. L. A.	257 16					257 16
Traveling expenses	91 40			755 80		847 20
Rent					105 00	105 00
Labor					701 64	701 64
Exhibit	1,387 00					1,387 00
Miscellaneous	1,994 16	252 09	25 50	79 86	86 53	2,438 14
Totals	$60,399 37	$18,138 02	$2,066 64	$2,218 59	$1,226 62	$84,049 24

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,)
SACRAMENTO COUNTY.)

I, J. L. Gillis, being duly sworn, on oath depose and say: That I am the secretary of the Board of Trustees of the California State Library; that the foregoing statement of the expenditures of the State Library for the fifty-sixth and fifty-seventh fiscal years, from July 1, 1904, to July 1, 1906, is true and correct.

J. L. GILLIS.

Subscribed to and sworn to before me, this 12th day of November, A. D. 1906.

ERNEST BRUNCKEN,
[SEAL] Notary Public, Sacramento County, California.

APPENDIX D.

NUMBER OF VOLUMES IN LIBRARY JUNE 30, 1906.

	Number at last Report.	Added from July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1906.				Grand Total.
		Purchase.	Exchange.	Gift.	Total.	
Main Library, including Law and California Historical Departments	126,606	5,543	1,140	1,364	8,047	134,653
Extension Department:						
Traveling Libraries	4,250	8,475	None	11	8,486	12,736
Books for Blind	None	496	None	54	550	550
Total for Extension Department	4,250	8,971	None	65	9,036	13,286
Grand total	130,856	14,514	1,140	1,429	17,083	147,939

APPENDIX E.

LIST OF PERIODICALS.

A. L. A. Booklist ..... 8 months a year
Academy ..... Weekly
Albany Law Journal ..... Monthly
American Anthropologist ..... Bi-monthly
American Antiquarian ..... Bi-monthly
American Architect ..... Weekly
American Association for the Advancement of Science. Proceedings ..... Annual
American Bankruptcy Reports. Advance sheets ..... Monthly
American Bee Journal ..... Weekly
American Builder's Review ..... Monthly
American Building Association News ..... Monthly
American Catholic Quarterly Review ..... Quarterly
American Chemical Journal ..... Monthly
American Digest ..... Bi-monthly
American Druggist and Pharmaceutical Record ..... Semi-monthly
American Economic Association Publication ..... Quarterly
American Engineer and Railroad Journal ..... Monthly
American Foundrymen's Association. Transactions ..... Irregular
American Field ..... Weekly
American Geographical Society. Bulletin ..... Monthly
American Historical Review ..... Quarterly

American Institute of Electrical Engineers. Proceedings ..... Monthly
American Journal of Archæology ..... Quarterly
American Journal of Insanity ..... Quarterly
American Journal of Medical Sciences ..... Quarterly
American Journal of Philology ..... Quarterly
American Journal of Psychology ..... Quarterly
American Journal of Science ..... Monthly
American Journal of Sociology ..... Bi-monthly
American Journal of Theology ..... Quarterly
American Law Review ..... Bi-monthly
American Law School Review ..... Irregular
American Machinist ..... Weekly
American Mechanic's Advocate ..... Monthly
American Naturalist ..... Monthly
American Negligence Reports ..... Bi-monthly
American Society of Civil Engineers. Transactions ..... Semi-annually
American Statistical Association. Quarterly Publications ..... Quarterly
American Veterinary Review ..... Monthly
Annals of American Academy of Political and Social Science ..... Bi-monthly
Antiquary ..... Monthly
Anybody's Magazine ..... Monthly
Appleton's Magazine ..... Monthly
Architectural Record ..... Monthly
Archives Diplomatiques ..... Monthly
Archives of Ophthalmology ..... Bi-monthly
Archives of Otology ..... Bi-monthly
Arena ..... Monthly
Argonaut ..... Weekly
Army and Navy Journal ..... Weekly
Army and Navy Life ..... Monthly
Art Journal and Annual ..... Monthly
Astronomical Journal ..... Monthly
Astronomical Society of the Pacific. Proceedings ..... Bi-monthly
Athenæum ..... Weekly
Atlantic Monthly ..... Monthly
Atlantic Reporter ..... Weekly
Automobile Magazine ..... Monthly
Banking Law Journal ..... Monthly
Biblical World ..... Monthly
Bibliotheca Sacra ..... Quarterly
Bishop's A B C Guide ..... Monthly
Blackwood's Magazine ..... Monthly
Book and News Dealer ..... Monthly
Book Buyer ..... Monthly
Book Review Digest ..... Monthly
Bookman ..... Monthly
Bookseller (London) ..... Monthly
Boston Medical and Surgical Journal ..... Weekly
Breeder and Sportsman ..... Weekly
British Californian ..... Monthly
Brush and Pencil ..... Monthly
Bulletin of Bibliography ..... Quarterly

Burlington Magazine.....Monthly
California Appellate Decisions.....Bi-weekly
California Christian Advocate.....Bi-weekly
California Cultivator.....Bi-weekly
California Decisions.....Bi-weekly
California Education.....Quarterly
California Fruit Grower.....Weekly
California Journal of Technology.....Irregular
California School Journal.....Semi-monthly
California State Journal of Medicine.....Monthly
Canada Gazette.....Weekly
Canada Law Journal.....Semi-monthly
Canadian Criminal Cases.....Irregular
Canadian Law Review.....Monthly
Canadian Magazine.....Monthly
Canadian Society of Civil Engineers. Proceedings.....Semi-annual
Canadian Supreme Court reports.....Irregular
Case and Comment.....Monthly
Cassier's Magazine.....Monthly
Catalog of United States Public Documents.....Monthly
Catholic World.....Monthly
Central Law Journal.....Weekly
Century Magazine.....Monthly
Chambers' Journal.....Monthly
Champlain Society. Publications.....Irregular
Chaparral.....Semi-monthly
Charities and the Commons.....Weekly
Chautauquan.....Monthly
Chemical News.....Weekly
Church Quarterly Review.....Quarterly
Club Life.....Monthly
Colorado Scientific Society. Proceedings.....Quarterly
Columbia Law Review.....Monthly
Commercial and Financial Chronicle.....Weekly
Commonwealth Club of California. Transactions.....Monthly
Compressed Air.....Monthly
Condor.....Bi-monthly
Consular and Trade Reports.....Monthly
Contemporary Review.....Monthly
Cornhill Magazine.....Monthly
Cosmopolitan.....Monthly
Country Life in America.....Monthly
Court of Sessions Cases.....Irregular
Craftsman.....Monthly
Critic.....Monthly
Cumulative Book Index.....Monthly
Current Literature.....Monthly
Curtis's Botanical Magazine.....Monthly
Delineator.....Monthly
Deutsche Juristen-Zeitung.....Semi-monthly
Dial.....Semi-monthly
Dublin Review.....Quarterly

Eclectic Magazine ..... Monthly
Economic Geology ..... Semi-quarterly
Economic Journal ..... Quarterly
Economic Review ..... Quarterly
Edinburgh Review ..... Quarterly
Education ..... Monthly
Educational Review ..... Monthly
Electrical Review (London) ..... Weekly
Electrical World ..... Weekly
Engineer (London) ..... Weekly
Engineering (London) ..... Weekly
Engineering and Mining Journal ..... Weekly
Engineering Magazine ..... Monthly
Engineering News ..... Weekly
Engineering Record ..... Weekly
Engineers' Society of Western Pennsylvania. Proceedings ..... Monthly
English Historical Review ..... Quarterly
English Illustrated Magazine ..... Monthly
Entomologist ..... Monthly
Everybody's Magazine ..... Monthly
Expositor (London) ..... Monthly
Farming ..... Monthly
Federal Reporter ..... Weekly
Federation Bulletin ..... Monthly
Field Columbian Museum. Publications ..... Irregular
Folk-Lore (London) ..... Quarterly
For California ..... Monthly
Forest and Stream ..... Weekly
Forestry and Irrigation ..... Monthly
Fortnightly Review ..... Monthly
Forum ..... Quarterly
Foundry ..... Monthly
General Digest (Advance sheets) ..... Bi-monthly
Gentlemen's Magazine ..... Monthly
Geographical Journal ..... Monthly
Geological Magazine ..... Monthly
Geological Society of America. Bulletin ..... Irregular
Goodwin's Weekly ..... Weekly
Green Bag ..... Monthly
Harper's Bazar ..... Monthly
Harper's Monthly ..... Monthly
Harper's Weekly ..... Weekly
Hartford Seminary Record ..... Quarterly
Harvard Graduates' Magazine ..... Quarterly
Harvard Law Review ..... Monthly
Hibbert Journal ..... Quarterly
Idler ..... Monthly
Imperial and Asiatic Quarterly Review ..... Quarterly
Impressions Quarterly ..... Quarterly
Independent ..... Weekly
Index Medicus ..... Monthly
Institution of Mechanical Engineers. Proceedings (London) ..... Quarterly

Institution of Mining Engineers. Transactions.....Irregular
Insurance Law Journal .....Monthly
International Bureau of American Republics. Bulletin.....Monthly
International Journal of Ethics.....Quarterly
International Quarterly .....Quarterly
International Studio .....Monthly
Interstate Commerce Reports.....Irregular
Iowa Journal of History and Politics .....Quarterly
Irish Law Times .....Weekly
Irish Monthly.....Monthly
Iron Age .....Weekly
Irrigation Age.....Monthly
Jewish Quarterly Review.....Quarterly
Johns Hopkins University Circular.....Monthly during term
Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science....Monthly
Journal of American Folk-Lore.....Quarterly
Journal of Biblical Literature .....Semi-annually
Journal of Cutaneous Diseases.....Monthly
Journal of Electricity, Power and Gas.....Weekly
Journal of Geology .....Semi-quarterly
Journal of Hellenic Studies.....Irregular
Journal of Hygiene.....Quarterly
Journal of Indian Art and Industry.....Quarterly
Journal of Mental Science.....Quarterly
Journal of Political Economy.....Monthly
Journal of Zoöphily .....Monthly
Journal of the American Chemical Society.....Monthly
Journal of the American Medical Association.....Weekly
Journal of the American Society of Naval Engineers .....Quarterly
Journal of the Anthropological Institute .....Semi-annually
Journal of the British Archæological Association.....Quarterly
Journal of the Chemical Society.....Monthly
Journal of the Department of Labor (New Zealand).....Monthly
Journal of the Franklin Institute .....Monthly
Journal of the Institution of Electrical Engineers (London) .....Irregular
Journal of the Queckett Microscopical Club.....Irregular
Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society.....Annual
Journal of the Royal Statistical Society.....Quarterly
Journal of the Royal United Service Institution.....Monthly
Journal of the Society of Arts.....Weekly
Knowledge and Scientific News .....Monthly
Ladies' Home Journal.....Monthly
Lancaster Law Review.....Weekly
Lancet .....Weekly
Law Journal and Reports .....Weekly
Law Journal Reports.....Monthly
Law Notes.....Monthly
Law Magazine and Review.....Quarterly
Law Times and Reports.....Weekly
Law Quarterly Review .....Quarterly
Legal Intelligencer and Advance Sheets.....Weekly
Library Journal.....Monthly

Library Record ..... Bi-monthly
Library Work ..... Quarterly
Lippincott's Magazine ..... Monthly
Literary Digest ..... Weekly
Living Age ..... Weekly
London Quarterly Review ..... Quarterly
Lutheran Quarterly ..... Quarterly
McClure's Magazine ..... Monthly
Macmillan's Magazine ..... Monthly
Magazine of History ..... Monthly
Masters in Art ..... Monthly
Medico-Legal Journal ..... Quarterly
Merchants' Association Review ..... Monthly
Mind ..... Quarterly
Mines and Minerals ..... Monthly
Mining Magazine ..... Monthly
Mining and Scientific Press ..... Weekly
Missionary Review ..... Monthly
Modern Language Association of America. Publications ..... Quarterly
Modern Philology ..... Quarterly
Monist ..... Quarterly
Monitor ..... Weekly
Month ..... Monthly
Monthly Review ..... Monthly
Moon Magazine ..... Monthly
Municipal Engineering ..... Monthly
Munsey's Magazine ..... Monthly
Nation ..... Weekly
National Civic Federation Review ..... Bi-monthly
National Geographic Magazine ..... Monthly
National Magazine ..... Monthly
National Review ..... Monthly
Nature ..... Weekly
New Church Review ..... Quarterly
New England Historical and Genealogical Register ..... Quarterly
New England Magazine ..... Monthly
New Hampshire Genealogical Record ..... Quarterly
New York Genealogical and Biographical Record ..... Quarterly
New York Supplement ..... Weekly
News Letter ..... Weekly
Nineteenth Century and After ..... Monthly
North American Journal of Homœopathy ..... Monthly
North American Review ..... Monthly
North Eastern Reporter ..... Weekly
Northwest Territories Law Reports ..... Irregular
Northwestern Reporter ..... Weekly
Northern Crown ..... Monthly
Notes and Queries ..... Weekly
Nova Scotia Law Reports ..... Irregular
Open Court ..... Monthly
Out West ..... Monthly
Outing ..... Monthly

Outlook	Weekly
Overland Monthly	Monthly
Pacific Coast Wood and Iron	Monthly
Pacific Medical Journal	Monthly
Pacific Monthly	Monthly
Pacific Municipalities	Monthly
Pacific Oil Reporter	Weekly
Pacific Reporter	Weekly
Pacific Rural Press	Weekly
Pacific Wine and Spirit Review	Monthly
Pall Mall	Monthly
Pedagogical Seminary	Quarterly
Pennsylvania Magazine of History	Quarterly
Petaluma Weekly Poultry Journal	Weekly
Philippine Journal of Science	Monthly
Philosophical Review	Bi-monthly
Photo-Miniature	Monthly
Physical Society of London. Proceedings	Quarterly
Poet Lore	Quarterly
Political Science Quarterly	Quarterly
Popular Astronomy	Monthly
Popular Science Monthly	Monthly
Preston School Outlook	Bi-monthly
Princeton Theological Review	Quarterly
Progressive Medicine	Quarterly
Psychological Bulletin	Monthly
Psychological Index	Annual
Psychological Review	Bi-monthly
Public Libraries	Monthly except August and September
Publishers' Circular	Weekly
Publishers' Weekly	Weekly
Quarterly Journal of Economics	Quarterly
Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society	Quarterly
Quarterly Journal of the Microscopical Society	Quarterly
Quarterly Review	Quarterly
Railroad Gazette	Weekly
Railway and Locomotive Engineering	Monthly
Railway Master Mechanic	Monthly
Reader Magazine	Monthly
Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature	Monthly
Records of the Past	Monthly
Reformed Church Review	Quarterly
Review of Reviews	Monthly
Revue des Deux Mondes	Semi-monthly
St. Nicholas	Monthly
Saturday Review	Weekly
School of Mines Quarterly	Quarterly
School Review	Monthly
Science	Weekly
Scientific American	Weekly
Scientific American Supplement	Weekly
Scottish Law Review	Monthly

Scribner's Magazine	Monthly
Sewanne Review	Quarterly
Shepard's Annotations, New York Court of Appeals	Quarterly
Shepard's Annotations, New York Miscellaneous	Quarterly
Shepard's Annotations, New York Supreme Court	Quarterly
Shepard's Citations. Illinois Supreme and Appellate Court Reports	Quarterly
Shepard's Citations. Missouri Reports	Quarterly
Shepard's Citations. U. S. Supreme Court Reports	Quarterly
Shepard's Citations of Federal Reporter	Quarterly
Shepard's Citations of Ohio Decisions	Quarterly
South Atlantic Quarterly	Quarterly
Southeastern Reporter	Weekly
Southern Educational Review	Monthly
Southern Historical Society. Papers	Annual
Southern History Association. Publications	Bi-monthly
Southern Reporter	Weekly
Southwestern Reporter	Weekly
Spectator	Weekly
Stanford Alumnus	Monthly
Sugar Beet	Monthly
Sunset	Monthly
Supreme Court Reporter	Semi-monthly
Technology Review	Quarterly
Temple Bar	Monthly
Texas State Historical Association, Quarterly of	Quarterly
Town Talk	Weekly
Treasury Decisions	Weekly
United States Naval Institute. Proceedings	Quarterly
United States Patent Office. Official Gazette	Weekly
United States Supreme Court Opinions	Semi-monthly
University Chronicle. (University of California)	Quarterly
Veterinary Journal	Monthly
Virginia Magazine	Quarterly
Washington Magazine	Monthly
Wasp	Weekly
Water and Forest	Quarterly
Western Elk	Monthly
Western Journal of Education	Monthly
Westminster Review	Monthly
Whittier Boys and Girls' Magazine	Bi-monthly
William and Mary College Quarterly	Quarterly
Woman's Home Companion	Monthly
World's Work	Monthly
Yale Review	Quarterly

APPENDIX F.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS. DAILY AND WEEKLY.

Those marked with an (x) are donated.

Acton Rooster ..... Monthly (x)
Alturas New Era ..... Weekly (x)
Amador Dispatch ..... Weekly (x)
Amador Ledger ..... Weekly (x)
Anaheim Gazette ..... Weekly (x)
Antioch Ledger ..... Weekly (x)
Bakersfield. Morning Echo ..... Daily (x)
Berkeley. Daily Californian ..... Daily (University of California) (x)
Bridgeport Chronicle-Union ..... Weekly (x)
Calaveras Chronicle ..... Weekly (x)
Calaveras Prospect ..... Weekly (x)
Castroville Weekly Enterprise ..... Weekly (x)
Chicago Record-Herald ..... Daily
Chico Semi-Weekly Record ..... Semi-weekly (x)
Colfax Sentinel ..... Weekly (x)
Colusa Sun ..... Tri-weekly (x)
Concord Transcript ..... Weekly (x)
Contra Costa Gazette ..... Weekly (x)
Contra Costa Standard ..... Weekly (x)
Corona. Press and Horticulturist ..... Weekly (x)
Del Norte Record ..... Weekly (x)
Dixon Tribune ..... Weekly (x)
Downieville. Mountain Messenger ..... Weekly (x)
El Dorado Republican ..... Weekly (x)
Escondido Times ..... Weekly (x)
Eureka. Weekly Humboldt Times ..... Weekly
Folsom Telegraph ..... Weekly (x)
Fresno Morning Republican ..... Daily (x)
Galt Gazette ..... Weekly (x)
Gilroy Advocate ..... Weekly (x)
Grass Valley. Daily Morning Union ..... Daily
Hanford Sentinel ..... Weekly
Hawaiian Gazette ..... Semi-weekly
Inyo Independent ..... Weekly (x)
La Jolla Breakers ..... Weekly (x)
Lake County Bee ..... Weekly (x)
Lassen County. Big Valley Gazette ..... Weekly (x)
Los Angeles Herald ..... Daily
Los Angeles Times ..... Daily
Lindsay Gazette ..... Weekly (x)
Madera Mercury ..... Weekly
Marin Journal ..... Weekly (x)
Marin County Tocsin ..... Weekly (x)

Mariposa Gazette.....Weekly (x)
Marysville. Semi-Weekly Appeal.....Semi-weekly (x)
Marysville. Daily Democrat.....Daily
Masonic Pioneer.....Weekly (x)
Mendocino Beacon.....Weekly (x)
Merced Express.....Weekly (x)
Milwaukee. Social-Democratic Herald.....Weekly (x)
Milwaukee. Vorwaerts.....Weekly (x)
New York. Evening Post.....Daily
Newcastle News.....Weekly (x)
Oak Park Ledger.....Weekly (x)
Oakland Enquirer.....Daily (x)
Oakland Times.....Daily (x)
Oakland Tribune.....Daily (x)
Oxnard Courier.....Weekly (x)
Palo Altan.....Weekly (x)
Pasadena Daily News.....Daily (x)
Placer Herald.....Weekly (x)
Placer County Republican.....Weekly
Placerville Nugget.....Daily (x)
Placerville Weekly Nugget.....Weekly (x)
Plumas National Bulletin.....Semi-weekly (x)
Portland. Morning Oregonian.....Daily
Red Bluff News.....Weekly (x)
Redding. Courier-Free Press.....Daily
Redlands. Citrograph.....Weekly (x)
Redwood City Democrat.....Weekly (x)
Redwood City. Times-Gazette.....Weekly (x)
Reno Evening Gazette.....Daily (x)
Rio Vista. River News.....Weekly (x)
Sacramento. Evening Bee (2 copies).....Daily
Sacramento Journal.....Weekly (x)
Sacramento Star.....Daily
Sacramento. Sunday Evening Leader.....Weekly (x)
Sacramento Union (2 copies).....Daily
Sacramento. Wednesday Press.....Weekly
St. Helena Star.....Weekly (x)
Salinas Index.....Daily (x)
Salinas Weekly Journal.....Weekly (x)
San Benito Advance.....Weekly (x)
San Diegan-Sun.....Daily
San Diego. Evening Tribune.....Daily (x)
San Diego Union.....Daily
San Francisco Bulletin.....Daily
San Francisco Call (2 copies).....Daily
San Francisco Chronicle (2 copies).....Daily
San Francisco Examiner (2 copies).....Daily
San Francisco Post.....Daily
San José Mercury.....Daily
San Luis Obispo. Semi-Weekly Breeze.....Semi-weekly (x)
San Luis Obispo Times.....Weekly (x)
San Luis Obispo Tribune.....Semi-weekly (x)

San Mateo Leader.....Weekly (x)
San Mateo Times.....Weekly (x)
Santa Barbara. Weekly Press.....Weekly
Santa Clara News.....Weekly (x)
Santa Cruz Surf.....Weekly (x)
Santa Rosa. Press Democrat.....Daily (x)
Santa Rosa. Republican.....Daily
Seattle Post Intelligencer.....Daily
Sonora. Union Democrat.....Weekly (x)
Stanford University. Daily Palo Alto.....Daily (x)
Stanislaus County Weekly News.....Weekly (x)
Stockton Mail.....Daily (x)
Summary. (Elmira, N. Y.).....Weekly (x)
Sutter County Farmer.....Weekly (x)
Sutter Independent.....Weekly (x)
Trinity Journal.....Weekly (x)
Truckee Semi-Weekly Republican.....Semi-weekly (x)
Tulare County Times.....Weekly (x)
Ventura Free Press.....Weekly (x)
Willows Review.....Weekly (x)
Winters Express.....Weekly (x)
Woodland Democrat.....Weekly
Yreka Journal.....Weekly

APPENDIX H.

PUBLIC, MISCELLANEOUS, AND TRAVELING LIBRARIES, 1904.

Arranged alphabetically by towns.

T indicates Traveling library. P indicates Public library. + indicates incorporated town.
* indicates reading room or library supported by voluntary subscription.

Adin T
Alameda P +
Alamitos *
Alturas T +
Anaheim P +
Arcata T +
Auburn T +
Azusa P +
Bakersfield P +
Ball's Ferry T
Barstow *
Belmont T
Berkeley P +
Biggs T +
Boulder Creek * T +
Buntingville T
Calistoga P T +
Campbell *
Carpinteria T
Castella T
Ceres T
Chico P +
Clarksburg T
Colusa P +
Corona P +
Coronado P +
Covina P +
Cucamonga T
Davis T
Dunsmuir *
Elk Grove T
Escondido P +
Eureka P +
Farmington T
Ferndale T +
Fowler *
Fresno P +
Fullerton T +
Glenn T
Greenville T
Guerneville T
Hall Town T
Hanford P +
Hayward P +
Healdsburg P +
Highland *
Hollister P +
Kern City P +
La Jolla *
La Moine T
Laton *
Linden T
Livermore T +
Lodi * T
Lompoc * T +
Long Beach P +
Lordsburg *
Los Angeles P +
Los Gatos P +
Madera *
Martinez * +
Marysville * +
Missouri Flat T
Modesto T +
Monrovia P +
Monterey * +
Napa P +
National City P +
Needles *
Nevada City P +
Nordhoff *
Oakdale *
Oakland P +
Ontario P +
Orange P +
Oroville *
Pacific Grove * +
Palermo T
Palo Alto P +
Pasadena P +
Paso Robles P T +
Penryn T
Perris *
Petaluma P +
Pomona P +
Porterville T +
Ramona *
Red Bluff P +
Redding P +
Redlands P +
Redondo P +
Redwood City P +
Richmond *
Riverside P +
Rock Creek T
Roseville T
Sacramento P +
Salinas * T +
San Bernardino P +
San Diego P +
San Dimas * T
San Francisco P +
San José P +
San Juan * T +
San Luis Obispo P +
San Mateo P +
San Pedro P +
San Rafael P +
St. Helena P +
Santa Ana P +
Santa Barbara P +
Santa Clara P +
Santa Cruz P +
Santa Monica P +
Santa Rosa P +
Sebastopol T +
Sierra Madre *

Sonoma T +
Sonora * +
South Pasadena P +
Stockton P +
Susanville T +
Tulare P +
Upland *
Vallejo P +
Ventura P +
Veterans' Home T
Visalia P +
Vorden T
Watsonville P +
Whittier P +
Winters * T +
Woodland P +

APPENDIX I.

PUBLIC, MISCELLANEOUS, AND TRAVELING LIBRARIES, 1904.

Arranged alphabetically by counties.

T indicates Traveling library. P indicates Public library. + indicates incorporated town.
* indicates reading room or library supported by voluntary subscription.

ALAMEDA.
Alameda P +
Berkeley P +
Hayward P +
Livermore P +
Oakland P +
ALPINE.
AMADOR.
BUTTE.
Biggs T +
Chico P +
Oroville *
Palermo T
CALAVERAS.
COLUSA.
Colusa P +
CONTRA COSTA.
Martinez * +
Richmond *
DEL NORTE.
EL DORADO.
Missouri Flat T
FRESNO.
Fowler *
Fresno P +
Laton *
GLENN.
Glenn T
HUMBOLDT.
Arcata P +
HUMBOLDT.
Eureka P +
Ferndale T +
INYO.
KERN.
Bakersfield P +
Kern City P +
KINGS.
Hanford P +
LAKE.
LASSEN.
Buntingville T
Hall Town T
Susanville T +
LOS ANGELES.
Alamitos *
Azusa P +
Covina P +
Long Beach P +
Lordsburg *
Los Angeles P +
Monrovia P +
Pasadena P +
Pomona P +
Redondo P +
San Dimas * T
San Pedro P +
Santa Monica P +
Sierra Madre *
South Pasadena P +
MADERA.
Madera *
MARIN.
San Rafael P +
MARIPOSA.
MENDOCINO.
MERCED.
MODOC.
Adin T
Alturas T +
MONO.
MONTEREY.
Monterey * +
Pacific Grove * +
Salinas * T +
NAPA.
Calistoga P T +
Napa P +
St. Helena P +
Veterans' Home T
NEVADA.
Nevada City P +
ORANGE.
Anaheim P +
Fullerton T +
Orange P +
Santa Ana P +
PLACER.
Auburn T +
Penryn T

PLACER.
Roseville T
PLUMAS.
Greenville T
RIVERSIDE.
Corona P +
Perris *
Riverside P +
SACRAMENTO.
Elk Grove T
Sacramento P +
Vorden T
SAN BENITO.
Hollister P +
San Juan * T +
SAN BERNARDINO.
Barstow *
Cucamonga T
Highland *
Needles *
Ontario P +
Redlands P +
San Bernardino P +
Upland *
SAN DIEGO.
Coronado P +
Escondido P +
La Jolla *
National City P +
Ramona *
San Diego P +
SAN FRANCISCO.
San Francisco P +
SAN JOAQUIN.
Farmington T
SAN JOAQUIN.
Linden T
Lodi * T
Stockton P +
SAN LUIS OBISPO.
Paso Robles P T +
San Luis Obispo P +
SAN MATEO.
Belmont T
Redwood City P +
San Mateo P +
SANTA BARBARA.
Carpinteria T
Lompoc T * +
Santa Barbara P +
SANTA CLARA.
Campbell *
Los Gatos P +
Palo Alto P +
San José P +
Santa Clara P +
SANTA CRUZ.
Boulder Creek * T +
Santa Cruz P +
Watsonville P +
SHASTA.
Ball's Ferry T
Castella T
La Moine T
Redding P +
Rock Creek T
SIERRA.
SISKIYOU.
Dunsmuir *
SOLANO.
Vallejo P +
SONOMA.
Guerneville T
Healdsburg P +
Petaluma P +
Santa Rosa P +
Sebastopol T +
Sonoma T +
STANISLAUS.
Ceres T
Modesto T +
Oakdale *
SUTTER.
TEHAMA.
Red Bluff P +
TRINITY.
TULARE.
Porterville T +
Tulare P +
Visalia P +
TUOLUMNE.
Sonora * +
VENTURA.
Nordhoff *
Ventura P +
YOLO.
Clarksburg T
Davis T
Winters * T +
Woodland P +
YUBA.
Marysville * +

APPENDIX J.

PUBLIC, MISCELLANEOUS, AND TRAVELING LIBRARIES, 1906.

Arranged alphabetically by towns.

T indicates Traveling library. P indicates Public library. + indicates incorporated town.
* indicates reading room or library supported by voluntary subscription.

Acampo T
Adin T
Ager T
Agua Caliente T
Alameda P +
Alamitos *
Albion T
Alta T
Alturas * T +
Alvord T
Amnesti District T
Anaheim P +
Angel's Camp T
Antioch T +
Arcata P +
Arroyo Grande T
Arthur T
Auburn P T +
Azusa P +
Baird T
Ball's Ferry T
Bakersfield P +
Barstow *
Beaumont T
Beckwith T
Belmont T
Ben Lomond T
Benicia P T +
Bennett Valley T
Berkeley P +
Bidwell's Bar T
Bieber T
Big Oak Flat T
Biggs P T +
Bishop T +
Bishop Township T
Black Diamond T +
Bloomingdale T
Boulder Creek * T +
Bowman T
Bridgeport T
Buena Park T
Buntingville T
Calistoga P T +
Cameron T
Camino T
Camp Meeker T
Campbell *
Camptonville T
Carlsbad T
Carpinteria T
Castella T
Castroville T
Ceres T
Chico P +
Chino T
Chualar T
Cinnabar District T
Clarksburg T
Cloverdale T +
Clovis T
Coachella T
Coalinga * +
Cobb Valley Lake T
Collinsville T
Coloma T
Colton P +
Colusa P +
Compton T
Coon Hollow T
Copperopolis T
Cordelia T
Corning T
Corona P +
Coronado P +
Cotati T
Cottonwood T
Covina P +
Crescent City T
Crescent Mills T
Crow's Landing T
Cuba T
Cucamonga T
Darwin T
Davis * T
Delmorma District T
Diamond Springs T
Dinuba P T +
Dixon P T +
Dos Palos T
Douglas City T
Downieville T
Downey *
Dry Creek T
Dunsmuir *
El Centro T
El Monte T
Elk Grove T
Elsinore P T +
Escondido P +
Etna P T +
Eucalyptus District T
Eureka P +
Fairfield T +
Fall River Mills T
Fallbrook T
Farmington T
Ferndale P T +
Fernley T
Fillmore T
Florin T
Forestville T
Fort Dick District T
Fort Jones T +

Fort Romie T
Fortuna * +
Fowler * T
French Camp T
Fresno P +
Fullerton P T +
Fulton T
Galt T
Geyserville T
Gilroy P T +
Glendale * T +
Glendora * T
Glenn T
Gold Run T
Gonzales T
Good Luck T
Grangeville T
Grant District T
Green Valley T
Green Valley District T
Greenfield T
Greenville T
Groveland T
Guerneville T
Hall Town T
Hanford P +
Hayfork T
Hayward P +
Healdsburg P +
Hemet * T
Highland *
Hobart Mills T
Hollister P +
Hollywood P T
Holtville * T
Hopland T
Hornbrook T
Independence T
Ingot T
Irvington T
Jackson T +
Janesville T
Jenny Lind T
Jersey T
Johnsville T
Jolon T
Junction City T
Kelseyville T
Kern City P +
Kernville T
King City T
Kingsburg T
Lagunita District T
La Jolla *
La Mesa T
La Mirada T
La Moine T
La Panza T
Lakeport T +
Laton *
Latonville T
Leightons T
Lemoore T +
Lewiston T
Likely T
Lincoln P +
Linden T
Little Shasta T
Live Oak District T
Livermore P +
Lockwood T
Lodi * T
Loma Pilon District T
Lompoc * T +
Lone Tree District T
Long Beach P +
Long Valley T
Loomis T
Lordsburg *
Los Angeles P +
Los Gatos P +
Loyalton T +
Lower Lake T
McKittrick T
Madera * T
Magalia T
Manzanita District T
Marcum District T
Maricopa T
Mariposa T
Markleeville T +
Martinez * +
Marysville * +
Mendocino State Hosp. T
Merced P T +
Meridian T
Middletown T
Milford T
Mill Valley T +
Milton T
Missouri Flat T
Modesto P +
Monrovia P
Montague T
Monterey P +
Morro T
Mound City T
Mount Olivet T
Mountain Ranch T
Mountain View P T +
Napa P +
Napa State Hospital T
National City P +
Needles *
Nestor T
Nevada City P +
Newcastle T
New Hope T
New Mohawk T
Nicolaus T
Niles * T
Nordhoff *
North Fork T
North San Juan T
Novato T
Oak Grove T
Oakdale *
Oakland P +
Oakville T
Occidental T
Ocean Park * +
Oceano T
Oceanside P +
Oleander T
Olig District T
O'Neals T
Ontario P +
Orange P +
Oriole T
Orland T
Oroville * +
Oxnard P +
Pacific Grove P +
Palermo T
Palo Alto P +
Parkfield T
Pasadena P +
Paso Robles P T +
Payran District T
Penobscot District T
Penryn T
Perris *
Petaluma P +
Pierce Road District T
Pike T
Pinole T +
Pittsburg Landing T
Pittsville T
Placerville P T +

Pleasanton T +
Point Reyes Station T
Pomona P +
Porterville P T +
Poway T
Princeton T
Providence Mine T
Quartz T
Quicksilver T
Quincy *
Ramona *
Raymond T
Red Bluff P +
Redding P +
Redlands P +
Redondo P +
Redwood City P +
Redwood District T
Rescue T
Richmond * +
Rio Vista T +
Riverside P +
Rock Creek T
Rocklin P T +
Rosedale T
Roseville T
Round Valley T
Ryer Island T
Sacramento P +
St. Helena P +
St. John T
Salinas P T +
San Andreas T
San Bernardino P +
San Diego P +
San Dimas * T
San Francisco P +
San Jacinto T +
San José P +
San Juan P T +
San Leandro P T +
San Luis Obispo P +
San Mateo P +
San Pedro P +
San Rafael P +
Santa Ana P +
Santa Barbara P +
Santa Clara P +
Santa Cruz P +
Santa Marguerita T
Santa Monica P +
Santa Paula T +
Santa Rosa P +
Saratoga T
Sausalito P +
Sawtelle *
Sebastopol T +
Selma P +
Shandon T
Sierra Madre *
Sierraville T
Silsbee T
Sisson T +
Skyland T
Slatington T
Slough District T
Snelling T
Soledad T
Sonoma * T +
Sonora * T +
Soquel T
Soulsbyville T
South Pasadena P +
Standish T
Stirling City T
Stockton P +
Stony Ford T
Suisun P +
Sunnyvale T
Sunol T
Susanville T +
Sutter T
Sutter Creek T
Taylorsville T
Tehachapi T
Tehama T +
Templeton T
Thalheim T
Tropico * T
Tulare P +
Two Rock T
Ukiah P T +
Upland * T +
Vacaville P +
Vallejo P +
Ventura P +
Veterans' Home T
Visalia P +
Vorden T
Wakefield T
Washington Colony T
Wasioja T
Watsonville P +
Waugh T
Weaverville T
West Butte T
West Fallbrook T
Wheatland T +
Whittier P +
Willits P T +
Willows P T +
Winchester T
Winship District T
Winters * T +
Woodland P +
Yreka T +

APPENDIX K.

PUBLIC, MISCELLANEOUS, AND TRAVELING LIBRARIES, 1906.

Arranged alphabetically by counties.

T indicates Traveling library. P indicates Public library. + indicates incorporated town.
* indicates reading room or library supported by voluntary subscription.

ALAMEDA.
- Alameda P +
- Berkeley P +
- Hayward P +
- Irvington P
- Livermore P +
- Niles * T
- Oakland P +
- Pleasanton T +
- San Leandro P T +
- Sunol

ALPINE.
- Markleeville T +

AMADOR.
- Jackson T +
- Sutter Creek T

BUTTE.
- Bidwell's Bar T
- Biggs P T +
- Bloomingdale T
- Chico P +
- Magalia T
- Oroville * +
- Palermo T
- Stirling City T

CALAVERAS.
- Angel's Camp T
- Copperopolis T
- Jenny Lind T
- Milton T
- Mountain Ranch T
- San Andreas T

COLUSA.
- Colusa P +
- Princeton T
- Stony Ford T

CONTRA COSTA.
- Antioch T +

CONTRA COSTA.
- Black Diamond T +
- Jersey T
- Lone Tree District T
- Martinez * +
- Pinole T +
- Pittsburg Landing T
- Richmond * +

DEL NORTE
- Crescent City T +
- Fort Dick District T
- Redwood District T
- Wakefield T

EL DORADO.
- Camino T
- Coloma T
- Coon Hollow T
- Diamond Springs T
- Good Luck T
- Missouri Flat T
- Penobscot District T
- Placerville P T +
- Rescue T
- Slatington T

FRESNO.
- Clovis T
- Coalinga * +
- Fowler * T
- Fresno P +
- Kingsburg T
- Laton *
- Oleander T
- Selma P +
- Washington Colony T

GLENN.
- Glenn T
- Orland T
- St. John T

GLENN.
- Willows P T +

HUMBOLDT.
- Arcata P +
- Eureka P +
- Ferndale P T +
- Fortuna * +

INYO.
- Bishop T +
- Bishop Township T
- Darwin T
- Independence T
- Round Valley T

KERN.
- Bakersfield P +
- Cameron T
- Kern City P +
- Kernville T
- McKittrick T
- Maricopa T
- Olig District T
- Tehachapi T

KINGS.
- Grangeville T
- Hanford P +
- Lemoore T +

LAKE.
- Cobb Valley Lake T
- Kelseyville T
- Lakeport T +
- Lower Lake T
- Middletown T
- Quicksilver T

LASSEN.
- Bieber T
- Buntingville T
- Cuba T
- Hall Town T

LASSEN.
Janesville T
Long Valley T
Milford T
Standish T
Susanville T +

LOS ANGELES.
Alamitos *
Azusa P +
Compton T
Covina P +
Downey *
El Monte T
Glendale * T +
Glendora * T
Hollywood P T +
La Mirada T
Long Beach P +
Lordsburg *
Los Angeles P +
Monrovia P +
Ocean Park * +
Pasadena P +
Pomona P +
Redondo P +
San Dimas * T
San Pedro P +
Santa Monica P +
Sawtelle *
Sierra Madre *
South Pasadena P +
Tropico * T
Whittier P +

MADERA.
Madera * T
O'Neals T
North Fork
Raymond

MARIN.
Mill Valley T +
Novato T
Point Reyes Station T
San Rafael P +
Sausalito P +

MARIPOSA.
Mariposa T

MENDOCINO.
Albion T
Arthur T
Hopland T
Laytonville T
Mendocino State Hosp. T
Ukiah P T +
Willits P T +

MERCED.
Dos Palos T
Merced P T +
Snelling T

MODOC.
Adin T
Alturas * T +
Delmorma District T
Likely T

MONO.
Bridgeport T

MONTEREY.
Castroville T
Chualar T
Fort Romie T
Gonzales T
Greenfield T
Jolon T
King City T
Lagunita District T
Lockwood T
Monterey P +
Pacific Grove P +
Parkfield T
Salinas P T +
Soledad T

NAPA.
Calistoga P T +
Dry Creek T
Napa P +
Napa State Hospital T
Oakville T
St. Helena P +
Veterans' Home T

NEVADA.
Fernley T
Hobart Mills T
Nevada City P +
North San Juan T

ORANGE.
Anaheim P +
Buena Park T
Fullerton P T +
Orange P +
Santa Ana P +

PLACER.
Alta T
Auburn P T +
Bowman T
Gold Run T
Lincoln P +
Loomis T
Penryn T
Newcastle T

PLACER.
Rocklin P T
Rosedale T
Roseville T

PLUMAS.
Beckwith T
Crescent Mills T
Greenville T
Johnsville T
Mound City T
New Mohawk T
Quincy *
Taylorsville T

RIVERSIDE.
Alvord T
Beaumont T
Coachella T
Corona P +
Elsinore P T +
Hemet * T
Perris *
Riverside P +
San Jacinto T +
Winchester T

SACRAMENTO.
Elk Grove T
Florin T
Galt T
Sacramento P +
Vorden T

SAN BENITO.
Hollister P +
Live Oak District T
San Juan P T +

SAN BERNARDINO.
Barstow *
Chino T
Colton P +
Cucamonga T
Highland *
Needles *
Ontario P +
Redlands P +
San Bernardino P +
Upland * T +

SAN DIEGO.
Carlsbad T
Coronado P +
El Centro T
Escondido P +
Eucalyptus District T
Fallbrook T
Holtville * T
La Jolla *

SAN DIEGO.
La Mesa T
National City P +
Nestor T
Oceanside P +
Poway T
Ramona *
San Diego P +
Silsbee T
West Fallbrook T
SAN FRANCISCO.
San Francisco P +
SAN JOAQUIN.
Acampo T
Farmington T
French Camp T
Linden T
Lodi * T
New Hope T
Stockton P +
SAN LUIS OBISPO.
Arroyo Grande T
La Panza T
Loma Pilon District T
Morro T
Oceano T
Paso Robles P T +
San Luis Obispo P +
Santa Margarita T
Shandon T
Templeton T
SAN MATEO.
Belmont T
Redwood City P +
San Mateo P +
SANTA BARBARA.
Carpinteria T
Lompoc * T +
Santa Barbara P +
Wasioja T
SANTA CLARA.
Campbell *
Gilroy P T +
Los Gatos P +
Mountain View P T +
Oak Grove T
Palo Alto P +
Pierce Road District T
San José P +
Santa Clara P +
SANTA CLARA.
Saratoga T
Sunnyvale T
SANTA CRUZ.
Amnesti District T
Ben Lomond T
Boulder Creek * T +
Santa Cruz P +
Skyland T
Soquel T
Watsonville P +
SHASTA.
Baird T
Ball's Ferry T
Castella T
Fall River Mills T
Ingot T
La Moine T
Leightons T
Pittville T
Redding P +
Rock Creek T
SIERRA.
Downieville T
Loyalton T +
Pike T
Sierraville T
SISKIYOU.
Ager T
Dunsmuir *
Etna P T +
Fort Jones T +
Hornbrook T
Little Shasta T
Montague T
Sisson T +
Yreka T +
SOLANO.
Benicia P T +
Collinsville T
Cordelia T
Dixon P T +
Fairfield T +
Rio Vista T +
Ryer Island T
Suisun P +
Vacaville P +
Vallejo P +
SONOMA.
Agua Caliente T
SONOMA.
Bennett Valley T
Camp Meeker T
Cinnabar District T
Cloverdale T +
Cotati T
Forestville T
Fulton T
Geyserville T
Green Valley T
Green Valley District T
Guerneville T
Healdsburg P +
Manzanita District T
Mount Olivet T
Occidental T
Payran District T
Petaluma P +
Santa Rosa P +
Sebastopol T +
Sonoma * T +
Two Rock T
Waugh T
STANISLAUS.
Ceres T
Crow's Landing T
Modesto P +
Oakdale *
Thalheim T
SUTTER.
Cottonwood T
Grant District T
Marcum District T
Meridian T
Nicolaus T
Slough District T
Sutter T
West Butte T
Winship District T
TEHAMA.
Corning T
Red Bluff P +
Tehama T +
TRINITY.
Douglas City T
Hayford T
Junction City T
Lewiston T
Oriole T
Weaverville T

TULARE.
Dinuba P T +
Porterville P T +
Tulare P +
Visalia P +

TUOLUMNE.
Big Oak Flat T
Groveland T
Providence Mine T
Quartz T

TUOLUMNE.
Sonora * T +
Soulsbyville T

VENTURA.
Fillmore T
Nordhoff P
Oxnard P
Santa Paula T
Saticoy T
Ventura P

YOLO.
Clarksburg T
Davis T
Winters * T +
Woodland P +

YUBA.
Camptonville T
Marysville * +
Wheatland T +

NINETEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

State Board of Fish Commissioners

OF THE

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,

FOR THE YEARS 1905-1906.

COMMISSIONERS:

W. W. VAN ARSDALE, - - - - - - - - - - - - San Francisco
W. E. GERBER, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - Sacramento
JOHN BERMINGHAM, JR., - - - - - - - - - - - Pinole

CHAS. A. VOGELSANG, *Chief Deputy*,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

SACRAMENTO:
W. W. SHANNON, : : : SUPERINTENDENT OF STATE PRINTING.
1907

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NINETEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE BOARD OF FISH COMMISSIONERS.

To Hon. George C. Pardee,

Governor of the State of California:

Sir: In accordance with law, the State Board of Fish Commissioners submits for your consideration its Nineteenth Biennal Report, the same being a record of its work and expenditures from September 1, 1904, to September 1, 1906.

We also submit for your consideration the recommendations which, in our judgment, and based upon our experience in carrying on this work, would tend to the betterment of existing conditions as they refer to the fish and game interests of our State.

Since the Eighteenth Biennial Report was issued, the personnel of this Board has undergone one change. At a meeting held on March 23, 1905, Mr. John Bermingham, Jr., of Pinole, who had been appointed by you as a member of the Fish Commission, presented his credentials and was thereupon seated as a member of this Board.

Regular meetings of the Board have been held during the first of every month, and at such other times as the interests of the work seemed to require.

We are pleased to report that, in spite of the great disaster which visited San Francisco and destroyed our offices in the Mills Building, together with most of their contents, our Chief Deputy, Mr. Charles A. Vogelsang, saved the minute book, containing the records of every meeting, since June 3, 1898; also the expenditure book, showing the amount of every claim drawn against the funds over which we have control, since July 1, 1905. The fishermen's licenses for the current year, duplicate bills, inventories of State property, deeds, leases, contracts, and book of arrests were also saved. We regret, however, to state that our library and long list of reports from other states, together with a great deal of valuable data on fish cultural work in this State

and elsewhere, were lost; also all of the correspondence. Reports of the work of the previous Boards, as shown by their biennial reports since the Commission was first organized, were also destroyed. With respect to the latter, we are pleased to say that we have succeeded, through the courtesy of the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries and through correspondence with people in this State who had saved such reports, in reëstablishing a fairly good file. In addition, Hon. George M. Bowers, Commissioner of Fisheries, and Dr. T. S. Palmer, in charge Game Preservation, U. S. Biological Survey, at Washington, D. C., have donated to us many valuable publications concerning the work of their respective departments, and also solicited publications from other states in our behalf. We have, therefore, the nucleus of another library.

Owing to the complete interruption of all transportation lines it was impossible to carry away from the building any of our specimens or heavy books. Previous to leaving the office the Chief Deputy filled the vault with the most valuable books, literature, reports, stationery supplies, typewriter, and other essentials, in the hope that they would be safe, but the conflagration and the destruction it wrought are now matters of history. The vaults were not built to withstand such intense heat, and on being opened it was found that the contents had been reduced to ashes.

The loss of important data and manuscripts that had been carefully collected with a view of incorporating them in our Nineteenth Biennial Report is severely felt and has involved additional labor and research in order to make an intelligent and comprehensive report.

Immediately following the fire our office was temporarily established at the private home of the President of the Board, Hon. W. W. Van Arsdale, from which point we directed the movements of the patrol force and got in communication with the different hatchery stations, and the office was continued there until the transportation problem was in a measure solved. Through the courtesy of John P. Irish, Naval Officer of the Port of San Francisco, we were offered temporary quarters in the United States Customs House, and arrangements were being made to accept, when a second offer came to us through the courtesy of Arthur M. Briggs, Secretary of the State Board of Trade, in the Ferry Building. As the latter point possessed many advantages in respect to accessibility from all quarters, as well as convenience for the movements of our patrol force, the offer was accepted, and since May 9, 1906, we have been occupying our present small but comfortable quarters, and will remain here until larger accommodations can be secured.

Public interest in our work has largely increased and the volume of correspondence grown accordingly. We now feel that we have developed sufficiently to justify dividing our office work into departments, to successfully accomplish which we will require at least three rooms—

one to be used as a meeting room for the Board, a separate room for the stenographer, to be used also for files, stationery supplies, etc., and a third for the use of deputies, and to receive those having business with the office. When a change is made from our present quarters we shall endeavor to carry out this plan.

We are pleased to report satisfactory results from the amendments that were introduced at the last session of the Legislature, and which became laws with your approval. The amendment that reduced the bag limit on doves from fifty to twenty-five and placed them on the non-sale list has met with universal approval.

The entire family of shore birds (*Limicolæ*) were added to the non-sale list. This restriction, with the establishment of a close season of eight months (making an open season that runs concurrent with the duck law), is working very satisfactorily; in fact, we see no reason for change in seasons, except as to doves. In many states of the Union the dove is not allowed to be killed at any time, and it is unquestionably a fact that, under the present law, which permits their killing on the 1st of July, thousands of nestlings and breeding birds are cruelly destroyed. There is a strong sentiment, notably in the southern section of the State, that the dove be protected at all times; in other words, added to the list of non-game birds. Undoubtedly the long open season, the excessive bag limit, and sale in the markets were responsible for the large decrease in their numbers. The recommendation we offer now is, that the date of the open season be changed from July 1st to July 15th, and extend to October 15th—making a season of three months. Considering the subject from a humane standpoint, and the fact that the dove is really a friend of the horticulturist, as it lives largely on the seed of noxious weeds, are in our opinion sufficient reasons why a shorter season and greater protection should be given this bird.

With respect to the present deer law, we find that in those sections of the State where the conditions are at all favorable, deer have shown a decided increase. In the southern portion, where forest fires have denuded the mountains and where the increase in population has been extraordinary, deer are very scarce; in fact, almost exterminated. Some urge that a close season for a term of years be established. With that contention we do not agree, as the present restrictions are, in our judgment, ample. It is not reasonable to expect that in the more densely settled counties game can show an increase. Civilization and wild game can not increase in an equal ratio; in fact, the converse is true: the greater the increase in population, in that same ratio will there be shown a decrease of wild game.

In some quarters there is a desire to divide the State into fish and game districts. Other states that have tried the experiment have gone back to a general State law. The Federal Department of Game Preser-

vation has had an opportunity to observe the workings of a State divided into districts. As a result of its observations that department is strong in its opposition to the district plan. While we realize that a general State law does not always work to the entire satisfaction of every section, it does so far as the general interests of game are concerned, and is to its advantage. Much confusion over imaginary lines is avoided in a simple and direct State law.

In our Eighteenth Biennial Report, touching upon the duck law, we recommended that the bag limit be reduced from fifty to twenty-five. In the Legislature two years ago there was an attempt made to place ducks on the non-sale list, but the sentiments of the members, the press, and the public generally, were strongly opposed to such a measure, which was supported by only a few, representing largely the sportsmen's element of the State, and it was defeated. In the present duck law there are serious defects that should be remedied. Evasions are easy, both in the field and in the markets. There has been much criticism of our patrol work, alleging that little if any attention has been paid to the market hunter; also, that we have allowed a single individual or firm to receive hundreds of ducks in a single day when the bag limit permits but fifty. Under the present statutes, transportation companies are exempted from the bag-limit provisions; otherwise embarrassing situations would arise. For example, two men hunting together and each kills the bag limit, and presents it to a transportation company, one man only could ship his bag; the other would have to wait until the following day. The market dealers were not slow to perceive where they could accomplish an evasion legally, and that has been done by incorporating and organizing themselves into transportation companies. As their business is conducted throughout the year and they transport and handle fruit, produce of all kinds, poultry, and game, and it is so set forth in their articles of incorporation, they can with perfect safety handle as many ducks as any regular transportation company. We have successfully prosecuted a good many individuals who were found with more than the legal limit, but when it came to those dealers who were using the transportation scheme, decisions were against us.

Two years ago, we prepared and presented to the Legislature a bill providing a graduated license for all individuals or concerns who bought and sold ducks, in other words, handled them for profit. This bill provided that commission houses and game dealers should keep a record—open to inspection of this Board and its deputies—of all parties from whom they purchased ducks; making it unlawful to accept more than the bag limit of twenty-five birds from any individual in one day; it also placed a license on the market hunter, who had to affix not only his name, but his license number on every bag of ducks he shipped; that any ducks coming to market without such name and license number

be confiscated, and that the same license number under different names meant confiscation of the birds. It was also made an offense for any agent of any transportation company to accept for shipment to market any ducks that were not so tagged with the name and license number. This, in our opinion, is the only way in which the market hunter can be held in check and compelled to comply with the law. Otherwise, it is practically impossible to obtain sufficient evidence to warrant a conviction. In the San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys, which are the great duck-hunting sections of the State, all sorts of schemes and evasions are resorted to. The hunters are on the ground and know every inch of it; they have numerous assistants who ship ducks under their individual names, thereby permitting some families to ship as many as two hundred and fifty ducks in a single day. With a license scheme in operation, each hunter would have to pay the license fee, which would add considerable to our resources and would give us complete control of the market hunters by putting a check on the violations at their source, and relieve this Board of the expense of so many deputies in the cities, where most of the game is handled. It would prevent the so-called sportsmen who shoot for profit and pleasure from shooting and disposing of their game unless regularly licensed. Even with a bag limit of twenty-five, which is three times the amount that any sportsman and his family can consume, there would remain a large number of birds to be disposed of. If a market hunter can ship twenty-five birds in one day, or, if possible, take out two licenses under different names and shoot fifty birds, he would still be under control. Commission houses, hotels, or restaurants which handle ducks for food, have none of the pleasure of the chase; in other words, handle only those which have already been killed. The bag-limit provisions would not apply to them except in this respect: that not more than the legal limit should be received from any one person during one calendar day. We estimated that such a license bill would prove a source of considerable revenue, which would enable us to add more men to our force, better patrol the State, besides reducing, probably fifty per cent, the number of birds killed; it would make a more uniform supply for the market; there would not be the waste that there is under the present system, which responsible dealers tell us amounts to fully one third of the number received, as the market is often glutted and the birds spoiled before they can be sold. For these reasons, we believe that so long as ducks are sold in the markets, such a measure would more nearly meet the approval of our Legislature and the requirements of our people, and be supported by them more than any other measure relating to the protection of ducks that has yet been presented.

In addition to the foregoing, we would recommend that an annual license fee of $1 be imposed on every individual who shoots protected

game birds or animals. Such a license plan is in operation in sixteen of the states of the Union and four provinces of Canada, and is working very satisfactorily, besides producing a large revenue, which enables the commissioners to better patrol their states by a considerable increase in their force of deputies, without a tax on the general fund. Such a law would be of great value in our State, owing to its size. But few of the counties appoint game wardens, and in most cases they are selected merely to pay off some political obligation, and consequently good results do not follow. The office, therefore, falls into disfavor, the people realizing that, for the additional tax imposed upon them to maintain a game warden, who is often incompetent or worse, they are receiving no benefit. Another reason why this measure should commend itself to the Legislature is that this slight tax of $1 would fall only on the men who shoot protected game, and does not apply to the individual who does not hunt or has no interest in sport of that kind.

ARRESTS AND FINES.

We are proud to submit the following record of the arrests made during the past two years and the aggregate amount of fines imposed for violations of the fish and game laws. A close reading of this table will be interesting to those who desire to learn to what extent we have enforced the law, and is our reply to a question frequently asked. It will also indicate something of the great variety of work our patrol force is called upon to perform. This statement is taken from our docket of prosecutions, which shows the cases in detail. The work has been far-reaching and thorough. By far the larger number of arrests have been made by our regular patrolmen; though some have been made by men of the Forest Service, and others interested in this work, who have been empowered by us with authority to make arrests for violation of the fish and game laws. In our opinion, all of the cases made throughout the State are directly traceable to the salutary influence created by some important arrest made by one of our older and more experienced deputies.

In a large number of cases, pleas of "guilty" were entered, which indicates that the evidence had been carefully collected, and was so complete that the defendants were glad to throw themselves upon the mercy of the court. Sometimes, we have regretted that this was done, as it gave the court opportunity to show more leniency than in our opinion was warranted by the gravity of the offense, resulting in a small fine. We have investigated hundreds of complaints not all of which were made in good faith. Some we found grew out of spite work, and there was not sufficient evidence to warrant a prosecution.

We have strongly insisted upon this point: that we regard the arrest of an individual an important matter to him as well as to ourselves, and the evidence in every case should be sufficient to command the respect of the judge and the jury. We have been criticised at times because we have not caused an arrest upon some complaint that was undoubtedly made in good faith, but the investigation did not develop sufficient evidence, in our judgment, to take the case into court. We know that so many pleas of guilty are entered owing to the fact that deputies have used careful judgment before making arrests.

For the two years ending August 31, 1906, our force has to its credit 774 arrests, against 550 for the two preceding years, showing a gain of 224. For violations of the game laws 450 arrests were made, against 325 for the preceding two years. For violations of the fish laws 324 arrests were made, as against 225 for the preceding two years. The total amount of fines imposed for violations of both fish and game laws is $23,154.90. Of this amount $13,600 was imposed for violations of the fish laws, and $9,554.90 for violations of the game laws. The largest amount imposed for transgression of any of the game laws was for violations of those provisions which relate to deer, there being 165 arrests, and fines imposed amounting to $4,330, as against $100 in 1897–98. The next was for violating the law relating to striped bass, for which offenses the aggregate sum of $4,120 was imposed, as against $100 ten years ago.

We believe in following a liberal but progressive policy, forging ahead from year to year, and carrying with us public sentiment, the support of which is absolutely essential to a proper enforcement of these laws.

That our policy has been supported is shown by the larger number of arrests and amounts paid in fines. We recognize the existence of slight inequalities in the law, but we believe it to be the part of wisdom to make haste slowly; to hold to that of which we are sure and which our people are learning to respect more and more every year.

The public, the courts, and the peace officers are becoming more familiar with the fish and game laws, and, with the limited number of changes we will recommend, a large majority of our people will be satisfied that their best interests are fully served.

Our regular deputies have seized thousands of pounds of fish and game in transit; fish that were underweight, or that had been taken in violation of the law; prohibited game offered for sale, or shipped contrary to statutory provisions; also for violation of the bag limit. In many cases, conviction followed the seizure. In others, owing to the use of fictitious names, we were unable to locate the shippers; their punishment was effected by confiscation of the shipment, which penalized them to the extent of getting no returns for the time or labor involved in its capture.

More than 60,000 pounds of dried shrimp and shrimp shells were taken; 19,000 pounds of striped bass; 2,600 pounds of salmon; more than 8,000 pounds of steelhead; more than 300 dozen ducks; 50 dozen quail; besides snipe, plover, deer meat, etc. This evidence was placed in cold storage until the cases were disposed of, after which it was distributed among the various hospitals, orphan asylums, etc., of San Francisco. The Little Sisters of the Poor, the Almshouse, and the Protestant and Hebrew Orphan Asylums were among the beneficiaries. We have received grateful letters of acknowledgment from all of these institutions.

A good many deer hides were also seized, and in nearly every case of violation of the deer law, a few hides were collected, which aggregated quite a number. In the absence of any statute providing for their disposition, they were disposed of to a tannery, in accordance with previous custom, and the proceeds placed to the credit of the Game Preservation Fund.

FISH CASES.

Summary of Arrests made by Deputies of the Fish Commission, and Disposition of Cases for Two Years ending August 31, 1906.

Number of Arrests.	Violation Charged With.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Dismissed.	Fines.	Number of Days' Imprisonment.
*18	Catching or possession of salmon, closed season	11	2	4	$1,300 00	500
6	Saturday and Sunday fishing for salmon, shad, and striped bass	4	.....	2	800 00	....
*09	Possession or selling under-weight striped bass	88	2	8	3,340 00	33
19	Trout in possession, close season	19	.....	.....	385 00	10
10	Excess bag limit trout	8	.....	2	280 00	..
6	Buying and selling under-weight trout	4	1	1	60 00	27
1	Spearing trout	1	.....	.....	20 00	....
8	Steelhead trout, close season	8	.....	.....	180 00	....
*18	Sturgeon in possession	15	.....	2	345 00	....
2	Taking black bass other than with hook and line	2	.....	.....	40 00	....
5	Black bass, close season	4	.....	1	100 00	....
7	Catching or possession of the young of fish	7	.....	.....	175 00	150
16	Using set nets	10	1	5	750 00	100
17	Using small mesh nets	14	.....	3	3,210 00	....
2	Nets extended more than ⅓ across stream	.....	2	.....	.....	....
10	Shrimp nets for catching fish	10	.....	.....	200 00	....
5	Crawfish, close season	4	.....	1	85 00	....
14	Crawfish, illegal size	9	3	2	195 00	...
11	Abalones, illegal size	11	.....	.....	310 00	..
4	Abalone shells, illegal size	4	.....	.....	125 00	....
1	Crabs, close season	1	.....	.....	20 00	....
5	Female crabs in possession	4	.....	1	80 00	....
5	Offering for shipment dried shrimp or shrimp shells	5	.....	.....	250 00	....
5	Absence of screens on ditches	5	.....	.....	100 00	....
3	Fishing without license	.....	.....	3	.....	..
16	Using explosives	6	2	8	1,000 00	335
*11	Polluting waters of the State	1	.....	9	250 00	...
324	Total	255	13	52	$13,600 00	1155

*4 cases pending.

GAME CASES.

Summary of Arrests made by Deputies of the Fish Commission, and Disposition of Cases for Two Years, ending August 31, 1906.

Number of Arrests.	Violation Charged With.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Dismissed.	Fines.	Number of Days' Imprisonment.
2	Doves, bag limit	2			$50 00	
14	Doves, close season, killing or possession	6		8	155 00	
1	Doves, illegally shipped, concealed package	1			25 00	
13	Ducks, bag limit	10	2	1	475 00	
24	Ducks, close season, killing or possession	18		6	445 00	27
13	Netted ducks (drowned)	10		3	250 00	
25	Night shooting	19	1	5	360 00	10
3	Shooting on enclosed land (trespass)	2		1	50 00	
5	Quail, bag limit	4		1	150 00	
82	Quail, close season, killing or possession	64	4	14	1,750 00	
12	Buying or selling quail	9		3	280 00	
4	Trapping quail without permit	1		3	40 00	
3	Live quail in possession without permit	2		1	50 00	
35	Killing deer, close season	34	1		975 00	
57	Deer meat in possession, close season	50	1	6	1,485 00	
3	Pursuing deer, close season	2		1	65 00	
1	Bag limit, deer	1			25 00	
*3	Sale of deer meat	1		1	25 00	
1	Buying deer meat	1			25 00	
*2	Pursuing deer with dogs, close season	1			25 00	
*42	Killing female deer and fawns	28	6	4	1,100 00	25
7	Possession of female deer hides, spotted fawns	6		1	210 00	
18	Possession of deer hides, evidence of sex removed	11	1	6	395 00	25
3	Sale of deer hides	1		2	25 00	
1	Snipe, bag limit	1			25 00	
1	Snipe, close season, killing or possession			1		
1	Snipe, offering for sale			1		
1	Grouse, close season, killing or possession	1			25 00	
2	Pheasants, killing or possession			2		
5	Plover, close season, killing or possession	5			125 00	
2	Curlew, close season, killing or possession	2			50 00	
9	Tree squirrels, killing or possession	7		2	175 00	
2	Mountain sheep, killing	1	1		25 00	
8	Swans, killing or possession	4		4	100 00	
45	Non-game birds, killing	40	2	3	594 90	50
450	Totals	345	19	80	$9,554 90	137

*6 cases pending.

SEIZURE OF FISH, GAME, ETC., MADE BY DEPUTIES, 1905-1906.

29 set-nets removed from water. Owners unknown. Lines destroyed.

14 small-mesh nets removed from water. Owners unknown. Lines destroyed.

10 salmon nets removed from water. (Saturday and Sunday fishing.) Owners unknown. Lines destroyed.

6 sections sturgeon lines. Owners unknown. Lines destroyed.

34,340 pounds dried shrimps. Returned to owners, by order of the court.

14,440 pounds shrimp shells. Returned to owners, by order of the court.

18,656 pounds striped bass. Donated to hospitals and asylums.

2,605 pounds salmon. Donated to hospitals and asylums.

691 pounds sturgeon. Donated to hospitals and asylums.

175 pounds sturgeon eggs. Donated to hospitals and asylums.

8,740 pounds steelhead. Donated to hospitals and asylums.

605 pounds trout. Donated to hospitals and asylums.

660 pounds crawfish. Donated to hospitals and asylums.

544 pounds black bass. Donated to hospitals and asylums.

309 dozen ducks. Donated to hospitals and asylums.

50 dozen quail. Donated to hospitals and asylums.
10 dozen snipe. Donated to hospitals and asylums.
22 dozen plover. Donated to hospitals and asylums.
4 dozen curlew. Donated to hospitals and asylums.
21 dozen blackbirds. Donated to hospitals and asylums.
12 dozen robins. Donated to hospitals and asylums.
6 dozen sandhill cranes. Donated to hospitals and asylums.
1½ dozen owls. Donated to hospitals and asylums.
4 swans. Donated to hospitals and asylums.
2 song thrush. Donated to hospitals and asylums.
3 great stilt. Donated to hospitals and asylums.
20 dozen small birds. Donated to hospitals and asylums.
2 dozen pheasants. Donated to hospitals and asylums.
1 dozen tree squirrels. Donated to hospitals and asylums.
288 pounds, 4 carcasses, and 4 hams deer meat. Donated to hospitals and asylums.

The following comparative table is interesting, showing the increase in the number of arrests from year to year and the amount of fines imposed during the past ten years:

Biennial Period.	Violation of Deer Law.		Violation of Quail Law.		Violation of Duck Law.		Violation of Salmon Law.		Violation of Striped Bass Law.		Illegally Used Nets Seized and Confiscated	Total Fines from All Sources
	No. of Arrests.	Fines.	No. of Arrests.	Fines.	No. of Arrests.	Fines.	No. of Arrests.	Fines.	No. of Arrests.	Fines.		
1897-1898	11	$100	7	$40	14	$220	19	$200	8	$100	30	$3,125 00
1899-1900	37	735	13	350	6	220	18	900	47	805	23	5,779 00
1901-1902	75	1,600	97	1,775	30	545	23	2,400	26	185	28	9,497 00
1903-1904	135	3,035	109	2,344	30	375	15	1,040	69	1,340	47	11,738 00
1905-1906	172	4,355	106	2,270	75	1,530	39	3,350	103	4,120	59	23,154 90

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The resources and expenditures of this Commission have been as follows for the fifty-sixth and fifty-seventh fiscal years, ending June 30, 1906:

FIFTY-SIXTH FISCAL YEAR.

	Resources.	Disbursements.
Appropriation for support and maintenance of State hatcheries	$12,500 00	$12,500 00
Appropriation for restoration and preservation of fish	10,000 00	10,000 00
Appropriation for restoration and preservation of game	7,500 00	7,500 00
Steelhead Propagation Fund—		
Balance on hand July 1, 1904	625 33	
Drawn from fund during year		489 62
Balance on hand June 30, 1905		135 71
Game Preservation Fund—		
Balance on hand July 1, 1904	1,916 86	
Receipts from fines during year	4,019 15	
Amounts drawn during year		4,620 55
Balance on hand June 30, 1905		1,315 46
Fish Commission Fund—		
Balance on hand July 1, 1904	7,325 52	
Receipts from licenses and fines	10,026 35	
Amount drawn from fund during year		12,377 57
Balance on hand June 30, 1905		4,974 30
Totals	$53,913 21	$53,913 21

FIFTY-SEVENTH FISCAL YEAR.

	Resources.	Disbursements.
Appropriation for support and maintenance of State hatcheries	$12,500 00	$12,500 00
Appropriation for restoration and preservation of game	12,500 00	12,500 00
Appropriation for restoration and preservation of fish	10,000 00	10,000 00
Steelhead Propagation Fund—		
Balance on hand July 1, 1905	135 71	
Drawn from fund during year		135 71
Game Preservation Fund—		
Balance on hand July 1, 1905	1,315 46	
Receipts from fines during year	5,295 89	
Amount drawn during year		4,888 80
Balance on hand June 30, 1906		1,722 55
Fish Commission Fund—		
Balance on hand July 1, 1905	4,974 30	
Receipts from licenses and fines	10,340 35	
Amount drawn from fund during year		10,255 54
Balance on hand June 30, 1906		5,059 11
Totals	$57,061 71	$57,061 71

SISSON HATCHERY.

In our biennial report covering the years 1903–04 we made extended reference to the record accomplished at this, one of the most important fish cultural stations in the United States. We are pleased to report that the record made two years ago has been surpassed in many respects since that time. The $10,000 appropriation granted for "Improvements of Sisson Hatchery" has been repaid to this State more than tenfold. We knew that we had at that station trained hatchery employés, whose long experience and knowledge of fish culture made them the equal of any men in similar work in this country. Until the above appropriation was granted we were not able to make them comfortable on the grounds, or to compensate them fairly, for the services they were rendering. In the past two years we have installed a complete electric lighting plant, operated by our own water supply, which now furnishes light to the three hatchery buildings, the food-preparing establishment, the residence of the superintendent, and the two cottages on the grounds. The third hatchery we were able to construct and furnish completely without asking a cent of appropriation therefor. It has a capacity somewhat larger than our main hatchery building. The details in reference to these improvements, together with the construction of new fish ponds, will be found in the following report of Superintendent W. H. Shebley, of that station.

On the additional acreage of land which we were able to purchase through the appropriation, we have yet a great deal of space that is available for the construction of new ponds, and which will be utilized as our

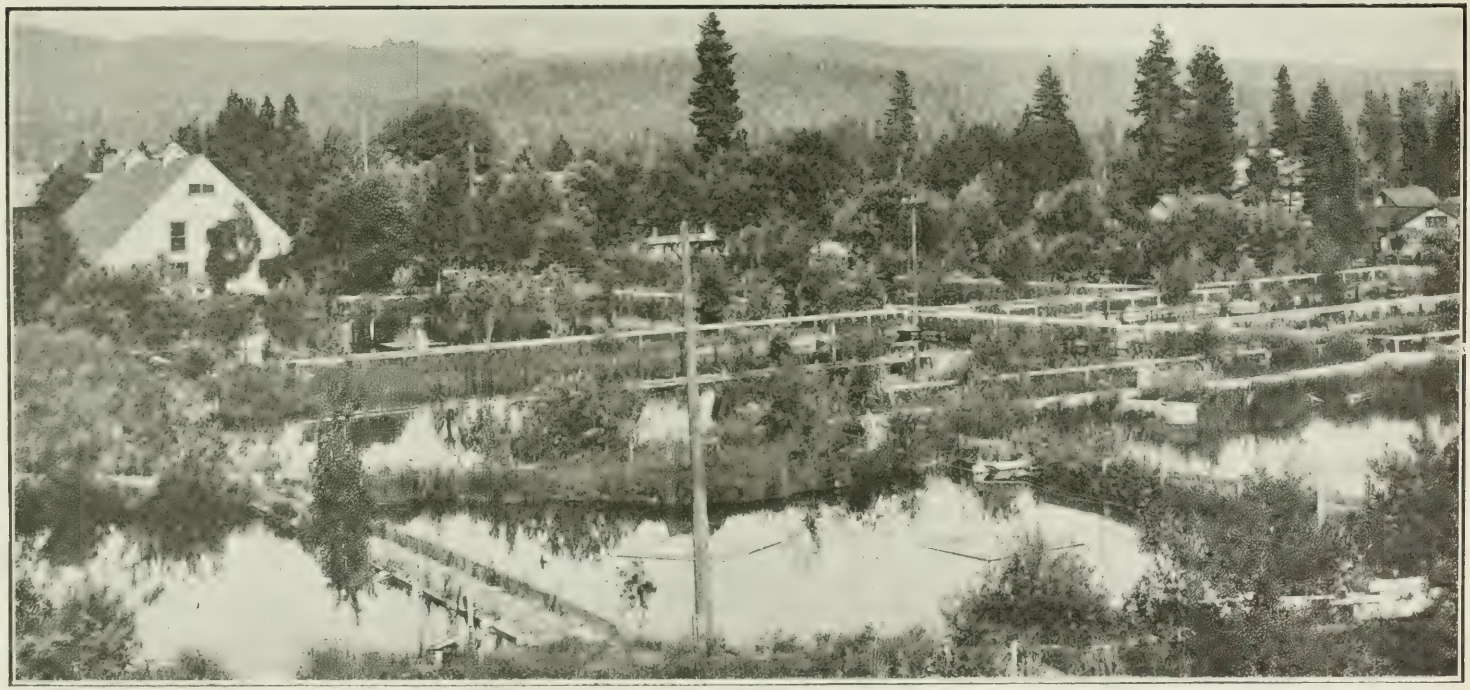
means will permit. All of the improvements made have been of a permanent character. The only expense is the one of maintenance.

The new hatchery (already referred to) enabled us in the past year to handle, in conjunction with hatcheries "A" and "B," the largest number of salmon eggs ever handled under one management in the world. Since these improvements were completed the station has been visited by Mr. L. F. Ayson, Fisheries Commissioner of New Zealand. Mr. Ayson has been actively engaged in fish cultural work for upwards of thirty years. He has visited the principal hatcheries in the United

SISSON HATCHERY, SISSON, CALIFORNIA.
(Mount Shasta in the background.)

States and Canada and those on the Continent of Europe three times. We therefore feel his opinion is entitled to respectful attention. He informs us that the fish cultural work, as he saw it at Sisson, is "head and shoulders" above anything in Europe and "equal to the best he has ever seen." "In my opinion the Sisson Hatchery has the finest location of any I have ever seen, and the high quality of the work is reached by only a few; the standard of the general output is beyond that of any station that has come under my observation."

With reference to the details, we respectfully submit the following report of W. H. Shebley, Superintendent of Sisson Hatchery, whose reputation as a skillful fish culturist is second to none:



HATCHERY "A," SISSON, CALIFORNIA. SECTIONAL VIEW OF GROUNDS AND REARING PONDS.

SISSON, CAL., October 1, 1906.

To the Honorable the Board of Fish Commissioners of the State of California.

GENTLEMEN: I herewith submit a report of the operations of Sisson Hatchery for the years 1905–1906.

Since my report of two years ago, we have improved the method of handling the spawning fish, increased the capacity of the hatcheries, and enlarged the pond system. The large number of Quinnat salmon eggs collected at the United States egg-collecting stations at Baird, Battle Creek, and Mill Creek, during the fall and winter of 1904–05—brief mention of which is made in the appendix of your biennial report for 1903-1904—compelled us to erect a battery of salmon-hatching troughs. It was built on a sloping piece of ground lying below our main line of ponds. This work was begun in the latter part of November, 1904, and rushed as fast as possible so as to have it in readiness for the large number of salmon eggs that were being collected by Captain Lambson, Superintendent of the Bureau of Fisheries stations, located at Baird on the McCloud River

SUPERINTENDENT'S COTTAGE, SISSON HATCHERY.

and at Battle Creek and Mill Creek. As the time was too short to put up even a temporary building, the battery was put up in the open, and the troughs fitted with wooden covers to keep out the frost and the snow. We made 250 salmon egg-hatching baskets and borrowed 300 from the Bureau of Fisheries; these, with the 750 belonging to this station, enabled us to successfully hatch the 87,000,000 salmon eggs that we received that season. As the hatch of 1903–04 (58,000,000 salmon eggs) at this station was the largest hatch of salmon eggs on record at one station at one time, we again kept our record good, and the 87,000,000 hatched during the season of 1904–05 again placed us at the head of the list. Although the open battery gave us good results so far as hatching the eggs and rearing the fry were concerned, it was very hard on the men, who were exposed both night and day to the inclemency of the weather during the greater part of the time the eggs were hatching. At this altitude (3,500 feet) in mid-winter the climate is rigorous—cold, north wind, sleet, and snow for several days at a time are com-

HATCHERY "C," SISSON, CAL. PARTIAL VIEW OF TROUT-REARING PONDS.

mon--and any work in the water is disagreeable to say the least. Early in the summer of 1905, after consultation with your Chief Deputy, Charles A. Vogelsang, as to ways and means, and being assured by him that, owing to the large amount collected in fines for violations of the fish laws, which he thought would enable us to meet the expense of this new building without waiting for a special appropriation, I recommended to your Honorable Board the construction of a new and permanent hatchery of a slightly greater capacity than the old building As soon as our pond work would allow, we began the erection of a building 40 by 120 feet, one third pitch roof, 10 foot sides. It was built by our regular crew, and when completed was the most substantial building on the grounds. It was made plain and durable. The troughs were set on long sills running lengthwise with the building, and no joists or flooring used. A gangway or walk was built between each of the sections, thus making a good dry walk or aisle between the sections of troughs. The outlets for the escape of water from the troughs are built so as to keep the volume of water in view until it falls into the waterway that carries it away from the building. This enables the assistants or any one passing through the main aisle of

VIEW SHOWING HATCHING TROUGHS, HATCHERY "C," SISSON, CAL.

the building to see at a glance if the water is running freely through all the troughs. This is quite an improvement over the old system. The building contains 92 troughs, and with those in the other two hatcheries make a total of 230 troughs, which have a capacity of over 1,300 baskets.

Early in the fall of 1905 the great number of salmon in the Sacramento River gave promise of a larger number of eggs than were taken the previous season, showing that the salmon in the Sacramento River were still on the increase. This proved to be true. We received from the Bureau of Fisheries Stations during the fall and winter of 1905-06, 96,550,000 Quinnat salmon eggs, which were successfully hatched with only a small loss, and the fry liberated in the Sacramento River. This we were enabled to do by having the new hatchery completed and the nursery system for rearing the fry improved. The fry were released at a time when they were in the best condition for starting on their journey to the ocean; that is, when their sac of pabulum was absorbed enough to allow them to swim freely. This plan of liberating the fry has proven most successful. If they are fed or held too long at the hatching station, they do not move down the stream as rapidly as they should, and consequently a larger percentage are

left behind in fresh water, where they get stunted and do not make well-developed salmon. This way of handling the fry seems to be the most natural, as the instinct of the spawning salmon is to ascend the fresh-water streams as far from the ocean as possible, and there deposit their eggs, so that when the fry are ready to start on the way to the ocean they may be prepared by a diet of fresh-water food (insect larvæ, both land and aquatic varieties) before entering brackish or salt water, where the food is too coarse for them in their earlier stages, or when they first begin to feed. A second reason for believing that the present system is the most perfect, is that the delicate condition of the young salmon when it first begins to swim will not allow it to enter salt water, and a certain time must elapse before it becomes hardy enough to make the change. This has been demonstrated by actual experiments, and the best reason is the fact that as soon as the present system was adopted the salmon soon made a remarkable increase in the Sacramento River, and will undoubtedly continue to thrive so long as the Bureau of Fisheries and the California Fish Commission work in conjunction, and with the same skill and good management that have been employed in collecting and eyeing the eggs at the Bureau of Fisheries Stations.

The work of hatching the large number of salmon eggs received at this station for the last two years was greatly facilitated by the installation of an electric lighting plant. It furnishes the lights for the three hatcheries, as well as for the dwellings and grounds. The use of the electric lights is of great advantage to the work. The work of handling the eggs at night during the hatching period is now as easy as in the day time, and the night crew keep the eggs and fish in as good condition as the men do who work in the daytime. This way of working the eggs and embryos at night keeps them in good order, and prevents the delicate embryos from getting smothered and injured. This is a great improvement over the old way of hatching salmon eggs, when the work was all done in the daytime and the eggs left without any attention at night. During the last two years we have increased our pond system. Two years ago we had 19 rearing ponds, 3 spawning ponds, and 10 nurseries, a total of 32. At the present date (September 30, 1906) we have 29 rearing ponds, 4 spawning ponds, and 12 nursery ponds, a total of 45. We have several more planned to be built the coming season.

There are 98,050 fish in our ponds, divided as follows:

10,000	Adult Rainbow trout.
4,500	Two-year-old Rainbow trout.
4,000	Yearlings, 6 to 9 inches in length.
20,000	Fry, 2 to 2½ inches in length.
38,500	Total Rainbow trout.
4,500	Eastern Brook trout, adults.
3,000	Two-year-old Eastern Brook trout.
4,000	Yearlings, Eastern Brook trout, 4½ to 8 inches in length.
15,000	Fry Eastern Brook trout, 2 to 2¾ inches in length.
26,500	Total Eastern Brook trout.
500	Adult Loch Leven trout.
4,000	Thirty months old.
3,000	One year old, 4 to 9½ inches.
10,000	Fry.
17,500	Total Loch Leven trout.
500	Three- ear-old Steelhead trout from Eel River.
5,000	Bream or Shiners.
4,000	Sunfish.
200	Golden-Rainbow trout, 3 to 6 inches in length.
700	Red-Rainbow (select stock, a series of experiments).
600	Graylings, two years old.
500	Land-locked Salmon, two years old.
50	Adult Dolly Varden trout.
4,000	Land-locked Salmon fry.
98,050	Total number of all varieties of fish.

The output of fish from Sisson Hatchery for the last two years, from October 1, 1904, to October 1, 1906, is as follows:

1905.

Salmon fry	87,000,000
Cut-throat trout fry	250,000
Steelhead fry	108,000
Sunfish	1,040
Shiners	200
Eastern Brook trout fry, 1½ to 3 inches in length	460,000
Eastern Brook trout fry, two years old	5,200
Eastern Brook trout fry, one year old	9,200
Rainbow trout fry, 1½ to 2½ inches in length	596,000
Loch Leven trout fry	168,000
Total	88,597,640

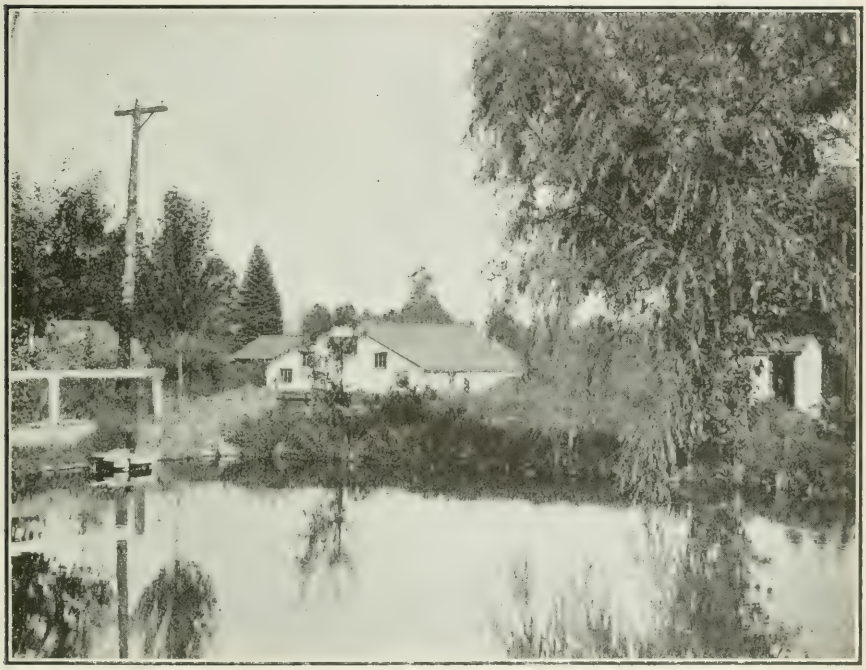
1906.

Salmon fry	96,550,000
Grayling fry	150,000
Rainbow trout, two years old	1,600
Rainbow trout, one year old	8,000
Rainbow trout fry, 1½ to 2½ inches in length	937,000
Eastern Brook trout, one year old	9,000
Eastern Brook trout fry, 1½ to 3 inches in length	600,000
Loch Leven trout fry, 1½ to 2 inches in length	219,000
Loch Leven trout, one year old	2,000
Loch Leven trout, two years old	1,600
Land-locked salmon fry	6,000
Sunfish	1,000
Total	98,485,200

Making a grand total of 187,082,840.

In June, 1904, we received a shipment of 100,000 Grayling eggs from Bozeman, Montana. They arrived in good order, and in due time hatched out. They were the first Grayling eggs ever brought to California, and we were not prepared to handle them properly. Dr. Henshal, Superintendent of the Bozeman Station, kindly sent me instructions in regard to the best method of hatching and rearing them. They are naturally a very delicate egg and produce a great many weak embryos that are very hard to raise and if placed in the ponds with the others soon fall a prey to the predatory habits of the more precocious ones. This habit seems to change to a great extent as they get older. After they are a few months old they do not appear to be any more predatory than the trout. We placed the young Graylings in a pond where there was a good supply of fresh water, and we succeeded in raising about 7,000 of them until they were about a year and a half old, when they became restless and uneasy and made frantic efforts to escape from the pond. I examined them closely, but could not find anything wrong with them. There were no signs of any sporadic disease. The pond was clean and the water pure. They would work night and day at the screens in their mad efforts to escape. The current of water at the inlet was changed so that they could not get near the screens, and the number of shades or floats increased so that they could keep entirely hidden if they wanted to, but to no avail. Shortly afterwards they quit feeding and in a few weeks began to get diseased and die. We gave them what appeared to be the proper treatment, and did all in our power to arrest the disease, but within two months they all died except 600. Knowing of the failures of others who had tried to raise them in artificial ponds, particularly in some of the Northwestern States, where nearly all attempts to raise them on artificial food had failed, I concluded that they, like the trout, must return to nature until we can get them domesticated. I accordingly built a pond on a piece of swamp land on the lower end of the hatchery grounds, and turned a stream of water into it from the creek. All the grass, rushes, and brush were left in the pond, which covers a half acre of ground. The Graylings were then placed in the pond, shortly after they began to improve from the epidemic, where they became contented, and have been in perfect condition ever since. At this date, October 1st, ten

months since they were put in, they are fat and have nearly doubled their size. From these I expect to get eggs enough this coming season to give us a start, and in a short time I hope to be able to handle them as successfully as trout. For some unknown reason they do not stand the advance of civilization the same as the trout. As soon as the forests are cleared and the land cultivated, and villages, cities and factories are built along the course of their native streams, they begin to disappear. According to well-authenticated accounts, in Michigan and other Northwestern States, where there were thousands of them a few years ago, they are now very scarce. In the mountainous districts of California there are hundreds of lakes and streams that will remain in natural condition where the Grayling can find a wild state in which, I believe, they will thrive as well as they did in their native waters before they were disturbed by the settlement of white men in the country. I would respectfully recommend that your honorable Board arrange to secure other shipments of eggs from



HATCHERY "B," SISSON, CAL.

Bozeman Station, the same as we received this spring, to hatch and plant in the wilder and more remote parts of the country, until such time as we can raise a stock of our own, which I hope to do before long.

During the last two year there has been no serious loss from disease among the trout in our ponds. Several times diseases common to trout have broken out among them, but a little treatment always brought them out all right.

Predatory birds and animals have given us more or less trouble in some of our ponds, but during the last summer we began a systematic work of trapping and hunting them and now we have them thinned out to such an extent that as soon as one shows up we discover it and at once arrange our traps, and in a day or two we have the animal or bird (whatever it happens to be) captured and killed.

Following is a list of animals and birds shot and trapped on the hatchery grounds during the spring and summer of 1906: 10 fish eagles, 8 minks, 2 bitterns, 2 hawks, 3 raccoons, 76 kingfishers, 7 skunks, 3 herons, 4 cats, 6 shrews, 8 merganser or fish ducks, 2 mudhens, 2 divers, 3 sandpipers, 3 ouzels, 2 owls.

All of the animals and birds killed or trapped on the fishery grounds were found to be killing and eating fish, except the skunks. They may do so, but as yet we have found no evidence thereof, although it appeared several times as if they were after the fish in the shallow nurseries.

During the winter of 1904-05 another small cottage was built on the grounds for the pond-keeper and his family. It was built near the meat house, where the fish food is prepared, and where he can always be on hand to look after the screens, regulate the water, etc.

We have been busy this summer repairing the ditches and ponds, and painting the buildings, troughs and baskets, to have everything in readiness for the salmon hatch this fall. We have also been busily engaged in distributing the fish from the ponds and hatcheries. The yearlings were distributed in the spring, but owing to their size the work is very expensive and slow. If there were more funds allowed for this work a greater number of yearling fish could be raised and distributed. The fish make such

POND-KEEPER'S COTTAGE, SISSON HATCHERY.

a rapid growth in this water that the yearlings, running from 4½ to 8 inches in length, are hard to ship, as only a few can be carried in a can. If the Legislature would allow money enough to construct a transportation car, the same as is used in most of the Eastern States and by the United States Fish Commission, a great many more large fish could be handled.

Since the construction of the new hatcheries and nurseries, where we have a great deal more room for our fry, they have grown proportionately larger. The fry that we began shipping at the first of the season averaged from 1½ to 1¾ inches in length, and those shipped during the latter part of the season averaged from 2 to 2½ inches in length. In the last two seasons, since we have had more room for rearing them, we have not shipped any fry less than 1½ inches in length.

In conclusion, I beg to say that I feel a justifiable pride in the record and work done at this station in the last two years, and feel more than grateful to the members of your honorable Board, and to the chief deputy, for the valuable assistance and support that have been given to me and my assistants in conducting the work of the station.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed) W. H. SHEBLEY,
Superintendent of Sisson Hatchery.

THE SALMON LAW.

Since our last report on the salmon industry, made two years ago, it is gratifying to be able to show still greater results from our system of artificial propagation, supplemented by the important and far-reaching effect of the Saturday and Sunday close season. It is an acknowledged fact that the runs of salmon in the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers, and their tributaries, are fully restored. This is corroborated by the testimony of all the intelligent salmon fishermen, some of whom have been operating at the same point for upwards of thirty years, and who claim that there are more salmon in our rivers to-day than there were thirty years ago, when the limited demands on our streams were made principally by the Indians and a few wild beasts.

We believe that when the condition of an industry has reached the point where a concession to the people can be safely made, we should be the first to recognize and recommend it. We would therefore respectfully recommend that the beginning of the general close season for taking salmon be changed from the 10th to the 15th of September, and remain closed until the 20th of October, but that no change be made in the existing law referring to the season above tide water.

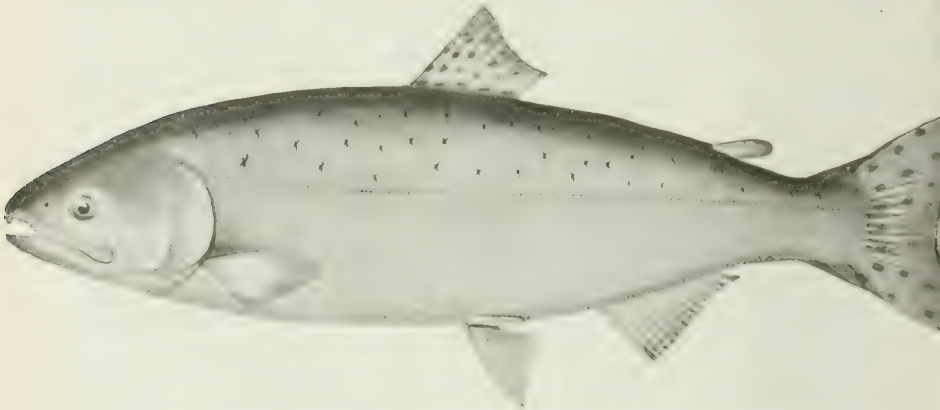
Close observation of the matter for the past four years indicates strongly that the fall run of salmon is appearing later. For the past three years the run has not put in appearance on the rivers until about the 25th of August, leaving but a very short time for the fishermen to operate, when it is considered that the Saturday and Sunday law still further reduces the time. This has had the effect of closing down the canneries and cold-storage plants before the run had reached its height, which accounts for a slight decrease in the pack of salmon during the past two seasons, as the bulk of the fish were passing the fishing grounds protected by the close season.

As the sole purpose of the close season is to permit the fish to reach the egg-collecting stations, in order that a sufficient number of eggs can be taken and hatched to maintain the supply, we believe that the runs have increased to such an extent that we can with perfect safety allow a greater number to be taken for food, and still secure a sufficient number of eggs to fill our hatcheries.

The praise that has been bestowed by the Bureau of Fisheries at Washington on the record made in salmon culture in this State is most gratifying. Dr. David Starr Jordan, of Stanford University, an eminent authority, has pronounced our work in that particular the finest example in the United States. We are also privileged to quote the opinion of Mr. L. F. Ayson, Fisheries Commissioner of New Zealand, who has been engaged in practical fish cultural work for upwards of thirty years, in

the course of which he has visited the principal hatcheries in England, Scotland, and on the continent of Europe, besides having made three trips to the United States and Canada. He unhesitatingly pronounced the Sisson Hatchery one of the best that has come under his observation, and the methods that are followed and quality of work turned out of the first order.

The increase and development of the salmon industry since artificial propagation began can be best shown by quoting a few examples. Up to five years ago, salmon were shipped into this State from Oregon and Washington, because the local supply was not sufficient. For the past four years the tide has been going the other way. Not only are we shipping salmon in carload lots to cities like Portland, Tacoma, and Seattle, but making large consignments to New York, Boston, and Chicago, besides fully meeting the local demands. During the past



SACRAMENTO RIVER, OR QUINNAT, SALMON—*Onchorhynchus chouicha.*

summer, owing to the largely increased runs in Monterey Bay, fresh salmon have been shipped in refrigerator cars from Monterey to New York City on express trains, and there transferred into the refrigerating department of ocean liners and landed in Europe and sold as fresh salmon within two weeks from the time they were taken from the waters of this State.

Another striking example of the efficiency of our methods is shown on Eel River, in Humboldt County. In 1898 a salmon hatchery was established on Price Creek near its junction with Eel River. According to the figures furnished by Mr. M. A. Wilcox, Federal Statistician at Washington, D. C., who has collected these data for nearly twenty years, the average number of pounds of salmon shipped from Eureka was less than 500,000. To be exact, the figures in 1899 were 470,806 pounds net. Taking his figures in 1904, or five years later, which was

six years after the artificial propagation of salmon was undertaken by this Commission in that portion of our State, they show that the shipments from that port reach a grand total of 1,877,000 pounds. These figures are still better appreciated when a comparison is made between the increase of salmon propagated artificially and the steelhead allowed to propagate naturally (in the same streams and during the same period of time), bearing in mind that there was no change whatever in the law as to season, or method of capturing the fish. While the salmon under artificial propagation showed an increase of about one hundred and fifty per cent, the steelhead under natural propagation had decreased fifty-one per cent. Further comment seems unnecessary.

We desire to again call attention to the fact that this work is carried to a successful conclusion through the joint operations of the Bureau of Fisheries at Washington, D. C., under the direction of Captain G. H. Lambson, their courteous and able representative in California, and the State Fish Commission. Captain Lambson operates a salmon egg-collecting station at Baird, on the McCloud River, at which point eggs are taken from both the spring and fall runs; two other stations, one on Battle Creek on the borders of Shasta and Tehama counties, and the other on Mill Creek in Tehama county, are operated, where eggs are taken from the fall run. The expense of capturing the parent fish, and fertilizing and eyeing the eggs, is borne by the Federal Government. After being eyed, the eggs are transported to our hatchery at Sisson, and the one on Eel River in Humboldt County, where they are hatched, the fry reared, and distributed in the headwaters of the upper Sacramento River and in the tributaries of Eel River.

For the season of 1903, the Sisson Hatchery alone handled upwards of 58,000,000 salmon eggs, which was the best record of any station on the Pacific Coast, and of commercial value second to none in the United States. Added to that is the number of eggs (5,500,000) handled at our Eel River station, making a total of 64,000,000 for 1903. For the season of 1904 we handled at Sisson and Eel River upwards of 90,000,000 eggs, and still the limit was not reached, as in 1905 the total number of eggs handled at these two stations aggregated 106,000,000 out of a total of 117,000,000 eggs collected, the remainder being hatched by the Federal hatchery at Baird, shipped to the states north of us, and some to foreign countries.

The present season has shown the largest run of salmon ever known in the Bay of Monterey. In fact, the salmon were so abundant along the coast that for the first time they were taken in large numbers with hook and line by crab fishermen outside the Golden Gate. They also appeared in abundance in Tomales and Bolinas bays, during the months of July and August, and at the present time in every large stream leading to the sea.

Unfortunately, there will be a reduced take of eggs from the summer run of fish at Baird, owing to the carrying away of the racks during the high water that prevailed in the late spring, which permitted the fish to escape and pass up stream. At the same time, the indications are favorable from the present large fall run to collect another record-breaker.

It is also a source of gratification to note that our efforts are generally sustained by every one at all conversant with the salmon industry; in other words, the people living along the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers, many of whom had felt that the salmon law, which maintained a longer close season above tide water, was discriminating against them, are now realizing the wisdom of that restriction, and there is not an intelligent fisherman along the rivers who is not in full accord with the present law, the only exception being to the date established for the commencement of the close season, to wit: September 10th. It is hard for the law-abiding fishermen who have been waiting patiently for the run of salmon to appear, to find that when the harvest is ripe the close season must put an end to their operations, which means that thousands of fish that would otherwise be captured, sold, and used for food, continue on up stream to perform that last act of their lives,—reproduction of species. When it is recalled, however, that the natural spawning grounds of the rivers in this state are practically wiped out, and that the only possible source for increase of fish is through the medium of hatcheries, it can be readily appreciated that nothing should be done which would tend to reduce the take of eggs to the danger point; yet, as we can collect a larger number of eggs than can be properly handled, we believe the time has arrived when an additional five days of open season will prove of benefit to the people of the State, and not interfere with the output of the young salmon from the hatcheries.

The following table represents the number of cases of Sacramento River salmon packed since 1890, and shows an encouraging increase:

Year.	Cases.	Year.	Cases.	Year.	Cases.
1890	25,065	1896	13,387	1902	48.172
1891	10,353	1897	38,543	1903	64,430
1892	2,281	1898	29,731	1904	54,710
1893	23,336	1899	33,227	1905	51,510
1894	28,463	1900	39,304	1906	53,894
1895	25,185	1901	50,304		

THE TROUT LAW.

We have had two years more in which to observe the effect of the present trout law, which opens the season on April 1st, and desire to reaffirm the recommendation made to you two years ago, that the opening date for the taking of trout be changed from April 1st to May

1st. While it may be true that in two or three of the coastwise counties this law would encounter some opposition, it would meet with the approval of a large majority of our people. In most of the counties in Southern California, the taking of trout has been forbidden by local ordinance until June 1st. It ought to be clear to any person of intelligence, that a fish just through the spawning period is not a fit article of food; in other words, a sufficient time should be given to allow the fish to fully recover from that drain on its vitality. It would also result in larger and stronger fishes, affording better sport to the angler. It would shorten the open season from seven months to six, which in our opinion is an important factor of safety when our rapidly increasing population and ever-increasing number of anglers are considered.

In many of the mountain counties of this State the trout should not be taken before the 1st of June, but as the tourist travel to the mountains does not begin until the 15th of May, and does not reach the higher altitudes before the 1st of June, these sections will not be seriously affected.

During the past summer we have conferred with the honorable Board of Fish Commissioners of the State of Nevada, and are pleased to find that it is strongly in favor of changing the opening day for the taking of trout in that State from the 15th of March to the 1st or 15th of May. We could then have a uniform law in both states, which is of the greatest importance when the fishery interests of Lake Tahoe and the Truckee River are considered; otherwise it is difficult to prevent violations on one side or the other of the line, especially on Lake Tahoe, which is traversed by the State line.

We are pleased to report on the excellent results following the change in the weight of trout that could be legally sold, which was raised at the last session of the Legislature from one-half pound to one pound, and would strongly recommend that the present law be maintained. In many of the states of the Union the sale of all trout is prohibited, but the conditions in those states are unlike those in California.

We have the steelhead trout, a fish of commercial importance, and, as we have recently begun their artificial propagation, we believe the supply of these fishes will not only be maintained but increased, especially as we were able at the last session of the Legislature to secure an amendment to the then existing law (which permitted the capture of steelhead trout with a 7½-inch mesh net under certain conditions), prohibiting their taking other than with hook and line. As we see no reason why the artificial propagation of steelhead trout should be less successful than our salmon work, we feel that we can with safety allow the sale of any trout above a pound in weight, which permits the hotels in the mountains to furnish trout in limited quanties to their guests, adds much to the attractiveness of these resorts, and

encourages travel to such places; in other words, makes for a wider and better distribution of the visitors and wealth from the cities and accrues to the general good of the State.

EASTERN BROOK TROUT.

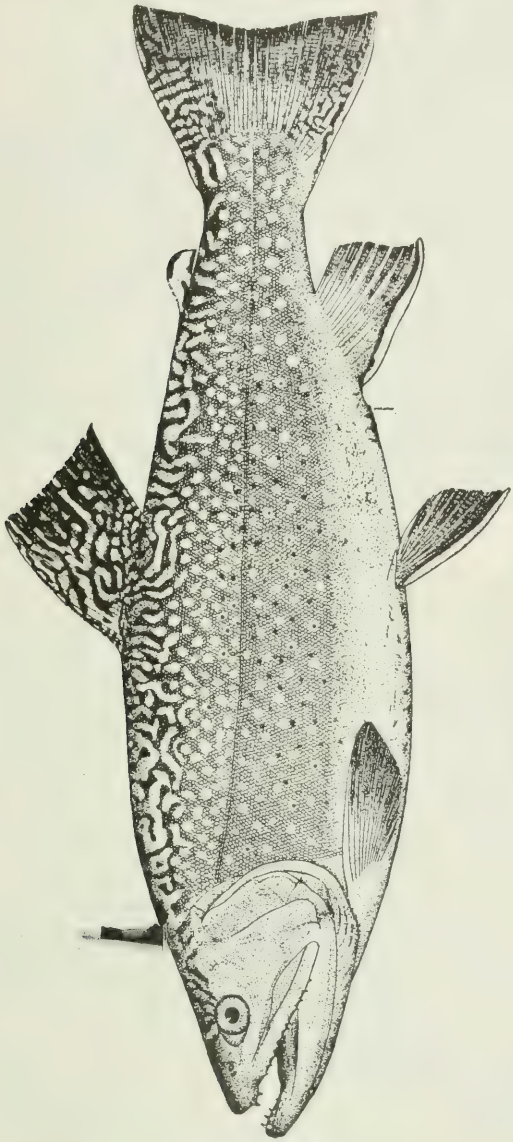
Our efforts with this beautiful and gamy fish are being richly rewarded, as it can now be considered permanently established in all suitable waters where it has been planted, but especially in the small lakes and meadow streams of the higher Sierras. Eastern brook trout have shown some adaptability to the large reservoirs in lower altitudes, but to the Coast Range streams they are not as well adapted. We have made some large plants of fine, healthy fish, but no increase has been apparent. We believe this is due to the fact that these streams are subject to sudden rises in the winter, which interfere with their spawning season, the eggs or alevins being easily destroyed by the torrential floods to which the streams are subject. We therefore would not recommend their planting to any extent in the Coast Range streams, except in reservoirs or such waters as are not subject to much change. We shall, however, continue to stock all the small streams, and those larger ones in the higher elevations where neither the Rainbow nor the Cut-throat trout will remain.

From our stock of breeders at Sisson that are a result of eggs secured in exchange for Rainbow eggs with the Federal Bureau of Fisheries station in Colorado, we have now an ample supply in our rearing ponds. During the season of 1905 we liberated upwards of 600,000. The season just closed we planted about 750,000 fry ranging from 2½ to 4 inches in length, and expect in 1907 to reach 1,000,000, which will be not only ample to maintain the supply in streams and lakes already stocked, but sufficient to stock new waters.

These fish possess a decided advantage over our native trout in respect to their spawning season, which occurs in the latter part of October and November, a period when they can breed in the high elevations unmolested. They also mature a year earlier than any of our native fishes.

During the past two years we have stocked barren waters in the eastern end of Tulare and Fresno counties, in the Giant Forest region, Paradise Valley, and the Sequoia and General Grant National Parks, and also furnished a new supply for the Yosemite region. For stocking the National Parks in Tulare County substantial assistance was received from the Department of the Interior, which set aside a sum of money to bear the expense of transporting the fish long distances by team and pack animals. New lakes in the Glen Alpine region, tributary to the Tahoe basin, have been stocked with these fish, and substantial plants have been made in lakes and streams at an elevation of from 8,000 to

9,000 feet, tributary to the Rubicon and American rivers. Additional plants in Velma lakes, lying in the region between Emerald Bay and the Rubicon River, at an elevation of 8,000 feet, were made through the



EASTERN BROOK-TROUT—*Salvelinus fontinalis.*

courtesy and assistance of Messrs. Lawrence and Comstock of Tallac and Mr. W. A. Bissell of the Santa Fé Railway. From those lakes, which until two years ago had never contained fish life of any kind, specimens weighing 2¼ pounds were taken. These remarkable results

have created a lively interest in these fish, and demands now come from all the mountain sections of the State; in fact, requests have been made from every quarter, but as experience in the lower altitudes has not been nearly so satisfactory, we have felt it the part of wisdom to confine our efforts to distributing them in regions above 3,000 feet elevation, and furnishing Rainbow and Cut-throat trout to the streams of the lower elevations leading to the sea.

In connection with this subject we take pleasure in reporting that our sister State, Nevada, has again taken up the subject of artificial propagation of trout, and has constructed a new hatchery at Carson City. The Nevada commissioners, Messrs. Mills, Yerrington, and Coryell, have been seriously handicapped in their operations through lack of necessary means. Making known to us their wants, we loaned them the services of an experienced fish culturist, Mr. E. W. Hunt, of the Tahoe stations, who laid out the Carson Hatchery. Mr. Hunt, together with one of our regular hatchery assistants, has been detailed to assist the Nevada commissioners in the collection of Eastern Brook spawn from Marlett Lake, at the close of our stations around Lake Tahoe.

TAHOE AND TALLAC HATCHERIES.

These stations have been operated as usual during the past two years. Our supply of Cut-throat trout eggs was obtained as heretofore through seining operations conducted at the mouth of Taylor Creek, near Tallac. The eggs so collected were eyed at Tallac Hatchery and from there shipped to the station at Tahoe City, to the hatchery located at Wawona, and some also to the Sisson Hatchery. Owing to the unusual snowfall in the spring of 1906, our hatchery force was unable to reach Lake Tahoe for nearly four weeks later than the usual time; we were able, however, to collect a sufficient number of eggs to meet the requirements of the Tahoe and Truckee basin, and the Wawona station, omitting Sisson.

Mr. E. W. Hunt has been in full charge of the hatchery cultural operations in that region. His report on the work for the past two years is appended. He was assisted in his work by F. F. Anderson, who was placed in charge of the eyed eggs at the Tallac Station. The work on the streams leading into Lake Tahoe was assigned to Wm. Boyle at Tahoe City, and Harry Warr in the Tallac region. Deputy Warr, in addition to taking care of the southern end of the lake, has covered a large portion of El Dorado, Alpine, and Amador counties. He has broken up the practice of the Indians, who heretofore have speared large numbers of spawning fish in the streams tributary to Lake Tahoe and carried them back to Nevada; he has also exercised a careful watch over the campers and tourists.

HATCHERY AND COTTAGE LAKE TAHOE.

INTERIOR VIEW OF TAHOE HATCHERY.

The following report of Mr. E. W. Hunt gives a brief summary of the work performed at these two stations for the seasons of 1905–06:

TAHOE CITY, CAL., September 30, 1906.

To the Honorable the Board of Fish Commissioners of the State of California.

GENTLEMEN: I herewith submit my detailed report of the work covering the seasons of 1905 and 1906.

Acting under instructions from your Honorable Board, I started for Tahoe on April 2, 1905, to open the stations for the spring and summer work.

On April 3d I met Mr. D. L. Bliss, Jr., on his way to Tahoe, and was invited with my party to accompany him to the Lake on special train of the Lake Tahoe Railway and Transportation Company that was in Truckee awaiting his arrival. We arrived in Tahoe at 11:30 A. M., after a very pleasant ride. I inspected the buildings, which had

MOUNT TALLAC AND TAYLOR CREEK, LAKE TAHOE.
SPAWN-COLLECTING STATION.

been in charge of Captain P. Wehrman during the winter months, and found them in very good condition and in readiness for business. I also looked at the new wharf put in by the Captain during the winter. It is a very good piece of work.

On April 4th I started for Taylor Creek, to commence operations with the seine. On April 5th I fixed up quarters for the crew (Messrs. Wehrman, Robinson, and Anderson), and cleaned up the seining ground. Commenced seining same evening, and continued to do so until the night of May 7th. The weather during the time was very pleasant, considering the spring of the year. We caught 2,612 trout (1,712 males and 1,900 females). The males averaged 2 pounds and the females 1½ pounds. Number of females stripped, 1,875, averaging over 1,600 eggs to the fish. The total number of eggs taken was 3,150,000. We shipped 500,000 eyed eggs from this station. Sisson Hatchery received 250,000 and Wawona Hatchery received a like number, leaving about 2,500,000 to be hatched at the Lake Tahoe stations. Tahoe Hatchery received 1,000,000, Tallac Hatchery 1,000,000, Glen Alpine and Camp Agassiz hatcheries, about 500,000.

The Glen Alpine people, Mrs. G. W. Pierce & Co., as well as Prof. W. W. Price of Camp Agassiz, after consulting Chief Deputy Charles A. Vogelsang with regard to seining trout eggs, decided to build a hatchery at each place. The one at Glen Alpine has a capacity of about 500,000 eggs, and Professor Price's about 100,000.

The stations were operated very successfully during the season, and the fry distributed in the mountain lakes in that vicinity as per distribution report handed in. Commenced distributing the fry at the different stations in July and continued filling the applications until the buildings were emptied.

Received instructions to close the different stations as soon as the distribution was over. Glen Alpine was closed July 20th; Professor Price's, August 15th; Tallac, September 24th, after renewing the interior of the building with a new head box and twelve troughs. The Tahoe Hatchery was closed on October 3d, and I reported in the office at San Francisco, took a vacation, and was ordered to report to Mr. W. H. Shebley, Superintendent of Sisson Hatchery, which I did, arriving there on October 16th, and remained during the winter months.

SEASON OF 1906.

I received instructions from your Honorable Board on April 11th to start from Sisson for Tahoe to open the stations for the season of 1906. Arrived in San Francisco on April 13th with my assistant, S. Montgomery. Was informed by the Lake Tahoe Railway and Transportation Company people that they expected to have the road between

TAHOE TROUT. *Salmo henshawi* Gill and Jordan.

Truckee and Tahoe open in a few days. Was ordered to be in readiness to leave at a moment's notice. Was awaiting the day to start when the terrible earthquake and fire destroyed San Francisco. Had a chance to leave San Francisco as a refugee, so with my assistant started on April 23d and arrived in Truckee the morning of April 24th, where my other assistants, Messrs. Robinson and Anderson, joined me on the 25th, and remained in Truckee until April 30th, on which day the first train was run to Tahoe. Owing to the very heavy winter, it was impossible to get to Tahoe any other way.

April 30th—Arrived in Tahoe, looked over the premises, and found everything in good order, and the hatchery in readiness to be open. Captain Wehrman was in charge of the premises as in previous years, and during the winter added 100 feet of new wharf, which gives us depth enough for all the gasoline launches on Lake Tahoe to land at the hatchery.

May 1st—Started for Taylor Creek to commence seining operations for spawn fish. Put our living quarters in order and worked on mouth of creek to change the course. Found a big run of trout up the creek. Was informed by parties living at Tallac that the run had been on for about a month.

May 2d—Cleaned up seining ground and commenced operations with the seine, and continued until June 2d, with varying success.

The weather was very squally during the month. We caught 606 males and 984 females. The males average about 1¾ pounds, and the females about 1½ pounds. Number of females striped, 937, averaging about 1,650 eggs to the fish. The total number of eggs taken was 1,590,000, of which 250,000 were shipped to the Wawona hatchery on June 19th.

Owing to the very heavy winter the Glen Alpine hatchery was damaged by having the roof cave in from the weight of snow. The station will be rebuilt in the fall and ready for the season of 1907.

Professor Price did not open his hatchery, as he moved from his old site to the head of Fallen Leaf Lake. He may take up the work again next season.

I placed 548,000 eggs in each hatchery (Tahoe and Tallac), which were hatched with a small loss. The Tallac hatchery was closed on September 15th. My assistant from that station helped the Glen Alpine people to reset the troughs, etc., in their building and which is now ready for next season's work.

I will finish up the work at this station on October 5th or 6th and proceed to Carson City, Nevada, and report to the Nevada State Fish Commission as per instructions, to assist in re-establishing their hatchery and collect Eastern Brook eggs from Marlett Lake, received from your Honorable Board.

You will please find reports for the Tahoe and Tallac hatcheries, also inventories for this season, attached.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed) E. W. HUNT, Superintendent.

WAWONA HATCHERY.

For the past two years the trout hatchery located in the Yosemite National Park at Wawona has been successfully operated during the spring and early summer under the direction of M. L. Cross, one of our experienced and capable hatchery employés. There have been hatched and distributed from this station approximately 700,000 trout fry (Cutthroat, Rainbow, and Eastern) during the past three years. The distribution work has been greatly facilitated through the personal efforts of Major Harry C. Benson, Fourteenth Cavalry, U. S. A., superintendent of the park, who has always been ready with his pack trains and teams to transport fish wherever a plant seemed necessary. The value of this assistance is better appreciated when the vastness of the region is considered and the numerous bodies of suitable trout waters that are accessible only by the aid of pack animals over rough mountainous trails. When not engaged in the distribution of fry from the Wawona Hatchery he has made use of our seines and other necessary appliances to capture and transport adult fish, taking them from streams in which they are abundant, and on pack animals transporting them into barren lakes or streams in the higher altitudes. That the work has been skillfully and intelligently done is shown by the results, there being many streams now teeming with trout in the Yosemite region that could not have been reached by us, and the credit for which is due chiefly to Major Benson and the men of his command.

Messrs. Washburn Brothers, to whom the State is indebted for building and equipping the Wawona Hatchery, have continued to show our employés every courtesy, besides rendering valuable assistance in providing free transportation to and from Yosemite Valley for our employés, for live fish, shipping cans, and all material and supplies that are required, and also for furnishing teams to assist in the distribution of the fry. This can better be appreciated when it is recalled that the hatchery is

operated during their busy season, when practically every man and animal under their direction is in active service.

This hatchery has also furnished fry sufficient to stock the headwaters of the principal trout streams in Madera County, the work of distribution being successfully carried out by the county game warden, assisted by men of the Forest Service.

We are able to report excellent results attending the planting of 60,000 Eastern brook trout in 1905, shipped from Sisson.

The following table is a summary of the distribution from the Wawona Hatchery in 1905–1906:

Year.	Cut-throat Fry.	Rainbow Fry.	Eastern Brook Fry.
1905	250,000	75,000	60,000
1906	350,000		
Totals	600,000	75,000	60,000

VERDI STATION.

This temporary station, located on the Truckee River, in the State of Nevada, was discontinued in 1905; the Truckee River continuing to remain at such a height that the capture of spawning fish was not feasible; at least, the number of eggs we could collect did not justify the expense of operating the station. The hatchery supplies on hand were sent to the stations on Lake Tahoe and at Sisson. The building itself, by contract, reverted to the owner of the land, Mr. George Foulkes; the hatching troughs, and other material too heavy to transport, were donated to the State of Nevada, and have done some excellent service.

Considering, however, that it would be a wise move to establish a station on some stream where a supply of wild Rainbow eggs could be collected at small cost, sufficient to introduce new blood among our pond fish, Superintendent Shebley, of Sisson, was instructed to examine the different streams in Siskiyou County for that purpose. He selected a point on the Shasta River near Edgewood, Siskiyou County; the cost of operating which is light, and besides the eggs can be transported direct from the spawning station to the Sisson Hatchery, avoiding the expense of a double crew of men. We began to operate there in the spring of 1906, but owing to unusual freshets, which swept over our racks, most of the spawning fish were able to pass them, so that we took only about 50,000 eggs; but this we considered sufficient to demonstrate the value of the station. The Federal Bureau of Fisheries, desiring to establish a Rainbow egg-collecting station, have been invited to join with us in the expense of operating this station next

season, and we have granted them the privilege of eyeing their eggs in our Sisson Hatchery. This arrangement will be of mutual benefit to both commissions and insure a continuance of the harmonious relations that exist between us.

STRIPED BASS.

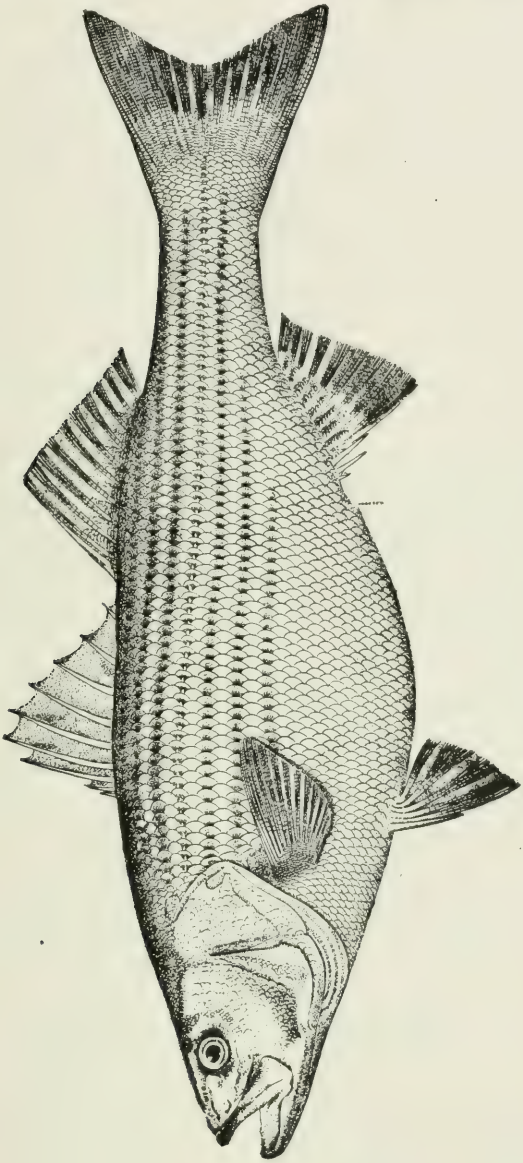
During the past two years we have paid special attention to this valuable food and game fish. Unquestionably the demand has largely increased, and striped bass are being shipped in large quantities to the states of Oregon and Washington, also to states as far eastward as the Missouri River. In the prosperous mining towns that have sprung up in the State of Nevada in the past few years, this variety of fish finds a ready sale at prices sufficient to induce the dealers in this State to make a special effort to meet the demand. The high prices have been an inducement to the fishermen to direct their efforts generally to the capture of these fish.

At the last session of the Legislature a determined effort was made by representatives of the fish dealers to reduce the legal weight at which these fish might be taken and possessed—from three pounds to two pounds—but we were able to convince our legislators that such a move would be extremely unwise, pointing out that the fish must attain the weight of at least three pounds before they are able to reproduce their species. Many of the intelligent market fishermen believe that the weight limit of the fish should be increased from three to six pounds, and there is much merit in the contention. This, however, would not meet with the approval of those who delight in taking the fish for sport.

When striped bass first began to appear in considerable numbers in the waters of this State, there were no restrictions as to the size of mesh that might be used in their capture. It was soon learned, however, that the fishermen would operate on the salmon grounds for them during Saturdays and Sundays, and with smaller mesh nets than can be legally used to take salmon.

In order to protect the salmon, which are by far the more important fish, considered from the commercial viewpoint, the words "shad and striped bass" were, in 1897, on the recommendation of a previous Board, incorporated into Section 634, which had previously referred solely to the methods and time for taking salmon. This statute forbids the netting of salmon during Saturdays and Sundays, or at any time with a net less than 7½-inch mesh. Without this amendment, the fishermen could lay out their nets, presumably to take either shad or striped bass, but in the operation catch large quantities of salmon. They always had a perfect defense when taken into court, that they were operating for striped bass or shad, and accidentally caught the salmon, which are

found in the same waters. It was for this reason that the words "shad and striped bass" were added to the section; but its provisions were not heretofore strictly enforced except in those waters where the operations



STRIPED BASS—*Roccus lineatus.*

were a menace to the salmon industry. This seemed a reasonable course to follow in view of the fact that the shad were in great abundance and there were no restrictions as to size and amount that might be taken, and the only restriction on striped bass was the three-pound

weight limit. That a 7½-inch mesh net would not take a bass of less than six or seven pounds weight gave them some excuse for operating in San Pablo and San Francisco bays with nets of a mesh that would take the legal-sized fish.

Our observations and experiences indicated that the fish needed greater protection to offset the increased demand created by the constantly enlarging market. We therefore felt that it was necessary to enforce strictly all the provisions of the statute as it stands, in exact conformity with the salmon law, irrespective of locality.

Some are of the opinion that a close season should be established. This, in our judgment, is not feasible. The same result can be accomplished by enforcing the Saturday and Sunday law, which means two days close season per week, or, in fifty-two weeks, one hundred and four days, equal to more than three months of close season. This can be done without disturbing the markets and at the same time permit our people to angle for, and have in possession, striped bass the whole year. It reduces the time during which they can be netted from seven to five days per week.

The principal spawning season of striped bass is during the months of April and May, which is also the time during which the spring run of salmon makes it appearance in our rivers. For these fish there is also an ever-increasing market. The fish are sought by the cold-storage concerns of this and other states, and are shipped both East and North in carload lots, the fishermen receiving as high as 12 cents per pound. In this respect California has a more difficult problem than any other state in the Union, it being the only one in which the striped bass and salmon are found in the same waters. If we had no spring run of salmon, it would be a wise and proper move to establish a close season for the striped bass during their breeding period, but it is utterly impossible to catch one fish without catching the other. All the salmon are not needed at that season of the year for spawning purposes, and should rightfully be sold in our markets or shipped to other states. They command a price far beyond that of striped bass at that time, so the fishermen make special efforts to take them, yet in their operations they capture fully as many striped bass, especially in the lower Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers and in Suisun bay. The striped bass that are taken in their nets are dead when brought to the surface, consequently they have no value as spawn producers, and if the fisherman were not allowed to dispose of them it would mean that in a single day tons of a valuable food supply would be thrown away. In view of these facts, it appears to us that no argument can be advanced which would justify the establishment of a close season, other than the one already referred to of strictly enforcing the letter of the law in respect to Saturday and Sunday fishing.

To compensate for the enormous drain that is made on the supply of these fishes, and yet permit the handling of them at all seasons of the year, and encouraged by the remarkable success we have achieved in the work of artificial propagation of salmon and trout, we seriously considered the advisability of establishing a striped bass hatchery. Our funds being insufficient to meet the demand such an establishment would impose on them, the subject was taken up with the authorities of the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries at Washington, D. C., and with such success that instructions were issued to Captain G. H. Lambson, superintendent of the Baird Hatchery, to confer with this Board with a view to locating a suitable site to undertake the work of artificial propagation. The striped bass hatcheries operated by the Federal Bureau of Fisheries at Weldon, North Carolina, show that a three-pound fish has produced 14,000 eggs, while a fifty-pound striped bass has yielded 3,220,000 eggs.

Captain Lambson, in company with our Chief Deputy, made an extended trip through those sections from which the largest number of spawning fish are shipped to market. Several points near the mouth of the San Joaquin and Sacramento rivers were inspected, and Bouldin Island in San Joaquin County has been selected as the best point at which to establish an experiment station. In the month of May the spawning fish are captured there in large numbers. From intelligent fishermen who have been pursuing their vocation in that locality for thirty years and who have seen the salmon industry develop into one of much greater importance than before artificial propagation was begun, and who have also been witnesses to the remarkable development of the striped bass, we learned that fish, ranging in weight from thirty to sixty pounds, can be obtained in almost unlimited numbers ripe for spawning. We confidently believe that it will be a simple matter to collect all the eggs we can handle, provided an increase is made in our fund for the support and maintenance of hatcheries, the money to be expended jointly with the Federal commission in the establishment and operation of an experiment hatchery at that point. The river has not sufficient fall to depend upon a natural flow of water, but by artificial means water can be raised to insure a continuous flow through the hatching troughs. We earnestly hope that you will recommend to the Legislature that the small additional appropriation, sufficient to demonstrate the feasibility of this project, be granted, which, if successful, will prove of vast benefit to our people.

With a close enforcement of the net restrictions, a strict observance of the Saturday and Sunday close season, and the establishment of a hatchery, we believe that the supply of striped bass will not only be maintained in spite of the heavy market demand, but will be largely increased. We therefore do not recommend the establishment of a close season, but, as an additional protection, do recommend that the legal

weight limit at which striped bass can be bought, sold, offered for shipment and sale, be raised from three to five pounds, but none to be taken or possessed less than three pounds in weight. Thousands of our people are enjoying the sport of capturing these fish with hook and line, and it would work a serious hardship on all such if they were deprived of the right to lawfully retain a striped bass taken in that way.

Another plan offered to offset the drain on the striped bass industry of this State is the passage of a non-export law, and there is much to be said in its favor. Our streams do not increase in volume; in fact, from the demands made by irrigating systems, it is possible to conceive that they will be reduced. It may then be the part of wisdom to conserve these valuable fishes for the citizens of our own State. Undoubtedly such a recommendation would meet with fierce opposition from the fish dealers in this city and Sacramento, who ship outside of the State thousands of pounds of striped bass each month. We feel that if these shipments may continue without impairment of the industry, and yet not run the local market value of these fish to a prohibitive figure, it would be an unwise move to prohibit their exportation. When we witness the results that followed the introduction of 100 fingerlings in 1879, and 350 in 1882, planted at Army Point near Benicia, and that the fish still continue to show an increase, and the further fact that they are regularly sold here for much less than in Eastern markets, we believe that the suggested additional restrictions will be sufficient.

It is claimed by some of the sportsmen that the supply is being greatly diminished. In answer to that we submit the figures of W. A. Wilcox, the Statistician of the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries at Washington. Mr. Wilcox is thoroughly familiar with the fishery industry of this State, and has collected the market reports for many years. In 1893 the number of pounds of striped bass received in the San Francisco markets was only 79,738, increasing in three years (1896) to 363,747. In the year 1899, 1,234,320 pounds of striped bass were caught in this State, which had a value to the fishermen of $61,814. Five years later, or in 1904, there were 1,570,404 pounds landed in San Francisco, for which the fishermen received $92,116. These figures show that there has been an increase in the catch since 1899 of about 27 per cent in quantity and 49 per cent in value. Nearly 90 per cent of the catch was marketed at San Francisco. So far as we are able to learn, 40 per cent of the amount taken has been exported.

According to the reports received from Southern California regarding the plants that were made in Orange County two years ago, the fish are showing some increase in those waters. Their natural range north of San Francisco has not been beyond Russian River in Sonoma County, although a small plant was made in Humboldt Bay six years ago. Owing to unusual delays en route, most of the shipment per-

ished and less than a dozen were liberated; but in the past year three or four specimens have been taken in Eel River, ranging as high as twenty pounds in weight, indicating the adaptability of the fish to those waters. We hope to make a larger plant in that county this fall, as we successfully liberated two years ago eighty fish ranging from five to eight inches long, in a brackish lake at Crescent City, Del Norte County. It is yet too early to determine the result of that experiment, but we confidently believe, owing to the favorable conditions, that a good account will be rendered. In the interior rivers striped bass have been taken in the Scramento as far north as Kennett. In the Feather River, east of Oroville, specimens from twelve to fourteen pounds in weight have been captured with hook and line. In the San Joaquin and its tributaries, the Tuolumne, Stanislaus, and Merced, they are continuing to show a decided increase.

THE GRAYLING.

In the last report, covering the biennial period of 1903 and 1904, mention was made of the grayling (*Thymallus montanus*), the first shipment of eggs having been donated through the courtesy of Hon. George M. Bowers, of the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries, from the Federal hatchery at Bozeman, Montana. Owing to lack of attention en route, the eggs reached our Sisson station in a weakened condition, but from that shipment we were able to raise and liberate some 7,000 fry. Like all new varieties of fishes experience was necessary to determine the best methods to feed and rear them. The eggs in the first place are very small and exceedingly delicate. After the sac was absorbed and the time arrived to furnish food for the young fish, a new problem was presented. After a great deal of experimental work, our superintendent, W. H. Shebley of Sisson Hatchery, finally discovered a method of feeding that has produced excellent results. We found, however, that they flourished best in a wild place, where they could find their own food, consequently in a remote section of our grounds we had constructed an artificial lake, which was fed by water taken from Spring Creek, and which abounds in natural food. We now have specimens of grayling ten inches long.

In 1905 another shipment of grayling eggs was donated to us from the Bozeman station, but apparently they met with no attention at all en route. As a result every egg was dead when the shipment reached Sisson. This, therefore, proved a total loss, but in 1906 Mr. Bowers again had a shipment of 200,000 eggs sent to us, which arrived in very good order. Of the fry resulting therefrom we have made several plants in the Tahoe region, in the high Sierras, and also in suitable waters in Siskiyou County. We are looking hopefully forward to the permanent establishment of these beautiful fishes in this State. They have a wide

range in their native waters, and are found throughout northern Europe, as far south as the mountains of Hungary. They are also found in England, where it is recorded that graylings weighing five pounds have been taken, although they rarely exceed a foot in length. The American grayling (*Thymallus signifer*) is widely distributed in British America and throughout Alaska.

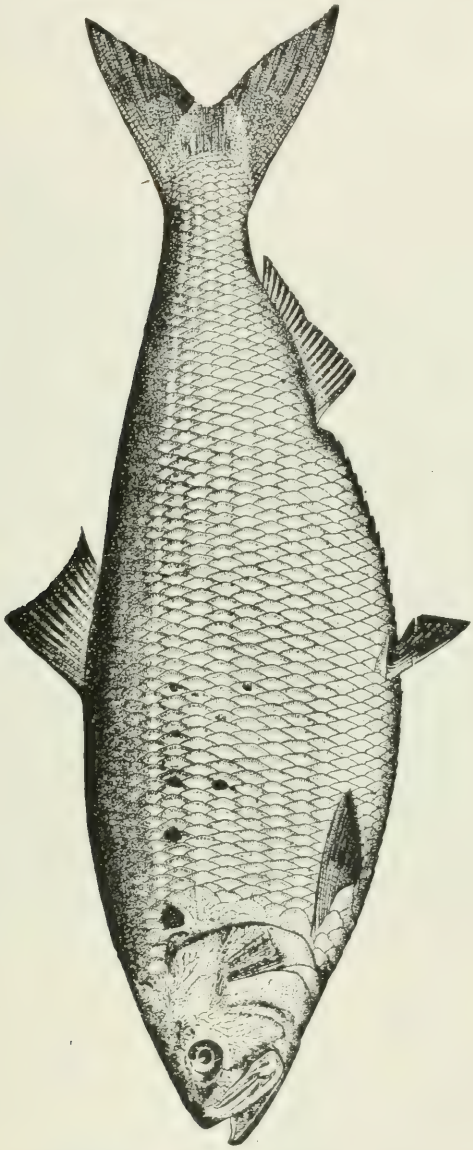
A gentleman who lived three years in the Yukon Territory writes of these fish that they are quite numerous in the Yukon River and its branches, and are a fine table fish, nearly, if not quite, equal to our Eastern brook trout. He describes them as "resembling the trout in general shape, but the former are longer and more slender in proportion to their weight, with heads more pointed and tails and fins thinner, except the dorsal fins, which are heavy and spinous. These graylings are greenish black on the back, lighter colored, almost gray, on the sides, with some streaks of black and occasional dark spots, while their bellies are white, their bones are about like those of trout, and their meat is very white and solid; in size, they attain twelve to fourteen inches in length, and two pounds or more in weight. While wary in warm weather, they take bait readily, and are very 'gamy,' but do not generally rise to a fly, and they seem to like the clear running waters and rapids, which they traverse in quick, trout-like motions, though mining work and muddy waters drive them away."

LOCH LEVEN TROUT.

We are pleased to report that we have again succeeded in restoring our stock of breeders at Sisson, so that we now have a sufficient number to yield about 350,000 fry for distribution. For the season just closed we have distributed over 300,000. We find that this hardy and gamy fish is a decided acquisition to our trout supply. It is easy to raise and is apparently less liable to disease than any trout we handle. A great many small lakes and a number of the larger streams have been stocked. In the past year Loch Leven trout have made their appearance in the Truckee River, from which some fine specimens were taken. They are probably some of the overflow from Donner Lake, or from a plant made in the upper Truckee near Deer Park. It is claimed by some that they are so destructive that all other forms of trout life must disappear. Our experience does not bear out that opinion. Aside from those taken in the Truckee River, which is unquestionably one of our finest Rainbow trout streams, they are also taken in the same waters with the Rainbow in the upper Sacramento, and in both of these streams the Rainbow show a decided increase. We therefore expect to continue the propagation and planting of these fish, with special reference to stocking the smaller lakes.

SHAD.

The supply of shad continues more than equal to the demand. Notwithstanding this fish is considered the most valuable river fish of the Eastern seaboard, our people have been slow to recognize its good



SHAD—*Alosa sapidissima*

qualities and frequently criticise it because "it is so bony." As compared with the prices shad command in the Eastern markets, the figures here are ridiculously low, which can be explained on the ground

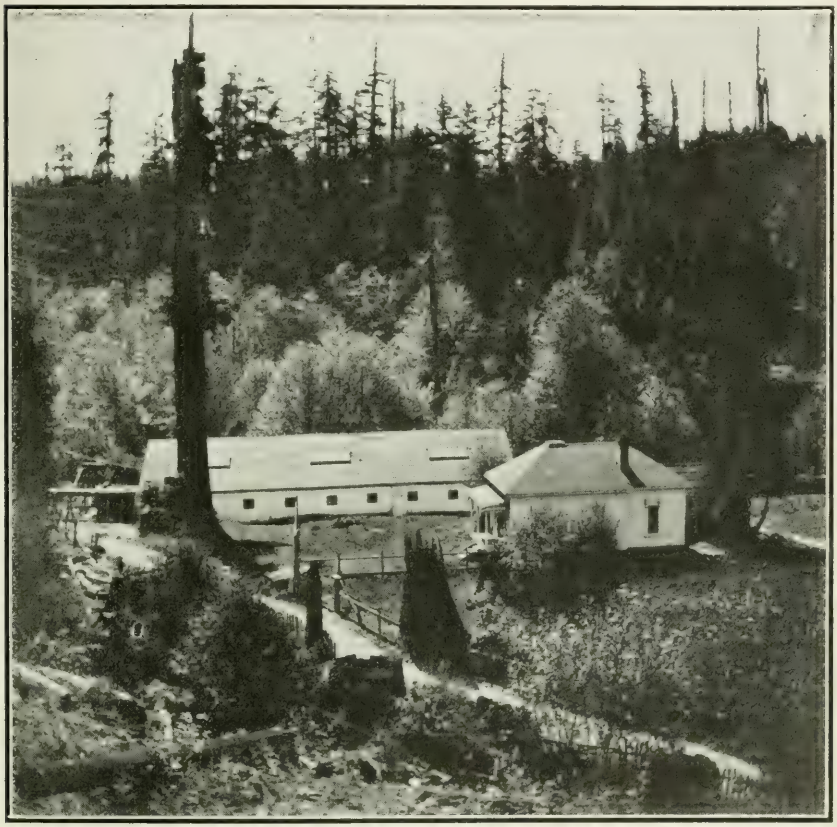
that this fish is not yet fully appreciated by our people. Complaint is sometimes made that the quality does not compare with that of the same fish in Eastern waters. With this statement we do not agree. The fish are found in such abundance that the market dealers restrict the catch, and often, after being taken, proper care is not given them; they are shipped in bags, thrown and tossed about and left exposed to the sun, so that their better qualities must necessarily become impaired. It is easily understood that if beef and mutton were handled in the same way, it would certainly affect the quality of the meat, and yet fish, which are much more delicate, receive practically no care at all. We find that our shad, when taken fresh from the waters, as they are in the San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys, are equal to the best in any part of the country.

EEL RIVER SALMON AND STEELHEAD HATCHERY.

A most remarkable example of artificial propagation of salmon is shown at this important station. This hatchery was established in 1898, at which time the average number of pounds of salmon shipped from Eureka per year was less than 500,000. According to the figures taken by W. A. Wilcox, Statistician of the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries, Washington, D. C., it is shown that 470,806 pounds were shipped from that point in 1899. Five years later, 1904, Mr. Wilcox again furnished the figures, which show a remarkable increase. The total number of pounds shipped from Eureka in that year was 1,877,000. As the results of the first plant of salmon fry in 1898 (about two million) would not be apparent before 1901 and 1902, and one year intervened when, owing to high water on the Sacramento River, the collection of eggs was so reduced that we were not able to operate the Eel River station, it left practically the work of the two years to be considered.

To more strongly emphasize its value, a comparison can be made between the salmon progagated artificially and steelhead allowed to progagate naturally during the same period of time, to wit: five years, 1899 to 1904; the salmon showing an increase of about 150 per cent, while the steelhead showed a decrease of more than 51 per cent. No more striking example of the value of artificial propagation can be shown in any part of the country. The conditions under which the fish were taken were the same. The laws with respect to seasons and also as to net restrictions had not changed, nor were there any other influences to affect this particular stream. We are pleased to say that practically all the people of Humboldt County, who in many cases were inclined to regard the work as more theoretical than practical, are now firm believers in the value of artificial propagation of fish and are generally in favor of any recommendations emanating from this Board, believing it has shown its fitness to pass upon such subjects.

At the last session of the Legislature the trout law was so amended that the taking of steelhead with nets at any time was prohibited. This law has created some antagonism among the small element in Humboldt County who follow the vocation of fishing, and we believe they will make a determined effort at the forthcoming session of the Legislature to have it changed so as to again permit the catching of steelhead with nets. When it is shown that the total value of the steelhead that were caught and shipped to market by net fishermen from all parts of



EEL RIVER HATCHERY, HUMBOLDT COUNTY.

the State did not, in the year of 1904, exceed $1,600, and this small amount was distributed among eighty or ninety fishermen, net fishing would seem of insufficient importance compared to the far greater value the steelhead will have in being allowed to ascend all the coastwise streams to their headwaters for the purpose of spawning.

In the spring of 1905, also 1906, these fish have shown a decided increase, especially in Santa Cruz County, where the efficient and skillful conduct of the Brookdale Hatchery, under the management of Mr.

Frank A. Shebley, has produced splendid results. Under the former law there were less than one hundred people benefited by the taking of steelhead with nets. Under the existing law every person who delights in angling—and they number many thousands in this State—are the beneficiaries, to say nothing of the money that is expended by them in the country in payment of steamer, stage, and railroad fares, hotel bills, livery hire, and fishing outfits.

The collection of steelhead eggs at our Eel River station has not been nearly so large as we could wish and easily handle, due entirely to the drain by net fishing, and consequent reduced run of spawn fish. So long as the net fishermen could lawfully operate in tide water, they were stopping absolutely the passage of the fish on their way to spawning grounds and hatching stations. The few that managed to ascend

STEELHEAD TROUT—*Salmo gairdneri.*

had to encounter other dangers and when they did reach spawning beds the very small percentage of fish hatched under natural conditions was not sufficient to offset the drain caused by the nets; besides cutting off our supply of spawn fish at the hatcheries. For the three years we have operated in Humboldt County the largest take in one season, operating simultaneously at three or four different points, had not been over 350,000 eggs, until during the spring of 1906, after the restriction prohibiting netting became effective, when, operating but one small trap on Price Creek (which was at different times flooded), we were able to take the largest number of steelhead eggs ever taken in that county. We therefore urgently recommend that no change be made in the existing law.

The following reports of Superintendent W. O. Fassett, who has had charge of the station for the past two years, are appended. Mr. Fassett has skillfully and successfully handled the important work that was entrusted to him, and maintained his station in an excellent state of repair under great disadvantages:

Report on Salmon Hatch.

GRIZZLY BLUFF, CAL., May 1, 1906.

To the Honorable the Board of Fish Commissioners.

GENTLEMEN: The following is my report of the salmon hatch at this station for the season commencing December 1, 1905, and ending April 6, 1906. The eggs arrived in six shipments, as follows:

December 9, 1905	1,274,000
December 27, 1905	1,671,720
January 1, 1906	1,497,600
January 10, 1906	1,500,000
January 29, 1906	2,000,000
February 13, 1906	2,000,000
Total	9,943,320

The hatch was successful excepting a rather heavy loss on the first two shipments in transit, and a 25 per cent loss in the last shipment, caused by the eggs hatching on the trays before I received them. From this hatch there was planted in Eel River and Price Creek 9,265,920 healthy fry. The following is a summary of the hatch:

Eggs received	9,943,320
Eggs lost	443,900
Loss in rearing	297,500
Fry distributed	9,265,920

Yours respectfully,

W. O. FASSETT.

Report on Steelhead Work, Season of 1905.

GRIZZLY BLUFF, CAL., May 15, 1905.

To the Honorable the Board of Fish Commissioners.

GENTLEMEN: The following is my report on the steelhead work at this station for the season of 1905. This season I made every effort to get fish from the river by means of a seine, but am satisfied that satisfactory results can never be obtained by this plan, owing to the immaturity of the fish, and the uncertainty of weather conditions. In February the seining crew went up the river some twenty-five miles, and brought down the fish they caught in live cars, which I transferred to a pond near the hatchery, in the hopes I could hold them until they ripened. This experiment was a failure, as the fish were so very active that those which did not kill themselves outright in the cars, bruised themselves so that they died shortly after being placed in the pond. I next attempted to hold the fish we caught at a point twenty-five miles up the river, in the hopes that I could spawn them and take the spawn to the hatchery in a row-boat by way of the river, but the same conditions prevailed Most of the fish we caught were at least three to four weeks from their spawning period. While the seining crew were working on the river, I also had the trap at Price Creek in operation, with the following result:

Total number of eggs taken	287,000
Total number of eggs eyed	258,000
Loss in eying	29,000
Loss in hatching and rearing	15,400
Fry distributed	243,000
Number of fish caught—	
Males	50
Females	107
Number of females spawned	69
Average weight of fish—	
Males	3 lbs.
Females	5 lbs.
Highest temperature of water	69°
Lowest temperature of water	48°

The fry were all placed in Price and Howe creeks.

Yours respectfully,

W. O. FASSETT.

Report on Steelhead Work, Season of 1906.

GRIZZLY BLUFF, CAL., June 1, 1906.

To the Honorable the Board of Fish Commissioners.

GENTLEMEN: The following is my report on the steelhead work for the season of 1906. This season the work of catching the fish was confined entirely to trapping them at the dam at Price Creek. The results were very encouraging, and show that the hatching work and a few years of close season for the seines will make this game fish as plentiful on Eel River as it was in former days. The weather conditions this season have been very favorable for the work. The rains lasted late into May, making the water in Price Creek purer and cooler than ordinary. The following is a summary of the season's work:

Total number of eggs taken	411,400
Total number of eggs eyed	370,000
Loss in eying	41,400
Loss in hatching and rearing	18,000
Fry distributed	352,000
Number of fish caught—	
Males	36
Females	113
Number of females spawned	92
Average weight of fish—	
Males	5
Females	7
Highest temperature of water	58°
Lowest temperature of water	39°

All the fry were placed in Price and Howe creeks.

Yours respectfully,

W. O. FASSETT.

GOLDEN TROUT (Salmo roosevelti).

(See Frontispiece.)

These are among the most beautiful fishes known to fish culturists and have attracted the attention of the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries to such an extent that definite steps are now being taken toward their artificial propagation and transplanting into other waters.

In 1893, Dr. David Starr Jordan, of Stanford University, first procured some beautiful specimens from the southern High Sierras, which he named *Salmo mykiss agua-bonita.* In the same year Dr. Charles H. Gilbert, Zoölogist of Stanford University, visited the Kern region and secured some fine examples in Volcano Creek. President Roosevelt, after whom the Volcano Creek fish are named, became greatly interested in their welfare, and brought the matter to the attention of the Hon. George M. Bowers, U. S. Commissioner of Fisheries, who, in compliance with the request of the President, ordered an investigation to be made, with a view of determining the natural geographic distribution of this trout, its abundance, its habits as to food and spawning, its qualities as a food and game fish, and into what waters, if any, it had been transplanted, and finally to determine in what other streams it might be introduced. An investigation party, headed by Barton W. Ever-

mann, Assistant in Charge of Division of Scientific Inquiry, Bureau of Fisheries, started for Redstone Park, Tulare County, in July, 1904, and made an extended trip through the Mount Whitney region and gathered a great deal of information in reference to them, which has been set forth in a very interesting and beautifully illustrated bulletin issued by the Bureau of Fisheries, May 19, 1906, entitled "Golden Trout of the Southern High Sierras."

Through the courtesy of the officials of the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries, we are able to present two cuts of the Golden trout, and one of the Kern River trout. An expedition was sent out by the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries to collect specimens for the Lewis and Clark Exposition at Portland, Oregon. Upwards of two hundred specimens were secured, which were brought safely out of the mountains, but unfortunately met with a mishap en route to Portland, and all were lost. In March, 1904, this Commission undertook to collect some specimens of the fish for exhibition purposes at the "Forest, Fish and Game Exhibit," held in San Francisco. Mr. R. W. Requa, one of our experienced hatchery men, was detailed to make this collection, and was assisted by Earl L. Morris, of Stanford University. About fifty specimens of the fish, representing both types—*Salmo roosevelti* and *Salmo whitei* (see colored plates)—were secured, most of them taken with hook and line, from Cottonwood Creek, Inyo County, a stream which has its source in Mount Whitney Military Reservation, and flows in an easterly direction into Owens River. The fish were transported a distance of nearly five hundred miles to San Francisco, and were exhibited for two weeks without loss, notwithstanding they were taken from waters of about 38° temperature and transferred to waters the normal temperature of which was about 60°. At the close of the exhibition, the fish were transported three hundred and fifty miles farther to our Sisson Hatchery. It was evident that the abrupt change in temperature had been too much for them. Three fourths of them died on the way to Sisson. Among those that reached Sisson alive were some females that were spawned by our Superintendent W. H. Shebley. There were no ripe males among the survivors. Mr. Shebley fertilized the eggs with the milt of Rainbow males, and has succeeded in raising about three hundred hybrids. They are now a year and a half old, but bear more resemblance to the Golden trout, the markings of that species being more apparent than those of the Rainbow.

During the past summer the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries sent another expedition to Volcano Creek for the purpose of collecting several hundred specimens, which are to be transported in a specially arranged car to Eastern hatcheries. So far as our means permitted we were pleased to assist the United States representatives, and furnished them with pack animal cans and such other paraphernalia as would be useful to them in making the collection. From the catch we hope to get a few

specimens for our Sisson Hatchery, where the fish are to be held as breeders with a view of settling the question as to whether or not these fish will retain their brilliant colors in waters other than those in which they were originally found.

SHRIMPS.

At the last session of the Legislature the shrimp law was amended in a very important particular. It was made unlawful to export dried shrimps or shrimp shells from this State, and at the same time allow our people to have fresh shrimps throughout the year. A great deal of ignorant if not malicious criticism has been directed against this Commission by reason of the passage of this law. In order that the people of this State may fully understand the matter, we feel that a brief review of the shrimp fishery would be timely.

Shrimp fishing has been followed industriously for more than forty years in San Pablo and San Francisco bays. The people engaged in this work have invariably been the Chinese. In 1885–1886 there were upward of fifty boats engaged in this work, and until the present law was enacted fully eighty per cent of the catch, which represented, ready for shipment, dried shrimps, shrimp shells, and small fish, were shipped to China. For years, until 1901, there were no restrictions whatever on the capture of shrimps. The business was profitable to the Chinese, hence they were ever anxious to prevent any legislation looking toward the curtailment of their privileges. The Commission's recommendations had been defeated several times until five years ago, when we were successful in securing a four months close season, which still allowed the shrimp fishermen eight months in which to operate. The four months close season had the effect of reducing the number of boats engaged in the business, which gradually dwindled, until in 1904 there were from 28 to 32 boats engaged in the work. In 1905 this number was further reduced by the non-export law to 21. This year (1906) the number of boats that have paid licenses is 17, but of that number three boats have since gone out of business, and we are advised of four more ready to quit, as their owners claim they can not successfully operate under the present law. We believe that not more than ten boats will find shrimp fishing profitable. There will always be a small amount of shrimps dried in each camp. These represent the culls or smaller ones, for which there is no sale in the fresh shrimp market. The Chinese, however, will utilize and find a market for them locally in the rather large Chinese and Japanese population of this State.

Two years ago we made as strong an argument as possible against any change from the four months' close season, knowing that the Chinese were determined to have it reduced one or two months. In

that we were not disappointed. Through their attorneys they had vigorously attacked the constitutionality of the former law, but were defeated in the State Supreme and Federal courts. Several of the leading Chinese shrimp dealers, previous to the legislative session of 1905, had called at our office and stated that they would spend no more money to contest the law; that they were satisfied it could not be broken, but desired that we should recommend to the Legislature that two months be stricken from the close season, claiming that four months was too long, and produced petitions signed by thousands of our people asking that it be reduced. It was then suggested that we might recommend a twelve months open season, instead of the ten months they asked, but forbid the exportation of dried shrimps and shrimp shells. This, of course, was promptly rejected, as it meant putting out of business about two thirds of the boats, and depriving them entirely of the profits of exportation. Consequently, in our Eighteenth Biennial Report we gave a detailed account of the destructiveness of the shrimp fisheries on small fish, and the disposition made of the catch, in order to draw especial attention to the need of retaining the then existing law, hoping that the opportunity might arise through which we might secure the present greater restrictions, which affect none but aliens. When what was known as the "boodle scandal" became public, Commissioner W. E. Gerber, believing that to be the time in which to secure legislation to further discourage the destruction of small fish, by preventing the exportation of dried shrimps and shrimp shells, suggested the substitution of a bill carrying those provisions. After satisfying ourselves that such a measure would not be unconstitutional, it was substituted for the one already on the files, which embodied all proposed amendments relating to fish, but had recommended no change with regard to the shrimp law. We are pleased to say that this measure quickly passed both legislative branches and encountered no opposition until doubts were raised, as to its constitutionality, by parties working solely in the interests of the Chinese, who hoped by that means to obscure the main issue, which was that they would rather operate under the restriction of a four months close season than to have the profits in exportation of dried shrimps and shrimp shells permanently stopped. Through their attorneys they have since made three test cases or attempts to have the law declared unconstitutional. The matter was carried to the United States District Court, the United States Circuit Court, and the State Supreme Court. They were defeated in every instance. From present indications they will probably attempt to have the law amended at the forthcoming session of the Legislature, so that they may again export shrimps and shrimp shells, with probably a two months close season. We urgently recommend the retention of the non-export law.

Several seizures were made. The principal one involved the capture, by our deputies, of 134 bags or about 50 tons of dried shrimps and shrimp shells, which were offered for shipment as "dried fish" and "fertilizer." The Chinese were arrested, convicted, and fined upwards of $200, besides paying expensive attorneys' fees.

After this bill became a law, the managers of every transportation company were served with a special notice calling attention to it, and each and every one informed us by mail or personally that they would use their best efforts to assist us in securing a strict compliance with the law; and now when "fertilizer" or "dried fish" or "seaweed" is offered for shipment, they require declaration to be made that the packages contain no dried shrimps or shrimp shells. As the shrimps are shipped in large bags much the same in appearance as wool bags, detection is comparatively easy, and since the important seizure was made, which represented many months of catch, we are satisfied none have been either shipped or offered for shipment.

We regret that we have no statutory power to confiscate and destroy the shrimps and shells that are seized for violation of the law. This would in most cases be a heavier penalty than the one imposed by the courts. The 134 sacks already mentioned were, by order of the court, returned to the defendants, after they had plead guilty and paid their fines. We kept track of them and found that the shrimp shells were disposed of to a fertilizing plant in San Francisco, to be mixed with loam and sold as a fertilizer in this State, which is still further evidence that they have given up all hope of exporting them.

While the number of boats have decreased fully one half since this law went into effect, it does not represent all the decrease. Formerly all the boats in the shrimp business used five men each to operate the nets and usually worked a day and night crew, in addition to which there was a gang whose business it was to boil, separate, and dry the catch. Some of the boats now operate but four men, and work but one shift, and only during one tide; in other words, the number of men employed in the shrimp business has been reduced fully three fourths. As the camps remaining are all engaged in the fresh shrimp business, their efforts are directed toward catching the larger shrimps, which are used for fresh market purposes, and are found in the deeper waters, consequently the catching of small fish is reduced to the minimun. Therefore, in our judgment, the present law is successfully carrying out the purpose for which it was framed. It permits our people to have fresh shrimps twelve months in the year without detriment to other fishery interests, and prevents the exportation of dried shrimps and shrimp shells, and has also reduced the number of boats and men to a number which, in our opinion, can work no injury whatever to the larger fishery interests of the State.

STURGEON.

As no positive results have yet followed the artificial propagation of these fish, notwithstanding it has been carried on to some extent in Eastern States, also in Germany and Russia, and as our means do not permit us to assume the expense of such work, we would recommend that no change be made in the present law. Natural propagation is a slow method; but we believe that by continuing the present law in effect for at least two years, these fish may show sufficient increase to justify a short open season. In the past two years we have made a number of arrests and secured convictions for the possession of sturgeon roe as well as of the fish themselves; consequently, there has been no systematic effort made to capture them, but some are taken accidentally by salmon fishermen, who, instead of liberating them, attempt to smuggle them into the markets. The present condition of the sturgeon industry is a striking example of what unrestricted capture means to any fish or game. At one time these fish were so plentiful that the price received would not justify sending them to market; just previous to the establishment of the closed season, they commanded a higher price than either salmon or striped bass. We have had some difficulty in obtaining convictions for the possession of sturgeon roe, one of the minor courts having ruled that sturgeon roe did not fall within the meaning of the statute.

We would recommend that the section referring to these fish include the words "sturgeon roe," making it a misdemeanor to have it in possession.

The principal arrests that have grown out of this law were for the possession of smoked sturgeon, which is considered quite a delicacy and, under various names, is found at certain times of the year in our markets. The dealers apparently will not risk selling the meat fresh, but handle it in their smoke-curing establishments.

SPINY LOBSTER OR CRAWFISH.

Two years ago we suggested that a close season of two years be established on this, one of our most important shell fish, which began to show signs of great depletion, if not extermination. The Legislature, however, considered the proposed restriction too great, but added one month to the close season. We have kept close watch on the fishermen and dealers and have secured a number of convictions for violation of the law, the majority of which were for having undersized fish in possession.

There are practically the same number of camps engaged in the capture of crawfish, but owing to the extreme lightness of the catch of legal-sized fish, the market prices have been unusually high. We have conferred with a number of the more intelligent fishermen who are engaged in

this work, and it is their opinion that there should be established a close season for at least two years.

We find that the greatest damage to the crawfish industry is done by the Japanese fishermen, who take them with a gill net, which is not over three feet in depth, but about one hundred feet in length. These fishermen will put ten or twelve of their nets around a bed of kelp, where the crawfish feed; if the fish are on the inside, they can not get out, and if they attempt to go after food, they are caught, both large and small. When the nets are brought to the surface the fish of legal size are taken into the boats; the smaller ones are usually so badly enmeshed that they can not be removed without maiming or crippling them so badly that they die. The white fishermen use traps made of laths; if the small ones are caught in them, they are not injured in the slightest, and are easily liberated.

In our opinion a close season of two years is at this time absolutely necessary to save these valuable shell fish from extermination.

The number of legal-sized fish now caught hardly justifies the cost of operating traps. We believe that at the end of two years, with a shorter open season of probably three months, and prohibiting their capture by nets, the crawfish industry can be saved to this State.

ABALONES.

The present abalone law is apparently meeting with general approval. A slight change was made at the session of the Legislature in 1905 by reducing the size at which the black abalones (*Haliotis californica*) could be taken, from 15 to 20 inches around the outer edge of the shell. This amendment to the former law has met with universal approval in those counties of the State along whose shores the abalone is found, and the citizens generally are united in favor of retaining the present law. The only suggestion that has come to us is in reference to preventing the use of diving apparatus to effect their capture. The Japanese, it is claimed, are making great inroads on the supply by taking them by that means. As the catch is shipped out of this State and is handled much in the same manner that the Chinese did the shrimps, we believe that an amendment forbidding the use of diving apparatus of any sort would be a wise precaution. The Japanese divers operating beneath the surface can take the meat from the undersized shells, bringing up those only that meet legal requirements. This renders it practically impossible to secure sufficient evidence to sustain a conviction for that offense. A number of arrests were made and convictions secured for the possession of small shells. We would therefore respectfully recommend that the statute be so amended that the use of diving apparatus be prohibited.

BLACK BASS.

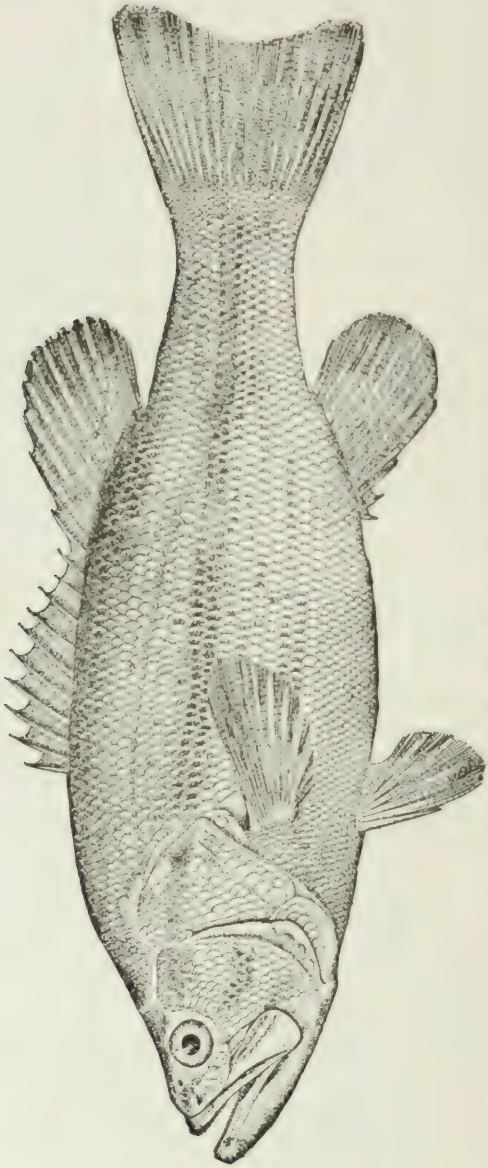
The black bass continue to grow in favor and are found in ever increasing numbers throughout the San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys. It is the opinion of some of the oldest fishermen on the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers that in a few years these fish will be as plentiful as the carp. While we do not anticipate such a remarkable increase, it may be taken as an indication of their remarkable adaptability to the large bodies of fresh water throughout the two great valleys of the State.

During the past two years the work of transplanting these fish has been carried on conscientiously and intelligently. Whenever a new reservoir has been created for power purposes in localities not suitable for trout, we have planted black bass. We are constantly in receipt of letters from those in charge of reservoirs and artificial lakes testifying to the notable increase of this excellent game and food fish. In several instances where bass have been planted when trout had been requested, we have been gratified to have our judgment vindicated by the applicant.

Our chief source of supply is found in the sloughs and overflowed lands around Sacramento, and from that locality thousands of bass have been collected in the past two years and distributed from Siskiyou County on the north to Orange, Los Angeles and Riverside counties on the south. We are specially indebted to Mr. George Neale, the very efficient game warden of Sacramento County, for valuable services in this particular. In that respect Mr. Neale has done the State a great service. He has kept track of the principal bodies of water adjacent to Sacramento where black bass are found, and when, in his judgment, the expense attending their capture would be reduced to the minimum, he has notified us, and assisted by Deputy M. L. Cross has made these collections and distributed them. Together these deputies have handled thousands of bass two and three years old, and distributed them with no loss whatever. Most of the work has been done with seines, although some are taken with the Wilson spoon. It might be well at this time to call attention to the fact that there is apparently no permanent injury inflicted on the bass by taking them with a hook, as our deputies have never lost a single fish in transportation that was taken that way, notwithstanding they have been transported in some cases more than six hundred miles in 20-gallon shipping cans.

Along the Sacramento River in Butte and Colusa counties the bass have increased so that a good many fishermen are earning a livelihood by taking them with hook and line. They have not been found in such abundance in the San Joaquin River, but they are continuing to show up there in greater numbers and are furnishing sport to hundreds of anglers.

In the larger waters, near the mouths of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers, the salmon fishermen inform us that, in their opinion, in two or three years they will be as plentiful as the carp, which, on the



LARGE-MOUTH BLACK BASS—*Micropterus salmoides.*

other hand, are not nearly so numerous as they were five years ago. This information seems hardly credible, but it indicates the remarkable development of bass. In Cache and Miner sloughs, in Solano County,

these fish are found in countless numbers, and anglers who have fished for them in Eastern States claim that never in their experience have they found them so plentiful elsewhere.

In our report two years ago we mentioned that a plant of 300 black bass had been placed in Crane Valley Lake, Madera County. The fish were one and two years old. We have recently received a communication from the president of this water company, stating that while he had been opposed to having black bass planted in that body of water in the first instance, as he believed we should have given him trout, he was now convinced that he had been in error; that "everybody was catching large strings of fish, and most people considered them quite as gamy and equally as good a table fish as the trout."

On the other hand, we decline a good many applications for black bass when they are made for waters containing trout or better adapted to trout life than black bass. Our further experience with both varieties of fish bears out our judgment that these two high-grade sporting fishes are not adapted to the same waters. They are antagonistic and therefore expend much of their energy in fighting one another, rather than in increasing and multiplying.

An important plant is to be made this fall in Antelope Valley reservoir, located in Mono County, a body of water formerly known as Alkali Lake, which has been enlarged by draining the waters of the south fork of Walker River into it, which gives a surface area of more than six square miles. Carp have obtained quite a foothold in this lake, and as our experience shows that black bass will flourish wherever carp exist, we intend to make a liberal plant in those waters, and believe that in two or three years there will have been added another to the considerable list of bass lakes in this State.

Mention was made in our Eighteenth Biennial Report of shipments made into the State of Nevada, from which we take the following extracts: "We confidently believe that in two years the people of Nevada will find that they have an additional food supply in the shape of a fish that can not be excelled for table or gamy qualities." Quoting Mr. D. C. Wheeler, a prominent citizen of that State, in whose 80-acre lake about 200 fish ranging from 3 to 8 inches in length were planted, he says there are now "millions of them," and specimens weighing 3½ pounds have been taken.

We believe it would be wisdom on the part of the Legislature to amend the black bass law so as to make it a misdemeanor for any one to take, ship, offer for sale, buy, sell, or possess more than fifty black bass during one calendar day.

CARP.

The State Fish Commission has often been criticised and held responsible for introducing carp into the waters of this State. As a matter of fact, these fish were distributed very generally throughout the United States something over twenty years ago, in the hope that they could be successfully raised in ponds and small inland waters unsuited for other fishes.

In the year 1875 about 700 carp were brought to California by Spencer F. Baird, at that time the U. S. Fish Commissioner, who thereby expended a portion of an appropriation made by the Federal Government for that purpose. The species were secured from different rivers of Europe; the upper Rhine, the Po, and the Danube each contributed a portion. It was not the intention of the Federal Fish Commission to introduce these fish into public waters that were already stocked with good native species, but it was believed they could be extensively and profitably raised in many sections of the country not favorable to the growth of better fish. According to reports of the U. S. Fish Commission, the demand became so great that in 1882 more than 7,000 applications were filed and more than 5,700 applicants were supplied with from fifteen to twenty carp each; in the following year 9,870 applicants secured fish, and the distribution continued large until about 1890, when it began to diminish, but was not discontinued until 1897.

In spite of the prejudice that exists toward the carp, which we believe in most cases is based upon imperfect knowledge of the habits and uses of these fish, we are of the opinion that their introduction has been a benefit rather than a detriment to our waters—not as a general food supply for our people, but because of their value as a food supply to better fishes; indeed, we believe it is due to their presence that black bass, striped bass, and even shad have become so abundant.

Carp are found in the larger markets at every season of the year, but the purchasers are principally Chinese. In the Eastern markets they find a ready sale at prices ranging, wholesale, from 3 to 7 cents per pound.

From a report of the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries, in 1904, we make an extract from an article entitled "The German carp in the United States," by Leon J. Cole, which throws considerable light on the introduction of carp in California. It is as follows:

The circumstances attending the successful introduction of the scale carp into California, in 1872, by J. A. Poppe, of Sonoma, are better known. Mr. Poppe left California for Germany in the spring of 1872. At a place called Reinfeld, in Holstein, he procured 83 carp of various ages and sizes, the three largest of which were two feet or more in length, the smallest "the length of an ordinary steel pen." The fish were placed in 22-gallon tanks arranged one above the other, so that the water flowed down from the highest to the lowest, when it was dipped back to the top. These were put aboard a steamer for New York. Many of the carp died on the way, the larger ones

going first, and only 8 reached New York alive. They were taken across the continent to San Francisco in safety, but three more were lost before reaching Sonoma, where Mr. Poppe arrived on the 5th of August, 1872, with only five of the smallest of the 83 fish with which he started. Ponds had already been prepared, and the surviving carp were placed in them at once. They did well from the first, and, according to Mr. Poppe in the report mentioned above, they spawned the next spring, by which time they had reached a length of 16 inches. It was estimated that in May (1873) there were in the ponds over 3,000 young carp. The young fish were sold to farmers throughout California and adjacent states, and some were shipped even to Honolulu and Central America. The report gives a list of persons in Sonoma County who undertook the culture of the fish, and states that at that time (presumably 1878) Los Angeles, San Bernardino, and the adjacent counties in the southern part of the State were well supplied with the fish, and reports were coming in from all quarters that they were doing remarkably well.

There seems to be some question, also, as to whether the fish introduced by Mr. Poppe were a pure strain, for Professor Baird, who examined some specimens that were sent to him, says: "These are scale carp, apparently somewhat hybridized; at least, they do not present the characteristics of the pure breed brought by Mr. Hessel."

PERMITS FOR LIVE GAME.

At the last session of the Legislature, with the hearty coöperation of the Audubon Society, Section 637*a* of the Penal Code was amended to include within its provisions the protection of all non-game birds, except those that are considered destructive: bluejay, English sparrow, sharp shinned hawk, Cooper's hawk, duck hawk, great horned owl, and California linnet. For violations of this law quite a number of convictions have been secured and fines paid. We find that the law is meeting with universal approval, as it gives the farmer or tenant the right to kill, on his own premises, any of the non-game birds when found destroying berries, fruits, or crops. Our experience indicates that the farmers are appreciating the true value of the birds, and rarely, if ever kill them. The offenses are committed almost exclusively by the foreign element, most of whom are not citizens.

This statute also provides for the issuance of permits to collect birds, their nests and eggs, for scientific purposes. Immediately after it became a law, we were besieged with applications for such permits. The urgent necessity for the law was quickly apparent. Nests had been robbed indiscriminately and parent birds even killed by thousands, under the pretext of scientific study. Many young people seemed simply possessed with a desire to amass a collection — a larger number of birds or their eggs than their neighbors. We soon found it necessary to make a rule that no application would be considered until the applicant was indorsed by the head of the zoölogical department of either of the universities, the Academy of Sciences, or some other educational institution. This had the effect of reducing the number of collectors about seventy-five per cent, which practically restricts the use of permits to those who are connected with some educational or

scientific institution and are carrying out a legitimate line of scientific study or research.

We have issued limited, though broad, permits to the University of California at Berkeley and the Leland Stanford Junior University at Palo Alto. Both institutions are anxious to obtain complete series of all fauna peculiar to California for their zoölogical departments.

With respect to the issuance of permits to take game birds and animals, we are adhering to the rule established two years ago, allowing them to be taken only during the open season, after being satisfied that some good would be accomplished. The only exceptions to this rule have been when some large institution, free to the public, made application, and in such cases we have issued permits liberal in form, believing it to be within the spirit of the law. As careful supervision is given to all requests for permits, abuse of them is exceedingly rare and entirely out of proportion to the good that is accomplished. A number of arrests have been made for having trapped birds in possession, the necessary written authority not having first been procured.

In general, we note a great improvement in the sentiment of our people touching bird life. By far the larger number of applications are made for purposes of propagation, and in innumerable instances we have learned that where a permit had been issued to take three or four pairs of quail a considerable increase has resulted and they have been liberated, in most cases, on the land adjoining the owner's home, where the birds receive protection, which they quickly appreciate, with the result that there are many more quail than before.

Some criticism is yet heard because permits are issued to transport live birds from the State. In reply to that, we have to say, that the number of quail and ducks shipped outside of this State has not exceeded three hundred birds each year, and we were in every case satisfied that the birds were intended for propagating or scientific purposes. Sometimes they have been offered by us in exchange for bobwhite or other Eastern game birds. The criticisms, therefore, are not well founded. As the birds can neither be trapped, nor transported after being trapped, without written permission from this office, a positive record is kept of each individual who secures a permit to either trap, ship, or possess.

We are pleased also at this time to call attention to the assistance given this Commission by the Wells-Fargo Express Company with reference to the shipping of live game. In many cases the requests for permits come from this company's agents, showing that they are kept informed on the law, and exercise a wholesome influence in their respective communities. We therefore see no need for any change in the present law. We believe it should be interpreted liberally, giving all people who desire to trap birds for legitimate purposes an opportunity

to do so, as experience has shown that as the people come closer in touch with wild birds or animals, they are less anxious to destroy them and their efforts are turned more in the direction of protection and preservation.

Many requests have come from those living in the mountain counties asking for permission to retain in possession a fawn that had been picked up helpless, and would have died but for the attention given it. We discourage the taking of live deer, but generally grant a request to retain a fawn taken in that way, believing it means another deer saved. After a fawn (if it be a male) gets to be a year old, the party holding it is generally glad enough to release it, as the animal is then able to take care of himself. The female fawns seem to become quickly domesticated and will not leave a place where they are kindly treated.

When permits to trap wild game are issued, we have, in the past two years, established a time limit during which the permit can be used. This was done as an additional safeguard. Some of our earlier permits were not restricted in that way, the only limit being the number of birds or animals that could be taken. Under the present law, we issue permits to trap to those who write for permission to destroy protected game, claiming it does them damage.

As the provisions of the non-game law do not apply to protected game, we meet the situation by issuing a permit to the complainant, permitting him to take a limited number. In San Diego County, for example, from which section the most vigorous complaints come, we have granted permission to land owners who thought they were being damaged. For the service we paid $2.50 per dozen, crated and delivered at the nearest express office. The birds were then transported at our expense to other portions of the State where they are scarce and where it was believed new blood would be an advantage to the old stock. This rule has worked very satisfactorily, as after the farmer finds he can get a money value for trapping them, besides having them shipped away, he is glad enough to take advantage of it; but in every instance we have found that the number of birds that were reported doing damage was grossly exaggerated. For the year 1906 we have had practically no complaints of that kind. In 1905 we had issued permits for the trapping of two hundred dozen, which were to be captured in those sections where the greatest damage was reported. The number of birds taken on these permits was less than fifty dozen.

In certain quarters there has been some bitter criticism regarding our interpretation of the law with reference to permits. Under the statutory provisions authorizing this Commission to issue permits for scientific purposes and for purposes of propagation, we have construed it to mean that everything which makes for the restoration and preservation of game should be granted freely.

A great many of our people are raising pheasants and some quail. Pheasants are also landed here from foreign countries under permits from the Federal authorities at Washington, and while the letter of the law forbids the sale of pheasants or quail, it is our contention that the spirit of the law is to prevent the sale of any dead birds for market purposes, but that permits should be freely issued for transferring the birds from one party to another who desires to propagate them. It is not reasonable to suppose that one would go to the expense of buying birds in a foreign country, pay transportation charges across the sea, and then give them away. In the past two years dozens of pheasants have come in that have been disposed of by the dealers who imported them, and many have been sold by people who raised them. In each case to make a transfer, a permit was issued by this Board entitling the party to hold the birds "for purposes of propagation, together with their increase." We have followed the same plan with reference to permits for trapping quail, but have granted no permits to dealers to sell quail or pheasants.

We have not the means nor the men to engage in the trapping of quail, but when proper applications came to us from Eastern States for a limited number (which has not been more than fifty birds, or four dozen) we have issued a permit allowing them to be trapped, shipped to San Francisco, and then properly crated and shipped East. In no case have we issued a permit until first satisfied that the birds were to be used solely for propagating or scientific purposes, and in that respect we have issued permits for both quail and pheasants.

IMPORTATION OF GAME BIRDS.

Our means have not permitted us at any time to take up seriously the introduction of new species, although special efforts were made to secure some Hungarian partridges, a fine game bird which we believe is adaptable to the conditions in this State. We corresponded with bird dealers in England and on the Continent, all of whom were willing enough to promise us birds (at what seemed extravagant prices), but they were not able to deliver them. We then took up the matter with game importers in this country, and placed an order with Mr. C. Lincoln Free, of Easton, Pa. Mr. Free is a member of the American Museum of Natural History, and one of the most successful importers of wild birds and animals, but he was unable to procure them. Finally Commissioner W. E. Gerber, while on an extended European trip, took up the matter in person at Vienna, and after much correspondence and trips to various points, even invoking the aid of the royal gamekeepers, he succeeded in getting together a shipment of fifty-four birds and directed them to be sent to Sacramento. Owing to the fact that the

birds were not properly crated, due to the failure of the shipper to carry out Mr. Gerber's express instructions, fifty per cent of the birds died en route. All the expenses attending their purchase, crating, and express charges from Austria to Sacramento, were borne by Mr. Gerber, who was determined that at least one personal effort should be made to introduce these most desirable game birds into California. He has now about two dozen in his large aviary (known familiarly as "The Roost") at Sacramento, where he hopes to breed them during the coming spring, and from the increase liberate some in those sections that seem best adapted to their needs.

In the years 1904 and 1905, we again secured permission, through Dr. T. S. Palmer, in charge of Game Preservation, Biological Survey, Washington, D. C., to have transported from Alaska to this State a sufficient number of ptarmigan to properly demonstrate whether or not they would find a congenial habitat in the Shasta and Tahoe regions. Permits were secured for three different individuals, in the hope that one of them might be able to bring back a few pairs. We contracted to pay from $8 to $10 per pair, but regret to say that not a single bird was received.

We are glad to report that the practice of bringing Chinese quail into this State for market purposes has been discontinued, through the assistance of the authorities at Washington. A good many have been brought in at different times that were intended for purposes of propagation, yet none seemed to survive, no matter where liberated or what protection had been given them. The Chinese have a theory that the quail come from frogs, and it is noteworthy that even Chinese merchants, who, on other things, seem to be as well balanced as any European, adhere to this belief. Some ten dozen that had been seized from a Chinese restaurant, where they were to be used in conflict with the law, were liberated in Mendocino County on a large tract of land, where every protection is accorded wild game. It was confidently believed that the birds would thrive there if in any place in the State. They were noticed near the spot of liberation for a few weeks only. Shortly afterwards they entirely disappeared.

About fifty dozen bobwhite quail have been brought into this State in the last two years. Two shipments came from H. A. Boies, Hudson, Michigan; one from Massachusetts; another consignment from Alabama, and the fourth came from Texas. In exchange were given both valley and mountain quail. Of the latter less than five dozen were obtainable. The bobwhite have been liberated over a wide range; that is, a dozen birds in widely separated sections of the State. They seem to have shown a marked development in one section only—Sacramento County, on the Del Paso Rancho, near the city of Sacramento, where

twenty dozen were turned out and where special efforts had been made to protect them by killing off the ground varmint and establishing a close season on all shooting for a term of years. Our experience would seem to indicate that as these birds roost upon the ground they fall easy prey to the varmint, but where the latter have been exterminated an increase is noted.

In February, 1905, another effort was made to secure quail from Mexico, and deputy H. T. Payne was sent there for that purpose, but owing to continuous storms and otherwise unfavorable conditions that prevailed in the country at that time, and also a serious illness contracted by Mr. Payne while there, he returned empty handed, which was a great disappointment to us. From the specimens brought by him on a previous trip the year before, no special success followed.

With respect to pheasants, we are pleased to report continued interest in their propagation in captivity by people in all sections of the State. The increase is yet small and is generally disposed of to friends and neighbors. Our means have not permitted us to procure additional birds from Oregon, and the prices in Asiatic countries, added to the transportation charged, preclude their importation.

FISH AND GAME PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATIONS.

During the past two years quite a number of new fish and game protective associations have been organized in different portions of the State, chiefly in the high Sierras. They have accomplished much toward building up a better sentiment in their respective communities in favor of the observance and enforcement of the fish and game laws. On the recommendation of the officers of these associations we have appointed several members in each one as deputies of this Board, which gives them full authority to make arrests for violations of the fish and game laws. We are pleased to say that excellent results have followed these appointments, which is the more commendable in view of the fact that in the higher elevations the fish and game breed much later than in the valleys, and the general State law does not fit to the entire satisfaction of the permanent residents in those regions.

These clubs are in the main composed of representative and intelligent citizens, who realize the importance of having a bountiful supply of fish and game in order to attract the summer tourists, who bring in a considerable amount of money each year, which would not be the case if the fish and game were scarce. We have always found the associations ready and willing to do their full share of the work, also in meeting the expense attached to the hauling and planting of fish, and in some sections where prosecutions for violation of the fish and game laws had never before been even considered, there have been a sufficient

number of convictions to call attention of violators to the fact that the State laws apply there as well as elsewhere.

In the great interior valleys these clubs have shown commendable activity in reporting violations of the law to this office, and in that way have been instrumental in causing many arrests and securing convictions for infractions that would not have come to our attention but for the notification we received from them.

We hope to keep one of our regular deputies in the field, so far as our means will permit, to visit with the different associations, instruct their officers in the matter of arrests, and explain the work and purposes of this Commission, and also to assist in the organization of new associations.

HUNTING LICENSES.

It appears to us that the time has arrived when we should recommend, for the consideration of yourself and the Legislature of this State, a plan to provide for an increase of revenue without taxing the General Fund; in other words, to make those who hunt for protected game pay for the privilege. We appreciate that the General Fund of this State is already taxed to its full limit, and we believe that no legitimate sportsman or other person who hunts, either for pleasure or profit, would object to such a measure.

Quoting from Bulletin No. 19 of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, which was prepared by Dr. T. S. Palmer, in charge of Game Preservation, U. S. Biological Survey, we make the following extracts:

> Two of the most important problems of practical game protection are how to enforce the laws and how to secure the funds necessary for the purpose. Without funds it is manifestly impossible to either provide or maintain the service required to carry the laws into effect, and if no serious effort is made to secure compliance with the law, public interest in game protection flags until it becomes difficult to secure either appropriations or such legislation as will yield revenue for warden service. The most successful method of raising funds thus far devised is a system of licenses, which in effect amounts to a direct tax on those who hunt. Several states depend almost entirely on some system of this kind for maintaining their warden service, and others receive from it important additions to their game protection funds.

There are three systems or classes of licenses: resident, non-resident, and alien.

The total amount collected in 1905 from the 36 states of the Union and 4 provinces of Canada, in which *non*-resident licenses are requested, was $153,429, the largest sum being collected by the State of Maine, and aggregating more than $31,000. Next in the list of states is Wisconsin, with a collection of $11,225; North Carolina, $10,111; Florida and Wyoming, each upward of $7,000. The data for 1905, collected by the Bureau of Biological Survey, U. S. Department of Agriculture, show that nearly 10,000 licenses were issued to non-residents, or people hunt-

ing outside of their own states; that in 16 states of the Union and 4 provinces of Canada 511,905 licenses were issued to residents; and that, so far as figures are obtainable, the total number of licensed hunters in the United States and Canada was more than half a million and the amount paid for licenses more than $600,000.

The first non-resident license law was enacted in 1895, but is now in force in 36 of the states of the Union and throughout Canada. A resident license is required in 16 states of the Union and in 4 provinces of Canada.

With this record before us, it seems that California can very properly demand a license scheme of some kind to provide revenue for the support of the Game Preservation Fund; the moneys so collected to be applied to the payment of claims approved by the Board of Fish Commissioners for the expense of protecting, restoring, and introducing game into the State and to the payment of costs and expenses incurred in the prosecution of offenders against any of the provisions of the game laws.

When it is recalled that in 1905 Wisconsin collected in $1 resident license fees $88,000, Illinois $127,988, Missouri $48,721, Kansas $42,300, Montana $32,662, Oregon more than $21,000 (the first year in which the license law had been in effect), and Washington $26,271, it can readily be seen what an advantage it would be to the game interests of our State, that have been struggling along for the past eight years on an appropriation varying from $3,750 to $12,500 per annum (all taken from the General Fund), to adopt a similar plan to raise revenue.

We find also that the states of Pennsylvania, Louisiana, Utah, and Wyoming have recently adopted another plan worthy of our consideration, which provides that all hunters who are not naturalized residents of the State must secure the same license obtained for non-residents. It is known as the "alien license law." In this State, where we have a large foreign population, composed of Italians, Hungarians, and Japanese, a considerable revenue could be collected if these people were required to take out such a license. Reference to our record of arrests shows that more than two thirds of the violations are committed by the foreign element. The State of New York meets the situation in a different way. On the statute books of that State is a law making it a misdemeanor for any alien to carry firearms in public places. This would give the foreigner who owns property the right to have firearms on his premises for his own protection, but would not permit him to use them afield. We believe either or both of the above plans would be of the greatest benefit to the game interest of this State, and shall recommend at the forthcoming session of the Legislature (after careful study of the license schemes in effect) that one which, in our judgment, is best adapted to the conditions in California.

The following, taken from the U. S. Bulletin, for 1905, on Hunting Licenses, issued by Dr. T. S. Palmer, in charge of Game Preservation, U. S. Biological Survey, Washington, D. C., is worthy of the careful consideration of our legislators and others who may be interested in the restoration and preservation of the game of California:

EXPERIMENTS IN LICENSE LEGISLATION.

Since the adoption of license laws, a number of experiments have been tried, some of which have proved successful and others unsatisfactory. The possibility of making the protection of game self-sustaining and of maintaining a warden service from the income derived from license fees has been successfully demonstrated. In 1905 warden service was maintained without appropriation from the State treasury in nine of the thirty-six states which have State commissioners or game wardens in charge of the work: Idaho, Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, North Carolina, North Dakota, Washington, and Wisconsin.

The right of a State to impose heavier fees on non-residents than on residents, which has often been questioned, has been upheld in every instance in which test cases have been carried to the higher courts. Such decisions have been rendered by the Supreme Courts of Illinois (*Cummings* vs. *People*, 71 N. E. 1031) and New Jersey (*Allen* vs. *Wyckoff*, 2 Atl. 659), and by the U. S. Circuit Court in Illinois (*In re Eberle*, 98 Fed. 295). The Supreme Court of Arkansas, however, has held that a law prohibiting non-residents from hunting in the State is unconstitutional in so far as it prevents them from hunting on their own property (*State* vs. *Mallory*, 83 S. W. 955).

In the effort to devise some means of identifying the holder, one or two states have required a photograph in addition to a description on the license; but this requirement has not come into general use. Nine states—Arizona, Colorado, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Vermont, Wisconsin, Wyoming—and the provinces of Ontario and Quebec have adopted the coupon license, which furnishes a record of the game offered for shipment, but not of the game killed. The latter information is secured by Manitoba by requiring each holder of a permit to return the permit to the department of agriculture, with an affidavit showing the number of animals killed or taken. Failure to make such returns within thirty days after the close of the season subjects the holder to a fine and may be ground for refusal of a permit another year. In the British colonies of Africa such returns of game killed under license are commonly required and furnish valuable statistics of the quantity of game killed each year. Only by the adoption of some such system as this can the full statistical benefits of the license system be obtained—namely, a record of the persons hunting, a record of game shipments, and a record of the game killed.

About one third of the states which issue licenses either allow no export or make no provision for carrying home game. Among these are Florida, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, and West Virginia. Other states allow licenses to take home certain kinds of game, but not others. Withholding such privileges is naturally regarded as a hardship, and a slight change in policy, so as to allow the licensee to take with him a reasonable amount of game, would eliminate much criticism of the game laws.

In the attempt to issue licenses in the most economical manner, several expedients have been tried which were promising at first, but proved to be unsatisfactory. Few states have been able to handle the immense amount of work involved in issuing resident licenses without the assistance of county clerks or similar local officers, but when this work is delegated to such officers adequate provision should be made for securing reports of the number of licenses issued and the amounts collected. Exemption of persons hunting in the county of residence has proved unsatisfactory and probably reduces the income to about twenty-five per cent of what it should be.

Several states, including Maryland, Minnesota, Nebraska and South Dakota, have gone so far in attempting to enforce the license laws as to authorize the confiscation of guns or other hunting paraphernalia. The wisdom, if not the constitutionality, of such provisions is open to question, as considerable opposition and litigation are sure to be

aroused. In Minnesota the legislature has recently repealed such a provision and in Nebraska the Supreme Court has held a similar one unconstitutional (*McConnell* vs. *McKillip*, 99 N. W. 505).

Some of the experiments are given in the following table :

Unsuccessful.

1. A license system without supervision of special State officer.
2. Proceeds from licenses devoted to purposes other than game protection.
3. Licenses good only in county of issue.
4. Variable fees, *i. e.*, same as required of non-resident in State of applicant.
5. Excessive fees required from non-residents—more than $15 for birds, or more than $25 for big game, comprising deer only.
6. Denial to non-resident licensees of the privilege of carrying home game.
7. Exemption of non-resident landowners without stipulating amount of property owned in the State or limiting hunting to their own lands.
8. Exemption of residents hunting in their own county.
9. Exemption of guests of landowners, *i. e.*, substitution of invitations for licenses.
10. Attempt to punish hunting without license by confiscation of guns.

Successful.

1. License system under supervision of State game warden, and if licenses are issued by other officers license blanks furnished by him and the number issued returnable to him.
2. Proceeds devoted to game protection fund (unless prevented by constitutional provision).
3. Licenses, both resident and non-resident, good anywhere in the State.
4. Definite fees uniform with those of adjoining states.
5. Moderate fees—usually $10 or $15 from non-residents for birds and $25 for big game, and $1 from residents.
6. Privilege of carrying home a reasonable amount of game if tagged with license coupon and carried or shipped open to view.
7. Exemption limited to persons paying taxes of $100 or more on property in the State or hunting on their own lands.
8. Exemption limited to persons hunting on their own premises.
9. Guests' licenses issued at nominal rate, say $1 per day.
10. Penalty for hunting without license, a fine at least double the amount of license or imprisonment not exceeding sixty days.

GAME WARDENS.

We desire again to recommend that the statute governing the appointment of game wardens be amended so that the compensation could be increased, believing that it would act as an inducement for a better grade of men to seek the office. We believe that the right should be given to the boards of supervisors to appoint a warden at any time and for as long a period, not to exceed two years, as in their judgment good services could be rendered. It is a remarkable fact that in the counties having the greatest amount of fish and game there has been the least attention paid to the subject. It is only in those counties where fish and game are comparatively scarce, due to being more densely populated, that the people have been aroused to a proper appreciation of its value. In our opinion every county in the State should have a game warden to serve at least a portion of the year,

especially in all the mountain counties during the summer months when the tourists and campers visit those sections. Most of these people are law-abiding citizens at home, but are inclined to treat the fish and game laws lightly when in the remote mountains, thereby setting a bad example to the natives, who resent the idea of having their fish and game taken without stint by the summer visitors. An efficient and properly paid game warden can do good work during that time of the year at least. Wherever the fitness of the individual has been given first consideration, in such counties do we find the laws observed. We have made it a rule to issue credentials to the county wardens, as it increases the scope of their authority and gives them full power to make arrests outside of their own county lines. In this way we have been able to pay something for such additional service, and it has also had the effect of causing two or three good men to remain in office. Experience has shown it is best in the long run to make the compensation sufficient to be an inducement for a good man to seek it.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Realizing the urgent need for economy, we are making but one request with reference to increased appropriations, and this deals with a great industry, one of such far-reaching importance that we feel that it is not only warranted, but absolutely imperative in order to maintain the present efficiency of our hatchery department. It is generally recognized that our fish cultural work, especially in regard to salmon, stands in the front rank in the United States. We have accomplished this on the very modest appropriation of $12,500 per year, and it appears to us that the great State of California can well afford to increase this amount $5,000 per annum, or $10,000 for two years. This would still leave our appropriation for the support and maintenance of hatcheries less than $20,000 per year. As the hatchery work has broadened, and the experience of our skillful hatchery force correspondingly enriched, they are in demand by other states, which are anxious to improve in their methods of artificial propagation of fishes. We feel that these men belong to the State of California, and that it can not afford to lose their services at this time. It must be remembered that fish culturists are scarce. For years our men have struggled along, enduring all kinds of privations, and endangering sometimes their lives as well as their general health, by exposure to the climatic extremes that are found in this State. They are worthy of more pay. The small increase asked for would enable us to more nearly compensate them to the full value of their services and also permit us to make the necessary repairs and smaller improvements that are essential to keep pace with the growing demands of the work. We believe that every

taxpayer of this State who has visited any one of our hatcheries will heartily approve of this recommendation, also every individual who is in any way connected with the fishery interests of this State, whether it be the men who delight in angling in the mountain streams, or those who are engaged in the commercial fisheries—all would be beneficiaries from whatever improvement is made in our hatchery department.

We would also recommend that, in accordance with the practice of such states as New York, Minnesota, Colorado, Washington, Idaho, Maine, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and New Jersey, the same right be granted to our deputies and assistants to make search, without warrants, of any hunting outfit or place of business where game is handled. In many cases it is impossible to secure the evidence without having authority to act on the instant. Many justices of the peace and police judges hesitate about issuing search warrants, fearing it might interfere with their chances at election time. In the meantime, the offender disposes of the illegal game. In some of the states authority has been given to the game wardens to seize fish and game improperly shipped, and to sell it.

We would respectfully recommend that a law be enacted that will prohibit the use of any live blinds.

We would also recommend that a close season be declared for the taking or killing of grouse, for a period of three years.

We would recommend the abolishment of the law of protecting all fish-eating birds except sea gulls, and the blue and white crane or heron.

We would recommend the following modifications of the existing game laws:

Amend section 626*a*, relating to doves, making the open season from July 15th to October 15th.

Amend and modify section 626*g*, relating to tree squirrels, by granting an open season for their killing between September 1st and January 1st; placing a bag limit of six for the season, but prohibiting sale at any time.

Amend section 626*j* so as to prohibit the use of hounds at any time to run, track, or trail any deer.

Amend section 637*a* by adding the word "robin" after "meadowlark."

With reference to the bag limit on ducks, we recommended two years ago a reduction from fifty to twenty-five. The recommendation failed of passage. It was our intention to renew this recommendation, but at a large meeting composed of representative sportsmen from different sections of the State, as well as representatives selected by the boards of supervisors from many of the counties, after an earnest discussion of this question in all its phases, it was agreed to recommend a bag limit

of thirty-five; as this seemed to be a fair expression of the general sentiment, we would respectfully suggest that it be given careful consideration.

We would respectfully recommend the following amendments to the fish laws:

Amend section 628*b* by making it a misdemeanor to take, catch and kill, or have in possession, buy or sell, or offer for sale, more than fifty black bass during one calendar day.

Amend section 632 by making the open season for the taking of trout from May 1st to November 15th.

Amend section 634 by extending the open season for the taking of salmon from the 10th day of September to the 17th day of September, and extending the close season from the 16th day of October to the 23d day of October.

We recommend that no close season be made for striped bass, but that, in lieu thereof, the weight limit at which striped bass shall be sold or offered for shipment or sale shall be increased, and, if necessary, their shipment from the State prohibited.

We recommend that there be a close season declared on Sacramento perch for four years.

We recommend that the tide-water clause on steelhead trout be stricken out of section 632 of the Penal Code.

We recommend that the shipping or carrying of trout outside of the State for sale be prohibited, and also the catching of white fish be prohibited during the close season on trout.

We recommend that there be a close season declared on crawfish for a period of at least two years.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

We desire to extend to you officially and personally our sincere appreciation of the confidence you have shown in us and the encouraging interest you have taken in our work. All of our requests and recommendations have met with courteous and prompt recognition, for which we thank you.

To Hon. George M. Bowers, Commissioner of the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries and to his able assistants in Washington, Dr. H. M. Smith and John W. Titcomb, we are under many obligations for their support and assistance; also to Captain G. H. Lambson, superintendent of the summer egg-collecting stations in California.

To the Southern Pacific Company, the California Northwestern and North Shore Railway Company, the Santa Fé Railroad Company, the Lake Tahoe Railroad Company, the Butte County Railroad Company, and the Boca and Loyalton Railroad Company, our thanks are

extended for most generous treatment in the free transportation of our employés and supplies, and the distribution of fish and eggs, without which our efforts would have been so restricted as to have been of little value to the State.

We are especially indebted to A. Christeson, General Manager of Wells, Fargo & Co., and all of the superintendents, agents, and other employés of their company, for many privileges and most courteous treatment. No reasonable request has failed to receive consideration, and in many instances voluntary assistance has been rendered that proved of great value to our work.

To the Pacific Coast Steamship Company we are indebted for the free transportation of salmon eggs and live fish between San Francisco and Eureka.

Thanks are due to all the employés of the Southern Pacific Company, officials or subordinates, with whom our deputies have come in contact, for assistance rendered our fish distributors when transporting fish, eggs, or other material necessary to our work.

We have also to thank Mr. D. L. Bliss, Jr., superintendent of the Lake Tahoe Railway and Transportation Company, for most courteous and liberal treatment with respect to transportation of our men and distribution of fish on the lines over which he has control in the Tahoe region.

To Messrs. Lawrence and Comstock at Tallac we are under obligations for many privileges and also for the free use of teams in hauling fish, eggs and supplies; without these substantial concessions our operations would have been seriously handicapped.

Our thanks are also due to the U. S. Army officers stationed in the Yosemite National Park; especially to Major Harry C. Benson, Superintendent of the Park.

In submitting this record of the work accomplished during the past two years, we are confident that it will meet with the approval of yourself and all fair-minded citizens, and trust that the recommendations made by us, which represent our best judgment, based on our experience and observation of the various subjects, will be enacted into laws, to still better enable us to carry out the important reasons for which this Commission was created.

Yours respectfully,

W. W. VAN ARSDALE,
W. E. GERBER,
JOHN BERMINGHAM, Jr.,
Fish Commissioners.

San Francisco, Cal., September, 1906.

APPENDIX

TO THE

NINETEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF FISH COMMISSIONERS.

1905–1906.

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THE TROUT AND SALMON OF THE PACIFIC COAST

By DAVID STARR JORDAN.

With drawings from nature by Sekko Shimada.

TROUT.

It is now just a hundred years ago that Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, encouraged by Thomas Jefferson, the Roosevelt of those days, crossed the great divide and explored the waters which we now call Columbia.

It was in the headwaters of the Columbia that these explorers first met with the true trout in America. William Clark, who was a judge of fine fishes, found it good, and thirty years later, when Sir John Richardson published his noble work on the animals of the North, "Fauna-Boreali-Americana," he named this Columbia River trout *Salmo clarkii.*

His specimens came from Astoria, where they were collected by the enthusiastic surgeon-naturalist, Dr. Gairdner, then an employé of the great fur company, a man worthy of remembrance in the annals of the good men who knew fish.

The word trout is of French origin, *truite* in modern French, and still earlier from the late Latin word *trutta,* which becomes *trucha* in Spanish-speaking countries. In Europe, the name trout in all its forms is used for black-spotted fishes only, those with red spots, as we shall see later, being called by other names.

All the true trout have come to America from Asia, and none have naturally crossed the great plains. For in the Great Lake region, the Alleghanies and the valley proper of the Mississippi the true trout are unknown.

But in northern Europe, Siberia, southern Alaska, and throughout the Rocky Mountain region and the waters to the westward, trout are everywhere. Their original parentage, no doubt, was from some sort of land-locked salmon; their original birthplace being perhaps not a thousand miles from the Baltic Sea. Since that time of their birthday, very long ago, trout have traveled up and down the rivers, down into the sea and up another river, until they have reached from Scotland

to Chihuahua, from Montana to the Pyrenees, and whoever seeks them honestly anywhere in all this range shall find exceeding great reward. Whether he catches trout or not, it does not matter; he will be a better man for the breath of the forests and the wash of the mountain streams in which the trout makes its home.

CUT-THROAT TROUT.

Most primitive of the American species, no doubt, is the one named for William Clark. It was born in Alaska, and has worked its way southward and eastward; southward as far as Eel River in California, eastward across the divide into Montana; no great task, for on the swampy flat of Two Ocean Pass the head-streams of the Yellowstone interlock with those of the Snake. It runs southward throughout the

CUT-THROAT TROUT—*Salmo clarkii* Richardson.

great basin of Utah, once tributary to the Snake, and, more or less changed, its descendants have peopled the Platte, the Arkansas, the Rio Grande and the Colorado.

The Clark trout is usually known as the Cut-throat trout, from the half-hidden gash of deep scarlet which is always found just below the base of the lower jaw. This gash of red is the sign manual of the Sioux Indian, the Cut-throat among the fierce aborigines.

This is the best mark of the Cut-throat trout, though it disappears in alcohol, and it is sometimes faintly shown in other trout, especially in the large Rainbow trout of the Shasta region. Other marks are the rather long head, which forms nearly a fourth of the length of the body from the snout to the base of the caudal fin. Almost always there is a narrow line of very slender teeth along the middle line of the base of the tongue, besides the larger teeth which surround the edge of the tongue in all trout. The body is usually well spotted, and the spots are small, there being none on the belly. But no one can know a trout

by its spots, because the spots vary interminably. They depend mostly on the character of the water. In the lakes they grow faint, and in the sea they vanish altogether, giving place to a uniform silvery sheen. This is true of all trout alike—American, Asiatic, and European. The color of the flesh varies equally. It seems to depend partly on age, partly on the food. A diet of shrimps turns the flesh red, it is said, but the statement needs proving. The size of trout varies as much as the color. A species which is mature and spawns at six inches in the mountain brooks, may reach a weight of ten or even twenty pounds when taken in the sea. Whatever food the fishes can get, they will turn into trout, and the trout which cannot get much are just as perfect as the others.

The best mark of the Cut-throat trout is found in the small scales. In a row from head to tail you will count from one hundred and fifty to one hundred and eighty.

The Cut-throat trout spawns in the spring. Those in the streams run up the smaller brooks, while those in the sea or the lakes seek shallower waters, either a stream or a sandbar in the lake. No trout ever spawns in the sea. The Cut-throat trout is hardy and vigorous, but its degree of energy depends on the character of the streams. A trout in warm water anywhere usually shows little fight. In the lakes, the Cut-throat rises to the spoon or the phantom minnow. In the brooks, a fly, a grasshopper, or a bunch of salmon eggs will usually engage its attention. This species is the most widely distributed of the trout. It is one of the handsomest and finest, yet it has rarely been transplanted to waters other than those to which it is native.

TAHOE TROUT.

One of the most direct descendants of the Cut-throat trout is the Tahoe trout, which is confined to the streams and lakes of the desert of Nevada, the basin of the former Lake Lahontan.

It is found in Lake Tahoe, where it was discovered by Dr. Henry W. Henshaw, in 1877. It descends in the Truckee to Pyramid Lake, whence it comes in large numbers to the markets of San Francisco. It was found also in Donner, Webber, and Independence lakes. It is found again in the Carson and the Humboldt—both once tributaries of the vanished glacial lake called Lahontan. From the Truckee it has been introduced into the Feather, the Stanislaus, and the Mokelumne, on the western slope of the Sierras.

The Tahoe trout is plainly a Cut-throat, having the same red dashes under the throat, the same long head, small scales and teeth on the base of the tongue. It is, however, browner or yellower in color, and the spots are always larger, covering the belly as well as the back of the fish.

The Tahoe trout usually weighs, when mature, two or three pounds, but in the depths of Lake Tahoe huge specimens weighing from seven to twenty-eight pounds have been sometimes taken.

Those large trout called the Silver trout of Lake Tahoe (*Salmo tahoensis*) are supposed to spawn in the lake, and thus to form a sub-

TAHOE TROUT—*Salmo henshawi* Gill and Jordan.

species more or less distinct from those which spawn in the brooks. As a food or as a game fish, the Tahoe trout is scarcely different from the ordinary Cut-throat of the Columbia.

CRESCENT TROUT.

Of the many long-headed trout more or less allied to *Salmo clarkii*, two are especially interesting to the angler, the Crescent trout and the Beardslee trout. Both are found only in the deep glacial lake in Clallam County, Washington, known as Crescent Lake. The Crescent

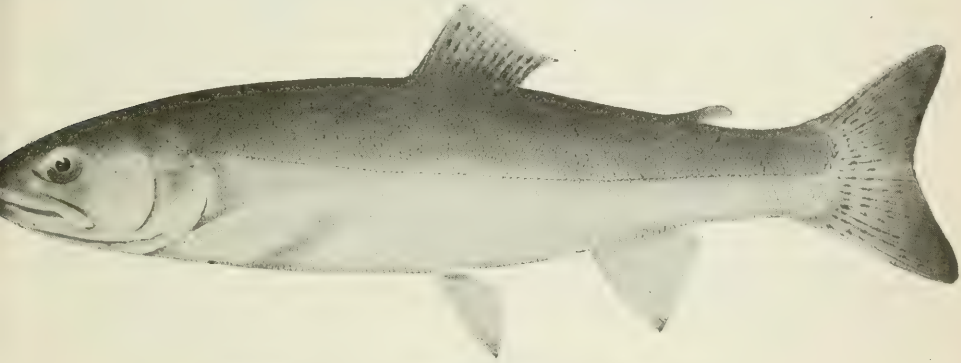
CRESCENT TROUT—*Salmo crescentis.*

trout is a fine game fish, reaching a weight of eight to ten pounds. It is very deep steel-blue in color, with fine specks and without red at the throat. The scales are as small as those of the Steelhead, but the head is not short.

BEARDSLEE TROUT.

In Crescent Lake, Admiral Beardslee also discovered the Beardslee trout, to which his name has been given. It is found in deeper water than the Crescent trout, and it is larger, some specimens weighing from ten to fourteen pounds. Its color is deep blue, dotted with small black spots. The scales are as large as in the Rainbow trout, about one hundred and thirty in a lengthwise series, and the head is long, making more than one fourth the total length to the base of the caudal. This is one of the finest trout known in any country, and it should be planted in other deep lakes before it is exterminated by the trout-hog, who is already encamped on the shores of Lake Crescent.

Another trout has been described from Lake Crescent as *Salmo bathaecetor* (Meek). It is certainly much like the Crescent trout, of which it would seem to be a deep-water variation. Near to Lake



BEARDSLEE TROUT—*Salmo beardsleii* Jordan and Seale.

Crescent, but wholly separated from it, is another mountain lake called Lake Southerland. In this lake two other species or forms of trout are found, the one called *Salmo jordani* being close to *Salmo clarkii,* the other *Salmo declivifrons,* resembling *Salmo crescentis.* Doubtless other mountain lakes of the Olympic range will yield still other species of trout isolated from the body of their kind and at least on the road to becoming separate species. The origin of each of the different species of trout is clearly to be traced to the condition of isolation.

STEELHEAD TROUT.

In the coastwise streams from Skagway, in Alaska, to Santa Barbara, California, is found a fine, large trout, known as the Steelhead, its scientific name being *Salmo rivularis.* This name was given by Dr. W. O. Ayres to a specimen taken in the Sacramento River, at Martinez. The species was long known as *Salmo gairdneri,* but the specimen originally named by Dr. Richardson for Dr. Gairdner was a young

Blueback salmon, and not a trout. The Steelhead is sometimes called Salmon trout, and this name is not inappropriate. The Salmon trout of England is, however, merely a sea-run example of the European brook trout, or brown trout, *Salmo eriox*, a species which is also called in the books *Salmo fario* and *Salmo trutta*.

YOUNG STEELHEAD TROUT.

From the other trout, the Steelhead is best known by its short head, the length of the head along the side being contained four and one half to five times in the length of the body from the tip of the snout to the base of the caudal fin. The scales in the Steelhead are rather small, averaging about one hundred and fifty in a lengthwise series from head to tail. The dorsal fin is low, and it has usually but three or four rows

ADULT STEELHEAD TROUT—*Salmo rivularis* Ayres.

of dark spots. There are no teeth on the base of the tongue, the usual series lying around the outer edge.

The Steelhead trout does not go very far from the sea, except in the large rivers, its habits in this regard being more like the salmon than those usual among trout. The old fishes do not, however, die after spawning. When in salt water, the Steelhead is very silvery, but in fresh water the spots appear, and in the small streams it is

almost as much spotted as the Rainbow trout. It reaches a weight of sixteen to twenty pounds. From the market point of view, the Steelhead is the most important of American trout, being, usually, the largest and one of those most easily reared artificially. It is a fine game fish, taking the hook freely and vigorously. The large trout of Fraser River, known as Stitse, or Kamloops trout, is a Steelhead. It probably resides in the large lakes of Washington and British Columbia, never descending to the sea.

There has been much discussion as to whether the Steelhead is a species really distinct from the Rainbow trout, and on this question the writer has at different times held different opinions.

Very careful comparison of specimens leaves no doubt that the two are distinct. The Steelhead usually is slenderer than the Rainbow trout, less spotted, has less red on the side, and reaches a larger size. But these distinctions are all deceptive. The best characteristic of all is the short head, shorter in proportion than in any other trout. The head, as in fishes generally, is proportionately shorter in the adult than in the young.

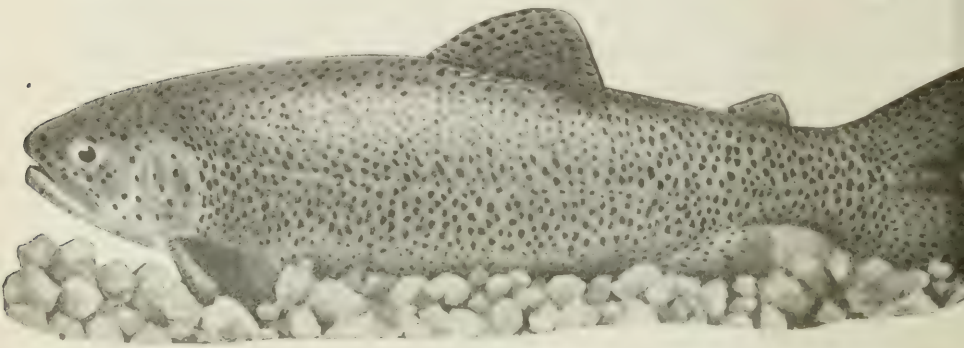
The dorsal fin of the Steelhead is never, in my experience, as large or as much spotted as in the Rainbow trout, or even as in the Cut-throat trout. The scales are always larger than in the Rainbow, and smaller than in the Cut-throat. By these marks even young fish, like the one represented in our figure, can be readily distinguished. The Steelhead finds its center of distribution in the Columbia. The Kamchatka trout, *Salmo mykiss,* which we once wrongly supposed to be the same as the Cut-throat trout, is more like the Steelhead.

RAINBOW TROUT.

The trout *par excellence* of California, found in almost every permanent brook, is the one to which I gave, in 1878, the name of Rainbow trout, this name being a translation of *Salmo iridia,* given it in 1854 by Dr. W. P. Gibbons, of Alameda. Gibbons wrote the name "*iridia,*" and perhaps that form of the word ought to stand, but *irideus,* as it is usually spelled, is better Latin. Gibbons's specimens came from San Leandro Creek, near Alameda.

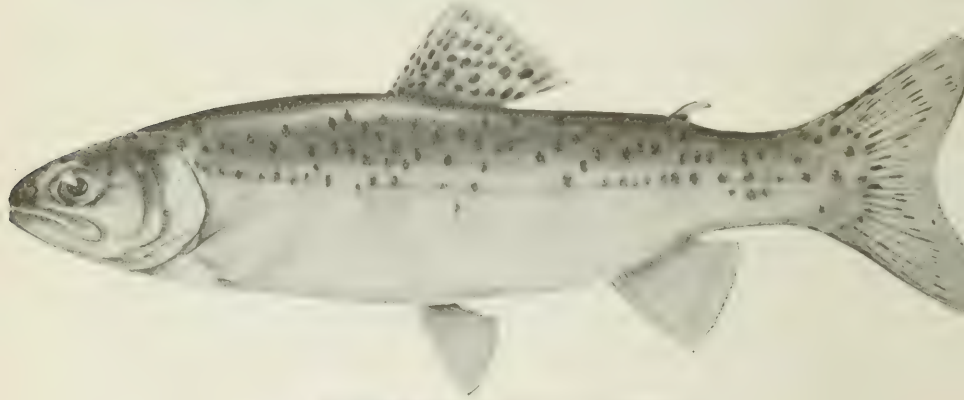
The Rainbow trout has larger scales than the others, usually one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and thirty, in a lengthwise row. The dorsal fin is high, having usually seven to ten rows of black spots. The old males show a good deal of bright red along the side. There are no teeth on the middle line of the tongue. The head is larger than in any other of these trout, its length being contained from three and one half to four times in the length of the body, measured along the side from the tip of the snout to the base of the

caudal fin. There is usually no red behind the lower jaw, although in large fishes of the upper Sierras this shade sometimes appears. In little streams the Rainbow is mature at six inches, but in larger streams and in the estuaries it reaches a weight of six to eight pounds.



RAINBOW TROUT.
Specimen showing river coloration; from McCloud River, California.

Brook specimens are usually most profusely spotted, but in the sea these spots are more or less obscured by a silvery sheen. In coastwise streams it runs up the streams in March to spawn, like a salmon, being able to leap over small waterfalls.



RAINBOW TROUT—*Salmo iridia* Gibbons.
Sea-run specimen from San Francisquito Creek.

The Rainbow on the whole is probably the gamiest of the trout, taking a fly eagerly and responding also to the lure of a grasshopper or a salmon egg. The range of the Rainbow trout extends southward to San Luis Rey River in Southern California and even across the Mexican line into Lower California. Perhaps even more than any other trout this species varies with its surroundings.

OREGON BROOK TROUT.

In Oregon and Washington there is a trout which is scarcely distinguishable from the Rainbow trout. It reaches, however, so far as we know, only a small size. We have seen none weighing a pound. The mouth is smaller than any other of our trout, and the dorsal fin is less spotted than in the true Rainbow.

This dainty and gamy little trout was first taken in the Cathlapootl River by General George B. McClellan. Dr. Suckley named it *Salmo masoni.*

OREGON BROOK TROUT—*Salmo masoni* Suckley.

KERN RIVER TROUT.

In the Kern, Kings, Merced and other rivers of the southern portion of the Sierra Nevadas the Rainbow trout have much smaller scales than in the coastwise streams. About one hundred and sixty-five scales form lengthwise series. Unlike the true Rainbow trout, this form, named for its discoverer, Dr. Charles H. Gilbert, has always a white tip to the dorsal fin, and there is generally some orange under the lower jaw. In the lakes as Kern Lake, this species reaches a weight of eight to ten pounds. In the mountain brooks it is very much smaller, but everywhere it is active, vigorous and gamy.

GOLDEN TROUT OF MOUNT WHITNEY.

The most beautiful of all our trout is the dainty little fish called Golden trout, found in Volcano Creek, on the flanks of Mount Whitney, the highest peak in the United States. This clear little stream flows shallow and open, over rocks of orange-colored granite, or quartzite, and the trout which are separated from the main body of Kern River by a high waterfall called Aqua Bonita, have taken on the color of the rocks on which they lie.

With the general characteristics of the Kern River trout, *Salmo gilberti,* from which these dainty fishes are plainly descended, the Golden trout has the body largely golden-yellow, with a scarlet stripe along the middle of the side, while the lower fins are bright orange. There is a white dash on the front of the dorsal fin, as in *Salmo gilberti.* The scales are equally small, one hundred and sixty to one hundred and eighty in a lengthwise series, and they are so little developed that they scarcely overlap.

The Golden trout rarely reach a foot in length. They are extremely gamy, taking the fly or the bait with the greatest readiness. They are hence in imminent danger of utter extermination, because the trout-hog, the most vulgar of all beasts of prey, has already invaded the Kern Valley, and boasts of his great catches of this unsuspecting and defenseless little trout. Only yesterday I heard of one assemblage of cads from San Francisco who caught six hundred in one afternoon, leaving four hundred and fifty lying on the bank. Two other idiots at the same time caught two hundred in an afternoon.

The interest attached to this wonderful trout, interesting alike to the angler, the artist and the man of science, led President Roosevelt to arrange for a complete exploration of its haunts. In 1904, B. W. Evermann, of the Bureau of Fisheries, Professors O. P. Jenkins and R. L. Green, of Stanford University, and Professor Juday, of the University of Chauncy, Colorado, with volunteer and other assistants, made a complete survey of the waters inhabited by the Golden trout. The report of this work is not yet published, but it is understood that besides the original species of Golden trout, two others equally beautiful were found, each isolated in a particular stream at the head of Kern River, each being shut off from the main body of Kern River trout by a waterfall.

How these fishes came to be above the waterfall no one knows. For in the Sierras, as in the mountains generally, there are no fish above the falls until some man helps them up. Indians do not often do this. Volcanic or earthquake disturbances create dams and change currents. They may make in time a cataract out of a rapid. Anyhow, these exquisite trout are found above the falls, and while there they have changed their color to match the bottom over which they live.

How do they do this? We know of only one way, and that is not yet proved. We suppose that the scarlet, orange and golden colors of the rocks below were transferred to the trout by natural selection. These tributaries of the Kern at timber line are shallow, open and exposed to the attacks of kingfishers, fishhawks, fishducks and the like birds which are fond of little fishes, and which know how to capture them. Any trout brought into exposed water turns pale as compared with his colors in a dark pool. This is not a real change in color, but

a change in the tension at which the fish holds his scales. All trout show some reddish shades on body or fins. Those which show most red on a red ground were most likely to escape from the birds. Those darkest in shade, most brown or green, were the ones likely to be taken first. They are of the usual trout color, the color the birds perhaps expect, and they are most easily seen against the background of the red rocks. This explanation of the Golden trout and of the reasons why three parallel species of this type have arisen under parallel conditions may or may not be satisfactory, but it is the only one yet suggested. We can not think of any other explanation. It is certain that in some fashion in California, or anywhere else, a red bottom produces red fish. And the rocks and the fish do not use the same chemicals in producing this result.

All these species, the Cut-throat trout, the Steelhead trout, and the Rainbow trout, with their several allies and descendants, are true trout, belonging to the genus *Salmo,* and all of them are dwarfed representatives of the salmon of the Atlantic. All of them have silvery scales; all are black spotted; all have the anal fin short, with but ten, eleven or twelve developed rays. All are likely to run down into the sea if they can, and into little streams to spawn, their eggs ripening in the spring or summer. There is not much difference between males and females. The old males have the jaws lengthened a little, but never hooked, as in the Pacific salmon. The same fish may spawn a number of times, while with the Pacific salmon a fish spawns but once, dying in a week or so after casting the eggs or the milt.

In Europe the name trout is given only to the black-spotted forms, which, together with the Atlantic salmon, *Salmo salar,* constitute the genus *Salmo.*

To the very fine-scaled, red-spotted forms of the cold streams and alpine lakes, constituting the genus *Salvelinus,* the people of England have always given the name of char. The char of Europe, known in Germany as "Saibling," and in France as "Ombre Chevalier," is in science *Salvelinus alpinus.*

Closely related to this char of Europe are two or three species found in Canada and the Northeast. The Eastern "brook trout," or "speckled trout," the trout of our fathers and grandfathers, is a char, *Salvelinus fontinalis.* There is no higher praise to be given to any trout-like fish than to say that it is a char. In strict truth, there is no trout to be found in the United States or Canada, east of the great plains, except where the Rainbow trout or the brown trout of Europe, or some other of their kind, has been planted.

DOLLY VARDEN TROUT, OR MALMA.

The Pacific slope has one char, the *Malma,* or Dolly Varden, known in science as *Salvelinus malma.* In 1878, when the present writer first

tried to classify these Western trout, a specimen of this *malma* was sent in from the Upper Soda Springs, on the Sacramento River, near the foot of Mount Shasta. The landlady at the Soda Springs said of it: "Why, that is a regular Dolly Varden!" So Professor Baird said to me: "Why not call it Dolly Varden trout?" And Dolly Varden trout it has remained to this day.

As it appears in the rivers, the Dolly Varden is one of the most beautiful of all trout. Dark steel-blue above, with round spots of crimson on its sides and over its back, while its fins are trimmed in front, as in chars generally, with crimson and white. The Dolly Varden is found in the McCloud and other tributaries of the Upper Sacramento. It is more plentiful in the Upper Columbia, always in cold, clear waters. It is still more abundant in all the shorewise streams of Alaska and across the Aleutian Islands to the coast of Kamchatka,

DOLLY VARDEN TROUT—*Salvelinus malma* Walbaum.

and it is equally plentiful in northern Japan. From Puget Sound northward it runs down to the sea, where it loses its spots and becomes nearly plain silver-gray. In Alaska it is called Salmon trout; in Washington, Bull trout, but the name Dolly Varden can be used anywhere.

Its size depends on its food. It may weigh, when mature, anywhere from six ounces to twelve pounds. The little ones are brightest in color. In the little brook which falls into Captain's Harbor at Unalaska are multitudes of bright little Dolly Vardens, mature at six inches. In the harbor below the falls are plenty of sea-run fishes of the same sort weighing ten pounds. In Kadiak the Dolly Varden is caught in the seine by the ton and thrown away by the salmon fishermen.

The Dolly Varden is much more voracious than the true trout. In the Alaska streams they devour millions of salmon eggs, as well as young salmon. It is the greatest enemy the salmon breeder finds. It

is gamy and vigorous, takes the hook freely, with a fly, an insect, a salmon egg or a scarlet petal from some mountain flower.

It is a good food fish. All trout are that; some perhaps better, but I cannot see much choice. In Kamchatka the Dolly Varden is baked in pies, "deep pies," like those sold in English eating houses, and in that form they are surely good. To the trout-hog the Dolly Varden can be strongly commended, for it swarms in millions in every Alaska stream (the Yukon and its tributaries excepted). It will take the hook cheerfully, even dutifully. I once saw two Dolly Vardens caught with a pin-hook, which a little girl let down through a knot hole into the gutter on a street in Skagway. And of the thousands there is not one that would ever be missed, for each one which is killed saves the lives of a dozen salmon.

The trout of the Yukon is the Mackinaw, or Great Lake trout (*Christivomer namaycush*), another kind of char, which reaches a great size, and is known by its cream-color spots. These are never red as in the true char. This char is found also in various lakes of British Columbia, but it does not enter the United States to the westward of Lake Superior and Lake Michigan. And so it does not belong in the list of trout of our Pacific Coast.

But with all the rest we may commend it to the true angler. And the true angler is not the one who loves to fish, or who catches fish, or catches many fish, or many large fish. The true angler is one who loves fish well enough to know one kind from another. "It is good luck to any man," so Izaak Walton tells us, "to be on the good side of the man that knows fish." And to that man this little sketch, with its pictures from the deft hand of the Japanese artist, Sekko Shimada, is dedicated.

SALMON.

The name salmon is given in England and all Eastern States to a large, trout-like fish which lives in the sea, chiefly about the mouths of rivers, and which enters the streams to spawn, running for a considerable distance up the stream and returning to the sea after the act of spawning is accomplished. The old males become somewhat distorted, especially through the lengthening of the jaws, but the changes with age and season are not much greater than in any large trout. The true salmon, like the true trout, is black spotted. It is called in science *Salmo salar,* and along with the true trout it belongs to the genus *Salmo.* There is but one species of Atlantic salmon; it is found on both sides of the ocean, and on both sides it becomes, sometimes, land-locked and dwarfish when it is shut up in a lake and when it can not or does not go to the sea.

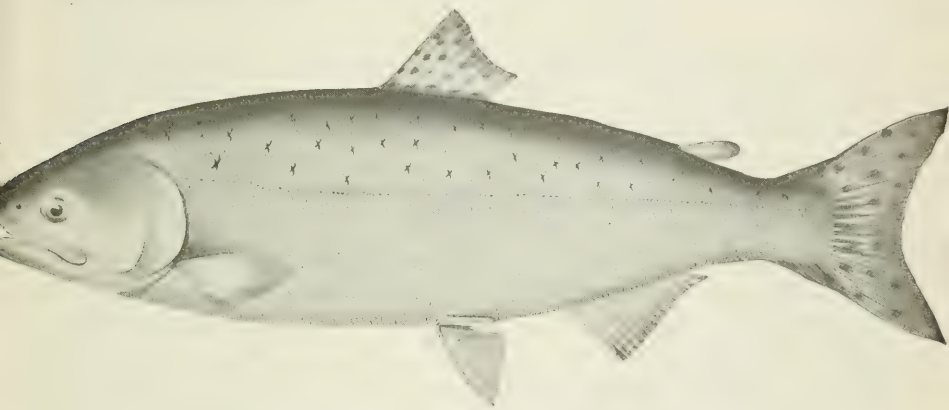
In the North Pacific, on both coasts, there are five different species of fishes called salmon. They do not belong to the genus *Salmo*, but to a peculiar group called *Oncorhynchus*, or hook-snout. In all the species of *Oncorhynchus*, every individual, large or small, old or young, male or female, dies after the act of spawning is completed. All the tissues of the body become degenerate, the muscle is as dead as a dead corn-stalk, and when the eggs, or the milt, are deposited, all life processes are at a standstill. This in itself distinguishes *Oncorhynchus* from *Salmo*. Other characteristics are the great elongation of the jaws in the old males, which are hooked over at the tip, and on which the front teeth become greatly enlarged. The spawning fish change greatly in color and looks, the scales sink into the spongy skin, and so different are these spawning fishes from the same fishes in the spring that no one would suspect them of belonging to the same species. Technically, all the species of *Oncorhynchus* may be known by the presence of more than twelve developed rays in the anal fin, and more than twelve branchiostegal rays on each side underneath the gill covers. They all spawn in cooling water, in the fall. The young descend the next spring to the sea. They feed only in salt water, and after about four years (sometimes three, or two) they re-enter the river to cast their spawn and die. The old salmon never feed in fresh water. The different species have different habits. It is clear that the habit of running is a very old one. I have received from Dr. John C. Merriam, of the University of California, fragments of spawning salmon jaws embedded in rock about the Postpliocene lakes of Idaho.

The largest and finest salmon is the Chinook, Quinnat, or King Salmon, known in science as *Oncorhynchus tschawytscha*. This salmon is the common salmon of the Sacramento and Columbia rivers. As a food fish it is the best of all its tribe, and in size, when full grown, it ranges from fifteen to one hundred pounds.

It spawns in the fall, in snow-fed rivers, and as it ascends very far, it leaves the sea early, at the time of spring freshets. Up the Yukon it runs as far as Caribou Crossing, 2,250 miles; up the Columbia and Sacramento to their very headwaters. This species is the chief stay of the canning industry south of Puget Sound. Its value, commercially, far exceeds that of any other fish of the Pacific, the red salmon excepted.

The Blueback salmon, Alaska red salmon, or Sukkegh ("Sock-eye"), *Oncorhynchus nerka*, is even more valuable in the aggregate, for it runs in countless millions in Alaska. But it is a smaller fish, the average being six to ten pounds. Its flesh is drier, redder and coarser. In the sea, and in the early runs, its body is bright metallic blue in color, with white belly, unspotted. Later, the body turns crimson red, while the head takes a shade of olive green. The names Blueback and Red

salmon are both appropriate, according to the season. The Red salmon spawns only in streams which flow into lakes. A stream without a lake never has Red salmon. Hence there are none in the Sacramento or Rogue rivers. In the lake-fed Fraser River, in the Karluk River, and in the rivers about Bristol Bay, Red salmon run in numbers literally fabulous. There are many in the Columbia. They run with the Chinook salmon, but sometimes when a stream forks each salmon goes its way, the Chinook to the snow-fed branches, the Red salmon to the head of the lakes. The distance from the sea is immaterial. At Boca de Quadra, in Alaska, the river from the lake to the sea is not ten rods long, yet it is crowded with Red salmon. In the Yukon, the Red salmon range up the river to Lake Labarge, the first lake, about eighteen hundred miles.



CHINOOK, QUINNAT, OR KING SALMON—*Oncorhynchus chouicha* Walbaum.

The Silver salmon (*Oncorhynchus milktschitch*) is of about the same size as the Red salmon, and of much the same grade as food. It is faintly spotted, the top of the dorsal fin is blackish. Its scales are less fine than in the Red salmon and more lustrous, and it does not turn red in the summer.

This species abounds all along the shore, especially northward. It runs but a short distance to spawn—rarely over a mile. For this reason it can not easily be taken in large numbers. Its flesh is much paler than in the King salmon, or the Red salmon, hence, notwithstanding its excellence, it brings a lower price when canned. It is then sold as Coho, or as medium Red.

The Dog salmon or Calico salmon (*Oncorhynchus keta*) has much the same habits, and it is common along shore from San Francisco northward. It is the principal salmon of Japan, being salted in great numbers and sold under the name of *Sake*. Its flesh is very pale and mushy, almost worthless when canned, but better when salted. Many

are frozen and sent to the Eastern markets. The Dog salmon, as the season goes on, becomes irregularly cross-barred with blackish streaks, by which marks it can be generally told from the others.

The Humpback salmon (*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*) has much smaller scales than the others. It reaches a smaller size (three to six pounds), and it may be known by the large black spots on its back and tail. It is rarely seen in California, but from Puget Sound northward it is found in unnumbered myriads about the mouth of every stream. It spawns near the sea and in any kind of fresh water. Its flesh is wholesome, but without fine flavor, and it is of a faded brownish color, instead of salmon red. It is largely canned under the name of Pink salmon. It sells for about half the price of the Red salmon, and is worth still less. Its value, at the best, is little more than the cost of canning, though, as already stated, as food it is quite wholesome, and doubtless as nourishing as the species which taste better and look better. Salted salmon bellies, as prepared in Alaska, are mostly from the Humpback salmon, the body of the fish being thrown away. In actual food value, the five species stand in this order: Chinook, Silver, Red, Humpback, Dog. In economic importance: Red, Chinook, Humpback, Silver, Dog. In the United States, outside of Alaska, the Chinook far outvalues all the rest. But in Alaska and British Columbia, the Red salmon greatly predominates. In Japan, only the Dog salmon and Silver salmon are commonly seen, the first far in excess of the second.

As a food fish, the Chinook salmon is finer and larger than the salmon of Europe. The latter, however, ranks with our Steelhead trout, as superior to the Red salmon and perhaps to the Silver salmon also.

All the salmon take the hook in the sea, and are fairly gamy. In the rivers, they will sometimes snap at a hook, baited or not, but never for the purpose of feeding. They strike at it as though it were an annoyance, but they could not swallow it, as after the spawning season the stomach shrinks away till it is little larger than a cherry.

With the Chinook salmon is seen the greatest triumph of fish hatching. Now that the spawning grounds of the species in the Sacramento have been nearly all destroyed, the fish hatcheries turn millions of young fish into the rivers, after having led them past the period of greatest destruction from their enemies. But more salmon run in the Sacramento now than in the days when there was no fishing and no mining.

With the same treatment, the over-fishing of the Columbia, the Fraser and the streams of Alaska, could be met, and one of the best forms of food would continue to be one of the cheapest.

DO QUINNAT SALMON RETURN TO THEIR NATIVE STREAMS?

(Extracts from "Report on Investigations in the Sacramento River, 1896-1901," by CLOUDSLEY RUTTER, late Naturalist, U. S. Fish Commissioner steamer "Albatross.")

There is a widespread belief that when a salmon returns to fresh water to breed it seeks the stream in which it was hatched, though there is very little evidence that such is true. Various fishermen claim that they can distinguish the salmon of particular streams by their general appearance, which is incredible. The employés of the Alaska Packers' Association state that the red salmon taken at Uganuk are always smaller than those taken at Karluk, both places on the north coast of Kadiak Island, Alaska; that 13 of the former are required to make a case of canned salmon, while only 11 of the latter are necessary. This seems to indicate that the salmon of the two localities are distinct, but the larger salmon may go to Karluk, not because they have been hatched in Karluk Lake, but because they are larger.

In 1897, 855,000 Quinnat salmon fry were released in Paper-mill Creek and its tributaries draining into Tomales Bay, California, and 2,000,000 alevins were released in the same streams in 1898. (See "Observations on alevins artificially reared.") In 1900 a few salmon were seen in Paper-mill Creek, and in 1901 they were abundant. In one haul of the seine in the tide-water portion of Paper-mill Creek, covering a section about 150 feet long, 7 Quinnat salmon were taken November 16, 1901. It is well known that Quinnat salmon did not breed in Paper-mill Creek or its tributaries previous to 1897, for which reason these streams were selected for the experiment. Mr. Thomas Irwin reports that he saw two large salmon in Paper-mill Creek about 1890, but with these exceptions he never saw any fishes in the stream that might be taken for Quinnats until 1900. He lives on the banks of the creek and knows the stream thoroughly. His statement agrees with that of other persons.

Paper-mill Creek is not suitable for Quinnat salmon, being entirely too small, but it is frequented by Dog salmon and Steelheads.

But there is no conclusive evidence that the fishes which were found in Paper-mill Creek in 1900 and 1901 were the same individuals released there three or four years previously. They may have been merely stray fishes, and their being found there at that time only a coincidence; or their coming into Tomales Bay may have been caused by there being an extra large number of salmon in the ocean, which might very well be, owing to the large output of young from the hatcheries; or those found in Paper-mill Creek in 1900 and 1901 may have been some of those released there, in which case it is very probable that they had never reached the ocean at all, but remained in Tomales Bay. Paper-mill Creek would then be their only stream.

It is incredible that the salmon remember their native stream during their two or three years of ocean life and that they consciously seek it when they desire to return to fresh water. Probably most of them do return to the stream from which they entered the ocean, not because it is their native stream, but because they do not get far away from its mouth, and when ready to return to fresh water it is the first to attract them.

THE TWO RUNS OF SALMON.

Adult salmon may be found in the Sacramento River at almost any time of the year. There are, however, two more or less distinct runs, the first of which passes up the river during April, May, and June, and the latter during August, September, and October. The former is known as the spring run, the latter as the fall run.

The salmon of the spring run ascend the river to the headwaters, such as the Upper Sacramento, McCloud River, and Hat Creek, and some of the earlier ones even pass Pit River Falls and ascend Fall River to its source. They are not found in Pit River above the mouth of Fall River. By the time they reach this portion of the stream, the Upper Pit River is very low and the water impure, and the salmon all turn into Fall River. The salmon of this, the spring run, spawn mainly in August.

The fall salmon do not ascend the river as far as the spring run, but turn into the lower tributaries or spawn in the main river. They reach their spawning grounds during the latter half of October, November, and the first half of December, and spawn soon after. The main river is very low at that time of the year, and the portion between Tehama and Redding is an important spawning ground.

As a matter of fact there is no definite distinction between the spring and fall runs; that is, there is no time during the summer when there are no salmon running. First there are a few very early salmon that begin running up the river in February, and the number increases until May, when it decreases till July; then it increases till the 1st of

September, when it again decreases, there being a very few each month, until the next spring run.

The spawning seasons merge in the same way. The earliest salmon go farthest upstream, and as the season advances they stop at lower points. The localities and dates of the spawning of the earlier salmon have not been determined except that Superintendent Lambson, of Baird, reports having seen a pair of spawning salmon in the McCloud at the hatchery on the 20th of April, 1902, which is the earliest record known. By the 1st of October, spawning fishes are found as far downstream as Redding, and as far as Tehama by the 1st of November.

There is no way of tracing the passage of the salmon through the bays, but from records made at Vallejo, Benicia, and Collinsville it seems to require about a week to reach the mouth of the river after they enter the Golden Gate.

The spring run passes upstream quite rapidly, reaching their spawning grounds on the McCloud River in about six weeks after entering the river at Collinsville.

The fall run moves more slowly. They are about two months reaching their spawning grounds, which are not so far upstream. The flood and ebb tides are more nearly equal, owing to the smaller amount of water coming from the rivers, making the passage of the salmon through the bay a little longer. The nets of the fishermen also offer a greater obstruction during the low water and in this way hold the salmon back. In 1900 salmon were taken in abundance in Suisun Bay and in the river as far up as Rio Vista by the middle of August, but were not taken at Sacramento until after the 1st of September. The low water doubtless made the movement slow, and the taking of from 2,000 to 10,000 daily out of a slow run would account for their non-appearance at Sacramento.

Upon reaching the shoals in the middle portion of the river they cease their migration, having already found good spawning grounds. In 1898, 1899, and 1900 the water was normally low and a large proportion of the salmon found spawning places in the main river. The early high water and frequent fall rains in 1897 sent them into the tributaries.

The latter part of September, 1901, 150 salmon were weighed and branded with serial numbers and released in the river near Rio Vista. Three of these were taken at the hatcheries the latter part of November, just at the close of the season. The following is a particular account of these three specimens:

No. 8, a female, was branded September 20, when it weighed 13,930 grams. It was taken again at Mill Creek fishery November 23, when it weighed 10,180 grams, having been 64 days on the road and having lost 26 per cent of its weight.

No. 91, also a female, was branded September 24, when it weighed 8,470 grams. It was taken at Mill Creek November 20, when it weighed 7,160 grams, its time in passing up the river being 56 days and its loss

in weight being 15 per cent. This specimen was returned to the creek after being weighed November 20. It was found dead on the racks 8 days later, when it had spawned all but 20 of its ova. Its weight had decreased 1,860 grams.

No. 43, a male, was branded September 20, when it weighed 10,080 grams. It was taken at Battle Creek, November 25, when it weighed 6,275 grams, making its time from Rio Vista 66 days and its loss in weight 25 per cent.

This important experiment proves that the fall salmon travel very slowly, at a rate of four or five miles a day, and require about two months to reach the spawning grounds from the mouth of the river.

The salmon of the spring run arrive at their spawning grounds from two to six weeks or even longer before they are ready to spawn. This time they spend lying quietly in the pools. The fall salmon are more nearly ripe when they reach their spawning grounds. Indeed, it is probable that many of them cease to ascend the streams only when they are ready to spawn.

One important point to be considered in this study of the loss in weight during migration is the deterioration in the value of the flesh as a food. The loss of 12 or 16 or 25 per cent is entirely in nutriment. If even a very fat beef were starved two months, or until it had lost 16 per cent of its total weight, no one would care to eat of its flesh. But such is the condition of the fall salmon upon their arrival at the upper portion of the river. They have eaten nothing for over two months, and nutriment to the extent of about 16 per cent of their weight has been absorbed almost wholly from the flesh.

It is evident, therefore, that the fall salmon taken at the upstream points have but little value as food, and their capture should be prohibited.

NATURAL PROPAGATION.

Spawning Habits.—Salmon in spawning usually take a position at the upper end of a riffle where the current is strong and where there are gravel and cobblestones among which the eggs may lodge. The male immediately takes her exact position, or perhaps a point 1 or 2 feet downstream from it, and extrudes a small quantity of milt. In about five minutes the process is repeated, the female always taking the position first occupied. This they continue day and night for over a week, usually nearly two weeks. I have observed salmon spawning at night, but have never been able to watch one pair until spawning was completed. Branded salmon No. 91, previously referred to, was only eight days in spawning, although some eggs had been extruded before it was taken. Two weeks is the spawning time usually assigned by persons living in the vicinity of salmon streams, which is probably about right.

On account of the difficulty in seeing eggs under water, it has been impossible to determine the rate at which ova are deposited. The motions of the fish show just when ova are being extruded, but observation at a distance of 5 feet, with the aid of a field glass, has failed to disclose the eggs.

The female at irregular intervals turns over on her side and digs her tail into the gravel. If the gravel is fine there is often a considerable hillock thrown up, leaving a hole 6 or 8 inches deep and 2 feet across. This digging is probably not for the purpose of covering the eggs, nor to make a space for them to lie in, but by the violent exercise to loosen the eggs from the ovaries. If the purpose were to cover the eggs it would be repeated every time any were deposited. Gravel does not drift as far as the eggs, and if such were the purpose it would not be accomplished. Besides, it is almost impossible to cover eggs with gravel; the eggs, being almost as light as the water, slide away from the gravel. More than that, a covering of over an inch of even fine gravel kills them. The hillock, by forming an eddy at the bottom of the stream, prevents many eggs from floating away and being devoured by other fishes, but such are liable to be covered too deeply and killed in that way. Some of the fine sediment, however, may settle on the eggs and tend to make them invisible to egg-eating fishes. The "nest" can hardly be made as a place for the eggs to lie in, for the current always carries them below it.

The presence of the other sex is not necessary to excite either to spawning efforts. I have seen the female spawning alone at Battle Creek fishery, and other persons have reported similar observations from other places. In September, 1900, I saw a male spawning alone near Sims, the female having been killed by a sportsman in order to get trout bait. Like observations have been reported by other persons.

Percentage of Fertilization.—As one pair of salmon deposits an average of 6,000 eggs the increase would be enormous unless there was great loss at some period. It is usually supposed that the greater part of this loss is due to a lack of fertilization of the ova. The great care necessary to secure perfect fertilization artificially has led fish-culturists to suppose that the percentage of fertilization under natural conditions must necessarily be very low. In artificial fertilization the ova and milt are mixed together in a vessel, insuring a coating of milt or spermatized water over each ovum. In natural spawning the ova are caught in the eddies among the rocks, either near the nest or within a few yards below it. A few seconds after the ova are spawned a small quantity of milt is disseminated in the current to be carried against them. It seems very unlikely that a large percentage could be fertilized under such conditions.

THE GOLDEN TROUT OF THE SOUTHERN HIGH SIERRAS

By BARTON WARREN EVERMANN,
Assistant in Charge of Division of Scientific Inquiry, Bureau of Fisheries.

In 1893 Dr. David Starr Jordan described from the southern High Sierras a species of Golden trout which he named *Salmo mykiss aguabonita*. The description was based on three specimens received by him from Mr. W. H. Shockley, of San Francisco, to whom they had been sent by Mr. George T. Mills, Fish Commissioner of Nevada. At the time the description was written it was supposed that the specimens came from Volcano (then called Whitney) Creek, but it was subsequently learned that they really came from Cottonwood Creek, into which it was said the species had been transplanted from Volcano Creek. In 1893 Dr. Charles H. Gilbert visited the upper Kern River region and secured color notes on examples of Golden trout which he caught in Volcano Creek, and upon others which he obtained from the South Fork of the Kern.

Although it was apparent from the original description and Dr. Gilbert's notes that the trout described by Dr. Jordan was a fish of unusual beauty, and that the species found in Volcano Creek was even more beautiful, little was added to our knowledge of the trout of the Kern River region until recently. From time to time reports had come to the Bureau of Fisheries regarding the beauty, gameness, and delicious flavor of the Golden trout of Volcano Creek, and then the fear began to be expressed that, owing to its extremely restricted habitat and the ease with which it may be captured, the species was in danger of extermination.

Stewart Edward White visited the region in 1903 and, impressed with the ease with which the extinction of the species could be compassed, called the attention of the President to the matter, and the President in turn brought it to the attention of Hon. George M. Bowers, Commissioner of Fisheries. Complying with the request of the President, the Commissioner ordered an investigation to be made for the purpose of determining (*a*) the natural geographic distribution of this trout, (*b*) its abundance, (*c*) its habits as to food and spawning time and its qualities as a food and game fish, (*d*) into what waters,

if any, it has been transplanted, (*e*) into what other streams it may be introduced, (*f*) whether its artificial propagation can be undertaken by the Bureau, and, finally, (*g*) what measures or regulations, if any, are necessary for the adequate protection of the species. An investigating party, under the writer's direction,* outfitted at Redstone Park, Tulare County, Cal., with saddle horses, pack animals, and camping equipment, and on July 13, 1904, started for Volcano Creek.

STREAMS AND LAKES EXAMINED.

That portion of the southern High Sierras drained by the Kings, Kaweah and Kern and, on its eastern slope, by numerous small streams tributary to Owens Lake, is marvelously rich in mountain streams and small mountain lakes. Practically all of them are naturally well suited to trout. The waters are usually clear and cold and free from injurious contamination. The supply of fish food is ample; entomastraca and other small crustaceans, as well as aquatic insects and insect larvæ, abound. Yet many of these lakes as well as many of the streams in their upper courses are entirely without fish of any kind. All the larger streams were originally well supplied with trout and, in their lower warmer portions, with suckers and minnows, and these fishes, especially the trout, naturally pushed their way up the main streams and also into the tributaries until they came to waterfalls which proved impassable barriers. Many of these streams have such barriers somewhere in their course.

In nature, fishes are found only in those streams and lakes which they have been able to reach from some other stream or lake. Usually the invasion of any stream is from below; and falls that fishes can not surmount prove a final obstruction; no fish will be found in that stream or any of its connecting waters above that point. Occasionally by eating back into the watershed one stream may steal a portion of the headwaters of another on the other side of the divide, and fishes sometimes enter a water course in that way. This, however, happens but rarely. In the region under consideration the streams are typical mountain streams, all more or less turbulent, containing many rapids, cascades, and waterfalls, and with long, relatively quiet reaches where the waters flow through mountain meadows. The larger streams flow through deep cañons, often with sheer walls several hundred feet high, extending back from the top of which is the relatively level high plateau, traversed by many smaller streams. Many, perhaps most, of these tributary streams leave the plateau in a series

*The other members of the party were Prof. Oliver P. Jenkins and Prof. Rufus L. Green, of Stanford University; Prof. Chancey Juday, of the University of Colorado; Mr. Charles B. Hudson, of Detroit, Mich., artist of the expedition, and necessary assistants, packers, and cook.

of cascades and falls, the latter sometimes many feet in a sheer drop, and all picturesque and beautiful. These falls, in nearly all the streams tributary to Kern River above the mouth of the Little Kern and in those in the upper courses of the Kaweahs and Kings, have proved impassable barriers, and the streams above the falls are wholly without trout or any other fish. Some of these barren waters, however, have been stocked by private individuals, fish and game clubs, or by the State and Federal governments.

THE FISHES OF THE KERN RIVER REGION.

There are not many species of fishes in the Kern River region. Two species of suckers, three of minnows (*Cyprinidae*), and two of trout seem to be all that have been recorded. But the streams and lakes have not been carefully investigated and it is quite probable that other species will be found when more thorough collections are made. Of the two suckers only one was obtained by us. Specimens of the three minnows were secured. As regards the trout, our collection contains more species than have hitherto been recorded from the region, there being at least six represented. They are all save one regarded as belonging to the Rainbow trout series and are as follows: (1) the Kern River trout (*Salmo gilberti*), occurring only in Kern River; (2) *Salmo agua-bonita,* native only to the South Fork of the Kern and its tributaries, but introduced from it into Cottonwood Creek; (3) the Golden trout of Volcano Creek, which does not occur in any other stream; (4) the Soda Creek trout, found throughout the basin of the Little Kern and in Coyote Creek and introduced from Soda Creek into the headwaters of the South Fork of the Kaweah; (5) the common Rainbow trout (*Salmo shasta*), widely introduced by the State Fish Commission into the waters of the State and found by us in the headwaters of the Middle Tule, the lower course of the South Fork of the Kaweah, the Middle Fork of the Kaweah, and in Marble Fork; and (6) the common Cut-throat (*Salmo clarkii*), introduced into at least some streams of the region and found by us in Marble Fork of the Kaweah.

The Coyote Creek trout are somewhat anomalous in that some of them show considerable red on the throat. It may become necessary to separate these red-throated trout as a distinct species, but for the present the question of their distinctness is held in abeyance.

THE TROUT OF THE KERN RIVER REGION.

The native trout of the Kern River region represent at least four well-marked species or subspecies, all belonging apparently to the Rainbow trout series. They are as follows: (1) The Kern River

trout (*Salmo gilberti*), occurring only in Kern River and possibly in the lower portions of some of its larger tributaries. The type locality is Kern River at Soda Springs. This is the species from which it is believed all the other native trout of the Kern basin have descended. (2) The Soda Creek trout, native to Soda Creek, Wet Meadow Creek, Little Kern River, Coyote Creek, and possibly other small western tributaries of Kern River, and introduced from Soda Creek into the headwaters of the South Fork of the Kaweah at South Fork Meadows, and elsewhere. (3) The South Fork of Kern Golden trout (*Salmo agua-bonita*), described originally from Cottonwood Creek, into which it had been introduced, but native only to the South Fork of the Kern and its tributaries. (4) The Golden trout of Volcano Creek. This is the real "Golden trout" and is native only to the one stream—Volcano Creek.

Comparing the trout from these various streams the following statements appear to be justified:

(1) The Kern River trout is profusely and closely spotted over the entire body, head, and on all the fins, and the belly is not richly colored.

(2) The Soda Creek trout has numerous black spots on head, back, and entire length of side both above and below lateral line, but the pectorals, ventrals, and anal are without spots, and the belly is rich orange in color.

(3) The South Fork of Kern Golden trout is sparsely spotted on caudal peduncle, along side only above lateral line, and on top of head. There are no spots below the lateral line. The belly is rich orange.

(4) The Golden trout of Volcano Creek is entirely without spots, except on the caudal peduncle and occasionally a few above the lateral line posterior to the dorsal fin. The belly is a very rich cadmium.

The different species may be described in detail as follows:

Salmo gilberti (Jordan). *Kern River Trout; Gilbert Trout.*

Head 4 in length to base of caudal; depth 3.6; eye 5 in head; snout 4.3; maxillary 1.16; mandible 1.3; preorbital 20; scales small, about 165 in lateral line; dorsal fin with 14 rays; anal 12. Body stout, moderately compressed, deepest slightly in front of dorsal; head long, conic, snout pointed; mouth large, maxillary long and narrow, reaching more than an eye's diameter beyond the eye; mandible slightly curved; teeth on lower jaw rather strong, wide-set, in a single series, those on maxillary strongest; caudal peduncle stout, its least depth equal to snout and eye. Fins all well developed; origin

of dorsal midway between tip of snout and base of tail, the longest ray nearly two in head, base of fin slightly greater than height; caudal broad, truncate, the lobes equal, exceeding height of dorsal; base of anal equaling height of fin, also height of dorsal; origin of ventrals somewhat posterior to that of dorsal and much nearer base of caudal than tip of snout, longest ventral ray equal to longest dorsal ray; longest pectoral ray exceeding by one fourth the height of dorsal.

Color in life, head, body, and fins everywhere profusely and rather uniformly covered with small black spots, those on body stellate, those on fins oblong, those on head roundish and more sparse; inner half of ventral and pectoral less spotted; anterior rays of dorsal scarcely tipped with lighter; anal and ventrals with the anterior rays white at tip; adipose dorsal olivaceous with three or four black spots; side broadly rich rosy red, broadest and brightest near middle, least distinct on caudal peduncle; lower half of side slightly pink and pale bluish; belly with slight irregular wash of old gold on dirty-white ground color; back and upper part of side olivaceous with fine yellow, orange, or lemon specks; cheek and opercles rich rosy; little or no red on throat, no red dash on membrane between rami of lower jaw; few spots on side of head; top of head olive green, well covered with round black spots.

The above description and the accompanying colored plate are from an example (a male) 18.25 inches long and weighing 3.5 pounds caught by me July 19 in Kern River about one-half mile above Kern Lake.

Another example, weighing 2 pounds, taken the same day at the lower end of Kern Lake, was described as follows: Color on back and upper third of side very dark olivaceous; middle of side with a broad pale rosy band from cheek to caudal fin; lower side dirty silvery; belly white with dirty wash; back and entire side closely covered with small roundish black spots, scarcely less numerous on middle and lower part of side to level of ventral than on back; spots covering top of head, 2 rows below eye, one spot on opercle, 6 on maxillary, and about 10 on tip of lower jaw; cheek and opercles rosy; lower part of head faint rosy, with dusky wash; vertical fins all thickly spotted; upper half of pectoral and ventral spotted; anal and ventral tipped anteriorly with white; dorsal and adipose dorsal slightly white-tipped; throat with slight yellowish wash; inside of mouth white.

Another example (a male 18 inches long), caught by one of our party in Kern River above the lake, had top of head, back, and entire side closely covered with small roundish black spots, similar spots covering vertical fins and some on pectorals and ventrals; cheek and opercles dark rosy, with a few black spots; general color dark olivaceous; side with moderately distinct rosy band.

This species is abundant in Kern Lake and in the river for several miles above the lake. It is probably common in the river for some miles below the lake, but of this I have no personal knowledge, as we did no collecting below the lake. As a rule, the fish taken from the river are more deeply and brightly colored and decidedly more game than those from the lake. During the spawning season early in the spring the fish are found chiefly in the river, but after the spawning has been completed they tend to run down into the lake, where they become less active and less highly colored. The large examples which we took in the lake were, as a rule, more slender than those from the river, probably on account of the fact that those from the lake were all spent fish.

This species is said by Jordan and Evermann to reach a weight of 8 pounds, but I do not recall the authority upon which the statement was based. The largest example seen by us was the one upon which the above description is based. It was 18.25 inches long and weighed 3.5 pounds. Several other examples 14 to 19.25 inches long were caught by us. The largest individual of which I have a definite record was caught in 1900 in the river above the lake by Mr. E. D. Cox and weighed by Mr. D. J. Cruice, both of Bakersfield, Cal. This fish was 27.5 inches long and weighed 5 pounds 14 ounces.

The Kern River trout is a beautiful fish, well built and symmetrical, and very rich in coloration when in prime condition. As a game fish it will stand easily among the best, but, as already stated, in the river it greatly excels those of its kind in the lake. It usually takes the fly quite freely, and will, of course, take all sorts of live or cut bait. Members of our party took these trout with the artificial fly, with grasshoppers (which they greatly preferred), and with pieces of fish or other meat. The large example painted was first tried with a gray hackle, to which he rose once and then paid no more attention to it. A larger, plain hook and a good-sized grasshopper were substituted, with better results. Scarcely had the lure touched the water when he rose and struck most viciously, only to miss it, then turn and strike again more viciously than before. This time the hook caught inside the mouth just under the middle of the maxillary, and then began a fight that would delight a better angler than I. He first circled about in a wide curve, then jumped twice, clearing the water beautifully each time; circled again, went to the bottom in water 10 feet deep, came to the surface and jumped again, after which no more leaps were made, but he continued dashing about until finally brought to net.

Another good-sized example (2 pounds) was taken July 19 at the drift in the lower end of the lake. This fish was seen swimming slowly down the lake at a depth of about 3 feet. A cast brought a rise at

once. Missing, he turned and came again, not with a rush, but deliberately, and took the lure. He pulled and tugged vigorously, rushed a bit, jumped once, shaking his head savagely, ran inshore, then out again. Then I reeled him in, but three times he dashed away before I could use the landing net. This was the gamest fish caught in the lake, and was not much inferior to those taken in the river. Another large example caught in the lake July 20 broke water six times before coming to net, and was really very game.

Trout appear to be quite abundant in Kern River, but it is doubtful whether they will long remain so. During the few days we were at Kern Lake, six or seven other parties were camped at or near the lake, each party consisting of from two to ten people. One party of two, excellent anglers and true sportsmen, had been there for more than two months. They fished more or less every day, always with the fly, and usually threw back all they caught, especially the smaller ones. Another party of two were observed to go out upon the lake every day, tie their dugout to a snag, and devote the entire day to jerking out the trout. They kept it up day after day, and none was too small for their creel. On one occasion they were noticed to have at least thirty fish 6 to 12 inches long. And most of the other parties were doing about the same.

At this rate the trout can not long continue abundant in this stream. All fishing in the lake should be prohibited, the daily catch from the river should be limited to ten fish per rod, and 8 inches should be the minimum legal size.

This species was named for Dr. Charles H. Gilbert, Professor of Zoölogy in Stanford University, who collected the type July 13, 1893, from Kern River at Soda Springs.

Salmo whitei (Evermann), new species *Golden Trout of Soda Creek.*

(See colored plate, page —.)

Head 3.22 in length; depth 3.68; eye 4.54 in head; snout 3.33; maxillary 1.72; mandible 1.66; interorbital 3.57; longest dorsal ray 2.08; longest anal ray 2.17; pectoral 1.66; ventral 2.17; caudal lobes 1.61. Body rather stout, moderately compressed; head conic; mouth large, oblique, jaws subequal; maxillary long and slender, reaching much beyond the eye; teeth on jaws, tongue and palatines well developed; caudal peduncle deep, its least depth about equal to distance from tip of snout to middle of eye. Fins well developed; origin of dorsal somewhat nearer tip of snout than base of caudal fin; insertion of ventral about under middle of dorsal fin. Scales small, but noticeably larger than in the Volcano Creek trout.

Color in life, back and upper part of side light olive; side and back profusely covered with small roundish black spots, these extending on

top of head, vertical fins, and on side below lateral line; side with 10 large roundish parr-marks and a broadish median band of light-brick or terra-cotta red; lower part of side light lemon-yellow with a number of bluish-black blotches, chiefly anteriorly, somewhat larger than similar ones on back; belly from tip of lower jaw to anal fin rich orange-red or cadmium, richest between pectoral and ventral fins, this band the full width of the belly; no red dash on throat; suborbital pale rosy or purplish; cheek brassy, with a large dark blotch; opercle rosy orange, olivaceous above; dorsal fin with about five rows of small round black spots and a black border except anteriorly, where the rays are tipped with a light-rosy border; pectoral light yellowish; ventral and anal reddish, with broad white edge; caudal profusely spotted with black like the dorsal fin.

In spirits all the bright colors have faded, but the black spots remain distinct. These spots are largest on the caudal peduncle, over which they are evenly distributed. They are also pretty evenly distributed over the entire side and top of head; the space along the lateral line, however, has fewer spots. Those below the lateral line extend more than halfway to the belly and are somewhat smaller than those above. About fourteen spots show on side of head.

There is not much variation in color, as shown by examination of many examples. In all, the black spots completely cover the caudal peduncle and the entire length of side from median line of back to some distance below the lateral line; the top and sides of the head are always spotted. The middle line of the side and the belly are always richly colored, the parr-marks always present, and the dorsal, anal, and ventral fins bright-edged. No conspicuous red dash was observed on the lower jaw in any of the specimens from South Fork of Kaweah, Soda Creek, or Wet Meadow Creek, but among those from Coyote Creek were some showing considerable color.

A cotype was described as follows: Back and top of head light brown with numerous small black spots extending on dorsal and caudal fins and on side distinctly to lateral line and below it less plainly, those on caudal peduncle largest and blackest; black spots also on top of head and halfway down sides on opercles and cheek; middle of side with a broad red or orange-red band extending from just behind base of pectoral to about middle of anal, broadest in middle portion; a large blotch of same color on opercle and some on cheek; thirteen distinct parr-marks on side, a row of smaller similar spots below; lower part of side light brown; a broad reddish or orange band along ventral line from throat to vent, the anterior part yellowish; dorsal fin covered with small black spots except anterior upper margin, which is light pink, whole distal edge, except the pink, margined with black, not quite continuous; pectoral olivaceous, with pink tinge, over-

laid with dusky; ventrals same color as pectorals, but the pink more pronounced and the exterior distal edge white; anal same as ventral, bordered with white; caudal spotted like the dorsal, but no pink edge; adipose same as back, margin black, one spot on base.

In alcohol all of the specimens from South Fork Meadows are profusely covered with small, round, well-defined black spots on caudal peduncle, side, both above and below lateral line, and on top of head. The dorsal, anal, and ventral are light-edged in all. These specimens all seem to differ from South Fork of Kern specimens in the greater number of spots, and particularly in the presence of spots below the lateral line. They differ from the six specimens obtained in South Fork of Kaweah near Three Rivers in having more spots below the lateral line and having the spots much more nearly round; besides, those from Three Rivers in life were decidedly different in color, as shown by the life-color notes.

The collection contains 10 specimens from the South Fork of the Kaweah River at South Fork Meadows and 3 from Soda Creek at Quinns Horse Camp, about 5 miles distant. Besides these specimens, we examined perhaps 25 others from those two places. They range in length from 5.5 to 7.75 inches and are quite uniform in size. They show little or no variation in color from that indicated by the preceding descriptions.

The collection also contains five specimens from Wet Meadow Creek, which are in some respects the finest that were obtained. They range in length from 7 to 9.75 inches and show some variation in spotting. The smallest two of these are more sparsely spotted than any of the others; nevertheless they show spots the full length of the side and some spots below the lateral line. The largest specimen (cotype No. 53398, U. S. N. M., 9.75 inches long) is rather more completely spotted than the type. The two other Wet Meadow Creek specimens (cotypes), although larger than the type, are spotted very much like it.

A large number of examples were examined from Little Kern, taken chiefly in the vicinity of Broder's cabin; of these, three were saved. They agree in all respects with those from South Fork Meadows.

Forty-four excellent specimens were obtained from Coyote Creek. These were taken at various places between the headwaters and the mouth of the stream. This creek has several falls which doubtless at present are barriers to the ascent of fish; nevertheless trout are found throughout the entire length of the stream, and are abundant immediately below and above each of the falls. Evidently the peopling of the entire stream was accomplished before the falls were formed or became impassable barriers. An examination of the large series of specimens shows them to be a very perplexing lot; the amount of variation among them is very great, and it is not without hesitation that

I refer them all provisionally to *Salmo whitei*. In general they all agree essentially in being well spotted, although occasionally a specimen is seen with fewer spots below the lateral line. The spots, however, vary considerably in size; in some they are larger than in the South Fork Meadows fish, in others they are smaller; in many the spotting is more complete. In life some examples were quite dark in general coloration, and several showed red or yellow between the rami of the lower jaw. An effort was made to see whether these differences could be correlated in any way with different particular parts of the stream, and there is considerable evidence that such correlation can be made. It is believed that all the specimens taken between any two falls agree better among themselves than they do with those from any other portion of the stream, and it seems that we have here a number of differentiations now in progress which promise to become of taxonomic value. For the present these trout are all considered to be conspecific with those from South Fork Meadows and Soda Creek.

As stated elsewhere in this report, the headwaters of the South Fork of the Kaweah were originally without trout and were stocked with fish from Soda Creek at Quinns Horse Camp, and this species may therefore very properly be called the Soda Creek trout. It is known to reach a length of about 10 inches, takes the fly readily, and is a good fighter. Though less brilliantly colored than the Golden trout of Volcano Creek, it is in every respect a beautiful and attractive fish.

I am pleased to name this beautiful trout for Stewart Edward White, author of The Blazed Trail.

SALMO ROOSEVELTI (Evermann), new species. *Golden Trout of Volcano Creek; Roosevelt Trout.*

(See frontispiece.)

Head 3.5 in length to base of caudal fin; depth 4; eye 5.6 in head; snout 3.4; maxillary 1.8; mandible 1.5; interorbital 3.79; D. 11; A. 11; longest dorsal ray 1.8; longest anal ray 1.9; pectoral 1.8; ventral 2.1; caudal lobes 1.8; base of dorsal 1.9; base of anal 2.6; least depth of caudal peduncle 2.6. Body stout, moderately compressed; head conic, rather long; snout long; jaws subequal, mouth large, somewhat oblique; maxillary long and narrow but slightly curved, extending much beyond orbit; teeth well developed on mandible, maxillary, palatines, front of vomer, and on front of tongue, the latter in two rows; caudal peduncle very stout. Fins all strong and well developed; origin of dorsal midway between tip of snout and base of caudal peduncle; base of ventrals under middle of dorsal; caudal broad, strong, little notched when fully spread; anal with its free edge somewhat falcate. Scales exceedingly small, smaller than in any

other known species of trout, nonimbricated, and scarcely showing unless dry; there are about 50 in an oblique series from front of dorsal downward and backward to lateral line, and 40 from the lateral line downward and backward to the base of the ventrals; there are about 200 scales in the lateral line, 140 to 150 of them having pores.

Color in life, back, top of head, and upper part of side very light yellowish olive; middle of the side from gill-opening to adipose fin with a broad bright rosy band, the greatest width of which is about equal to greatest diameter of orbit; side below lateral line bright golden yellow, fading below into yellowish white; belly with a broad cadmium or deep orange-red band from throat to anal fin, the color deepest between pectoral and ventral; some red on belly between origin of anal and base of caudal; about 10 roundish or vertically oblong parr-marks on middle of side, upon which apparently the rosy lateral band is superimposed; 3 of these parr-marks are on the caudal peduncle, posterior to the adipose fin, 2 between the adipose and dorsal fins, 2 under the dorsal, and 3 anterior to it; between the first and second large parr-marks and somewhat below them is a small round spot of the same color, and there is a similar one between the fifth and sixth spots; cheek and opercles bright rosy, edged posteriorly and below with yellowish, an olivaceous blotch on upper part of cheek and a small black spot on upper part of opercle; region about eye olivaceous yellow, especially below; lower jaw rosy, with some yellowish, membrane between rami of lower jaw whitish, without rosy wash, tip of lower jaw olivaceous; mouth on sides and below tongue orange, whitish elsewhere; side of caudal peduncle with about 30 small roundish black spots, these most numerous on posterior half, there being only 3 anterior to the adipose dorsal fin; rest of body entirely without spots; dorsal fin with about 6 irregular series of small roundish black spots, those toward the distal portion largest and blackest; general color of dorsal fin light olivaceous yellow, the tips of the anterior rays with a broad margin of whitish orange; adipose dorsal olivaceous, narrowly bordered with black, and with 2 small round black spots; caudal fin profusely spotted with black, the spots arranged irregularly in about 8 or 10 vertical rows; those at the base blackest and roundest, those on the distal edge somewhat linear, those on the outer edges of the lobes extending forward onto the dorsal and ventral lines of the caudal peduncle; general color of caudal fin yellowish and olivaceous, the lower lobe somewhat rosy; pectoral red, somewhat lighter than lateral band; ventral reddish, the anterior rays edged with white; anal reddish with a little orange, the anterior half or two thirds broadly edged with white.

There is not much variation in color, except such as is probably due to difference in age; the rosy lateral band, the parr-marks, and the

broad rich cadmium band on the belly are characteristic. The variation in the black spots is inconsiderable. In the 29 specimens which I have examined critically 15 do not show any spots whatever anterior to the adipose fin, and only 2 of the remaining 14 show any spots anterior to the dorsal fin, and these are obscure and few in number. In one large specimen there are but 12 to 14 spots on the caudal peduncle; in another somewhat smaller example there are but 6 spots. The dorsal, anal, and ventral fins are invariably edged with brighter color. The head in the males is longer and more pointed; the maxillary is also longer than in the females. When well spread the caudal fin is usually slightly lunate or slightly notched, but in some examples it is almost truncate or square. In alcohol all of the bright colors soon fade, the parr-marks, black spots, and pale edges to the dorsal, anal, and ventral fins persisting. The general color of the body then becomes a dirty yellowish white or in some specimens brownish. In some cases the parr-marks almost wholly disappear.

The type specimen of this species is No. 53064, Z. S. Nat. Mus. Cotypes are No. 53400, U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 1251, Bureau of Fisheries, and No. 9255, Stanford University. It gives me great pleasure to name this superb trout for Theodore Roosevelt, in recognition of his active interest in fish and game protection.

This is the most beautiful of all the trouts; the brilliancy and richness of its coloration are not equaled in any other known species; the delicate golden olive of the head, back, and upper part of the side, the clear golden yellow along and below the lateral line, and the marvelously rich cadmium of the under parts fully entitle this species to be known above all others as *the* Golden trout. In form it is no less beautiful; its lines are perfect, the fins large and well proportioned, and the caudal peduncle strong; all fitting it admirably for life in the turbulent waters in which it dwells. It is a small fish, however. The largest example collected by us was 11¼ inches in total length and the heaviest one weighed 10 ounces. It is probable that it never attains a greater length than 14 inches or a weight of more than a pound in Volcano Creek.

The Golden trout is a native of Volcano Creek alone, and occurs throughout the entire length of that stream. We caught specimens at various places from above the tunnel to below the lowermost of the series of falls near the mouth, and it was seen in all suitable places from the tunnel to the headwaters above Volcano Meadows, where the elevation is more than 10,000 feet. Although the fish runs down Volcano Creek even to below the lowest falls, it apparently does not venture out into Kern River; no examples were seen there. It is a creek fish and appears to keep within the peculiar environment of the small stream. Although we obtained a specimen at the fo[illegible] of

the first falls, it is doubtful whether many individuals venture so far down.

Trout are abundant in Volcano Creek; every pool at the foot of a fall or below a cascade or rapid was sure to contain a number of them, and others were seen on the riffles and under the protecting banks. They were most numerous above the tunnel, probably because fewer tourists visit that portion of the stream. The fish there, however, were usually small. The largest, finest examples were seen between the natural bridge and the lower falls.

As a game fish the Golden trout is one of the best. It will rise to any kind of lure, including the artificial fly, and at any time of day. A No. 10 fly is large enough, perhaps too large; No. 12 or even smaller is much better. In the morning and again in the evening it would take the fly with a rush and make a good fight, jumping frequently when permitted to do so; during the middle of the day it rose more deliberately and could sometimes be tempted only with grasshoppers. It is a fish that does not give up soon but continues the fight. Its unusual breadth of fins and strength of caudal peduncle, together with the turbulent water in which it dwells, enable it to make a fight equaling that offered by many a larger trout.

Although now abundant the Golden trout can not long remain so unless afforded some protection. The attractiveness of the Kern River region because of its scenic beauty is sure to appeal more and more to tourists every year. Practically the entire length of Volcano Creek is easily accessible from the trail from Kern River to Mount Whitney, and that portion above the tunnel is covered by the trail from the east side of the divide. As a matter of fact one can in one day travel the entire length of the creek and have time to stop frequently to drop a fly into the pools which he passes. The trout are readily found and are easily captured, as they are so voracious and rise to the lure so readily. Two years ago the members of the Sierra Club and others accompanying them on their annual outing to Mount Whitney are said to have taken 600 or 700 trout from Volcano Creek in one day. During the time our party was on Volcano Creek three to five other parties were camping at different places along its course. Each of these parties contained two to ten persons, and they all depended chiefly on the creek for their meat. How many trout were taken daily there is no means of knowing, but the number must have been very large. One party of three acknowledged that they ate sixty-five one day for supper.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE GOLDEN TROUT.

Provisions for the protection and preservation of the Golden trout should proceed along two lines, viz: through fish-cultural operations, and by imposing restrictions on its capture.

In May, 1905, the United States Bureau of Fisheries attempted to establish a temporary station on Volcano Creek for the purpose of taking the eggs of the Golden trout. It was found that the spawning season was practically over before the station could be installed, and the matter was postponed temporarily. A number of fish (264) were captured, however, and carried practically without loss on pack animals to Lone Pine, whence they were shipped in care of a special messenger to the Lewis and Clark Exposition at Portland. Through a mishap, however, the entire lot was lost en route.

Although the efforts thus far made have not proved successful, it is not believed that any real difficulties exist to prevent the carrying of trout from Volcano Creek to one or more of the trout hatcheries of the Bureau, and it is hoped that another effort may soon be made. If a number of fish can once be gotten to one of the hatcheries it will be easy to propagate the species artificially.

There are many small mountain streams in the Western States where this fish would certainly thrive. It should also be tried in certain streams in the East. A small, clear stream, with low temperature and fine gravelly bottom, preferably of granite, is recommended. It would be extremely interesting to try the species in several streams and note the effects of the new environment. The possibility of adding such an attractive fish to the streams of other states is well worth a serious effort. It is also desirable to establish a temporary hatchery on Volcano Creek where eggs may be taken and eyed for shipment.

Another thing that should be taken up at once, preferably by the California Fish Commission, is the stocking of barren waters in the Kern River region. As stated elsewhere in this report, there are many small streams and lakes of the southern High Sierras that are entirely without fish of any kind, although certainly well suited to trout. Among these may be mentioned Rock Creek, Guyot Creek, Whitney Creek and the lakes at its head, and many others. To stock these waters by transplanting from Volcano Creek would be a very easy matter.

Protection.—As already stated, it is only a question of time, a very few years at most, when the Golden trout of Volcano Creek will become practically exterminated unless it receives some protection.

In order that adequate protection be secured, it is recommended that the limits of the Mount Whitney Military Reservation be extended so as to include the whole of Volcano Creek. This can be done by extending the eastern boundary from the present southern boundary along the meridian of 118° 10′ to its intersection with the parallel of 36° 20′, thence west on that parallel to Kern River, which should be made the western boundary.

The northern boundary should be extended westward to the main fork of Kern River. This would include all of Volcano Creek, the headwaters of Cottonwood Creek, and South Fork of the Kern, as well as all of Rock Creek and Whitney Creek. When the boundaries have been thus extended, fishing within the limits of the reservation should be absolutely prohibited for three years, after which it might be permitted under certain restrictions. These restrictions should provide a minimum size, limit the number that may be caught, and prohibit all fishing during the spawning season.

With such regulations as these, together with the fish-cultural operations suggested, it is believed the Golden trout will continue an abundant fish and remain one of the great attractions of this interesting region.

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